THE

BOMBAY

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1886-87.

BOMBAY:
THACKER & Co.

1886.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedábád High School.
Ah.	Ahmednagar High School.
Ah. M S	Ahmednagar Mission High School
Ah M	Ahmedábád Irish Presbyterian Mission High School.
Alf B.	Alfred High School, Bhúj
Ak	Akolá High School
Am S.	American Mission School, Bombay.
Am	Amráotí High School.
B H	Bombay High School.
B K.	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad
B C.	Baroda College
B S	Baroda High School
B.M.	Belgaum London Mission School.
B	Belgaum Sirdárs' High School.
Bh	Bhávnagar High School.
Bho	Bhore English School
Bis.	Bishop's High School, Poona.
B E.	Bombay English School
B Pro.	Bombay Proprietary School.
B P.	Bombay Private English School.
B R.	Bombay Ripon High School.
Br.	Broach High School
B.T.	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Thaná
Ch	Chaudanvádi High School, Bombay.
C B.S.	Cathedral Boys' School, Bombay
C G.S.	Cathedral Girls' School, Bombay.
C Sc.	College of Science, Poona
D	Deccan College
Dh.	Dhárvád High School
Dhu	Dhuliá High School
E	Elphinstone College
E S.	Elphinstone High School.
F C.	Fergusson College, Poona.
F	Fort High School
F G A	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
F F	Frere-Fletcher School, Bombay.
F I	Fort Imperial High School.
G A	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
L.	Government Law School.
G	Grant Medical College.
G.C.	Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.

ABBREVIATIONS.

G.K.	Grammar School, Karáchi.
H.	Haidarábád High School.
K.	Karwár High School.
Kat.	Káthiáwár High School, Rajcot.
M.	Miraj High School.
N.J.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
N.	Nariád High School.
N.S.	Násik High School.
N.W.	Nawánagar High School.
N.E.	New English School, Poona.
N.E.B.	New English School, Belgaum.
N.E D.	New English School, Dhárwád.
P.E.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
P.M.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P.	Poona High School.
P.N.	Poona Native Institution.
P.T.	Private Tuition.
R.	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
R.C.	Rájárám College, Kolhápur.
Rat.	Ratnágiri High School.
R.M.	Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
S.C.B.	Samaldás College, Bhávnagar.
S.	Sátárá High School.
Sav.	Sávantvádi English School.
S.E.	Sángli English School.
Sc.	Scottish High School, Byculla.
Sh.	Shikárpur High School.
Sho.	Sholápur High School.
Sir C.	Sir Cowasjee Jehánghier Navsári Zarthosti Madresá.
Sir J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
St.M.	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
St.M.P.	St. Mary's School, Poona.
St.P.K.	St. Patrick High School, Karáchi.
St.P.B.	St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon.
St.P.G.	St. Peter's Girls' School, Mazagon.
St.V.	St. Vincent School, Poona.
St X.	St. Xavier's College.
Su.	Surat High School.
Su. M.	Surat Mission High School.
V.	Victoria High School, Poona.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

I.

Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL 1, 1886, TO APRIL 30, 1887.

B 58—1 BU

APRIL, 1886.

1	Thurs.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts at 4½ P.M.
15	Thurs.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering ends.
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	First Term in Medicine ends.

MAY, 1886.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	Queen Victoria born, 1819
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

JUNE, 1886

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civ. Eng. begins.
15	Tues.	Second Term in Medicine begins.
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	Queen Victoria's accession 1837.
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Hormejee Cursetjee Dady Prize, and notifying new subject.
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5¼ P.M.

		[illegible]
1	Thurs.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	*Last day of Applications for* First Examination in Medicine.
14	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
15	Thurs.	at 4½ P.M.
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	*Last day of Applications for* Second Examination in Medicine.
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun	
26	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Karsandas Mulji, the Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and the Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prizes; and for notifying new subjects.
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

AUGUST, 1886.

1	Sun	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun	
16	Mon.	*Last day of Applications* for M.A. Examination.
17	Tues.	
18	Wed	
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun	
23	Mon.	Last day of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5¼ P.M.
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

SEPTEMBER. 1886.

1	Wed.	*Last day of Applications* for Previous, First B.A.,
2	Thurs.	First B.Sc. and F.C.E. Examinations.
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	*Last day of Applications* for Second B.A., Second
9	Thurs.	B.Sc. and L.C.E.Examinations.
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	**First Examination in Medicine begins.**
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	**Second Term in Medicine ends.**
16	Thurs.	*Last day of Applications* for Matriculation, LL.B. and LL.B. Honours Examinations, and for the Kahandas Mancharam and Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	**Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering**
21	Tues.	**ends. Second Examination in Medicine**
22	Wed.	**begins.**
23	Thurs.	*Last day of Applications* for L. M. & S. and M.C.E. Examinations.
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun	
27	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, and for notifying new subject. Karsandas Mulji,
28	Tues.	Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, and Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prizes awarded.
29	Wed.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate at** 5½ P.M.
30	Thurs.	*Last day of Applications* for M.D.

OCTOBER, 1886		
1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
14	Thurs.	at 4½ P. M.
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	
31	Sun	

NOVEMBER, 1886.

	1	Mon.	First Term in Medicine begins. Examinations for Previous, First B.A., First B.Sc., and F.C.E. begin.
	2	Tues.	
	3	Wed.	
	4	Thurs.	
	5	Fri.	
	6	Sat.	
	7	Sun.	
	8	Mon.	Second B.A. and Second B.Sc., and L.C.E. Examinations begin.
	9	Tues.	
	10	Wed.	
	11	Thurs.	
	12	Fri.	
	13	Sat.	
I.	14	Sun.	
	15	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins. Examinations for M.A., LL.B., LL.B. Honours, and Matriculation begin.
	16	Tues.	
	17	Wed.	
	18	Thurs.	
	19	Fri.	
	20	Sat.	
II.	21	Sun.	
	22	Mon.	Examinations for L.M.& S. and M.C.E. begin; Manockji Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
	23	Tues.	
	24	Wed.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5¼ P.M.
	25	Thurs.	
	26	Fri.	
	27	Sat.	
III.	28	Sun.	
	29	Mon.	M.D. Examination begins.
	30	Tues.	

DECEMBER, 1886.

	1	Wed.	
	2	Thurs.	
	3	Fri.	
	4	Sat.	*Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships, when vacant.
IV.	5	Sun	
	6	Mon.	
	7	Tues.	
	8	Wed.	
	9	Thurs.	
	10	Fri.	
	11	Sat.	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
	12	Sun.	
	13	Mon.	
	14	Tues.	
	15	Wed.	
	16	Thurs.	
	17	Fri.	
	18	Sat.	
	19	Sun	
	20	Mon.	
	21	Tues.	
	22	Wed.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
	23	Thurs.	*Last day of Applications* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships.
	24	Fri.	
	25	Sat.	Christmas Day
	26	Sun.	
	27	Mon.	
	28	Tues.	
	29	Wed.	
	30	Thurs.	
	31	Fri.	

JANUARY, 1887.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	*Last day of Applications* for Degrees.
9	Sun	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
13	Thurs.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	Admission to Degrees
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED, 1857.
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
27	Thurs.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships adjudged.
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

FEBRUARY, 1887.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.
24	Thurs.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun	
28	Mon.	

		37
1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat	
6	[illegible]	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	[illegible]	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20		
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27		
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.
31	Thurs.	

APRIL, 1887.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
14	Thurs.	at $4\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
19	Tues.	ends.
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	First Term in Medicine ends.

Schedule of Examinations for 1886-87.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due.	Examinations begin on
First Examination in Medicine	13th July	13th Sept.
Second Examination in Medicine	20th „	20th „
Previous Examination	1st Sept.	1st Nov.
First B.A.	1st „	1st „
First B.Sc.	1st „	1st „
F.C.E.	1st „	1st „
L.C.E.	8th „	8th „
Second B.Sc.	8th „	8th „
Second B.A.	8th „	8th „
M.A.	16th Aug.	15th „
LL.B. Honours	15th Sept.	15th „
LL.B.	15th „	15th „
Matriculation	15th „	15th „
M.C.E.	22nd „	22nd „
L.M. & S.	22nd „	22nd „
M.D.	29th „	29th „

B 58—2 EU

LIST OF BOOKS FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS (1886--1889).

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1886 and 1889.

1. Austen—Pride and Prejudice.
2. Goldsmith—The Good-natured man. She stoops to conquer.

1887.

1. Southey—Life of Nelson.
2. Scott—Lady of the Lake.

1888.

1 Austen—Sense and Sensibility.
2. Scott—Marmion

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1886.

1. Shakespeare—King John.
2. Milton—Minor Poems (pp. 477—510, Globe Edition.)
3. The Golden Treasury—Book IV.
4. Burke—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1887.

1. Shakespeare—Richard III.
2. Milton—Minor Poems (pp. 510—553, Globe Edition).
3. The Golden Treasury—Book IV.
4. Burke—Reflections on the French Revolution

1888.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Henry V.—Part I.
2. MILTON—Paradise Lost—Books I. and II.
3. The GOLDEN TREASURY—Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1889.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar.
2. MILTON—Paradise Lost—Books III. and IV.
3. The GOLDEN TREASURY—Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1886—1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

BACON—Advancement of Learning.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

POPE—Moral Essays and Satires.

MATTHEW ARNOLD—Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1886 and 1888.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar; The Tempest; Hamlet.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. CARLYLE—French Revolution.
5. SIR THOMAS BROWNE—Religio Medici.

1887 and 1889.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Richard III.; The Tempest; Lear.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. COLERIDGE—Biographia Literaria, I.—XIII.
5. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.

II.—SANSKRIT.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1886.

1. Viddhas'âlabhanjikâ.
2. Meghadûta and Ritusamhâra.

1887.

1. Vikramorvasî.
2. Kumârasambhava, I.—VI.

1888.

1. S'akuntalâ, I.—IV.
2. Raghuvans'a, I.—V.

1889.

1. S'akuntalâ, V.—VII.
2. Raghuvans'a, XI.—XV.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1886.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Mâlatî Mâdhava.
3. Tarkasangraha.
4. Kâdambarî—124 pp. of the Second Part.

1887.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Vîracharita.
3. Tarkakaumudî by Laugâkshi Bhâskara.
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 1—124.

1888.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Uttarrarâmacharita.
3. Tarkasangraha.
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 125—237.

1889.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Uttarrarâmacharita.
3. Tarkasangraha.
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 1—124 of the Bombay Edition.

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*The hymns selected are as follows :—

Mandala I.—Hymns 19, 25, 115, 143, 154.
II. ,, 12
III. ,, 59, 61.
IV. ,, 46, 54.
V. ,, 26, 83.
VI. ,, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57.
VII. ,, 23, 49, 54, 68, 75, 83, 86, 88, 89, 102
VIII. ,, 30.
X. ,, 14, 90, 119 121, 125, 168.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1886—1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

Kâvyaprakâs'a, Chaps. I., II. and X.

1886 and 1888.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. Mâlati Mâdhava.
2. Bâlarâmâyaṇa.
3. S'ankarâchârya's Bhâshya, Chap. II., Pâdas I. and II.

1887 and 1889.

1. Mrichchhakati.
2. Mudrârâkshasa.
3. S'ankarâchârya's Bhâshya, Chap. I., Pâda IV. and Chap. II., Pâda I.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1886—1889.

I. (*a.*)—Rigveda. The Seventh Maṇḍala with the Commentary of Sâyaṇa.
(*b.*)—Yâska's Nirukta, I.—VII.

II. One of the following five :—

1. Nyâya-s'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Tarkasaṅgraha with Dîpikâ.
   (*b.*)—Muktâvalî.
   (*c.*)—Gautamasûtra with Vâtsyâyana's Bhâshya.
2. Dharma-s'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Mitâksharâ.
   (*b.*)—Vyavahâra-Mayûkha.
   (*c.*)—Vîramitrodaya—Vyavahârakâṇḍa.

3. Vyâkaraṇa-s'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Siddhânta Kaumudî. Mahâbhâshya, Chap. I., Pâda. I., Âhnikas I.—V.
   (*b.*)—Paribhâshenduśekhara.

4. Vedânta-s'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Vedântasâra.
   (*b.*)—Vedâutaparibhâshâ.
   (*c.*)—S'ankarâchâryâ's S'ârîrabhâshya.

5 Alankâra-s'astra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Dandin's Kâvyâdars'a.
   (*b.*)—Kâvyaprakâs'a by Mammaṭa.
   (*c.*)—Rasagangâdhara by Jagannâtha.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1886 and 1888.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis, I.
2. HOMER—Iliad, I.

1887 and 1889.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis, II.
2. HOMER—Iliad, II.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1886 and 1888.

1. HERODOTUS—III., IV.
2. EURIPIDES—Electra.
3. DEMOSTHENES—The Philippics.

1887 and 1889.

1. HERODOTUS—I., II.
2. EURIPIDES—Hecuba.
3. DEMOSTHENES—The Philippics.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1886—1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

THUCYDIDES—I.—IV.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. ÆSCHYLUS—Agamemnon.
2. SOPHOCLES—Antigone, Œdipus Coloneus.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1886.

1. LIVY—Book VI.
2. OVID—Metamorphoseon, VIII., 1—588.

1887.

1. LIVY—Book IX.
2. OVID—Metamorphoseon, XII, 1—628.

1888

1. LIVY—Book XXVII.
2. OVID—Metamorphoseon, XIII., 1—622.

1889.

1. LIVY—Book XXXVIII.
2. OVID—Metamorphoseon. { I, 1—335. / II., 1—328.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1886.

1. CICERO—De Officiis.
2. TACITUS—Annales, II.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, II.

1887.

1. CICERO—{In Catalinam, 1, 2, 3, 4. / De Senectute.
2. TACITUS—Historiæ, I.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, III.

1888.

1. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
2. TACITUS—Historiæ, II.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, V.

1889

1. CICERO—De Officiis.
2. TACITUS—Annales, I.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, VI.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1886—1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HORACE—Epistles.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)

HORACE—{Odes, III. / Satires.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1886 and 1888.

1. TACITUS—Annales I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum IV.—VI.
3. TERENCE—Heautontimorumenos.
4. LUCRETIUS, I.—III.

1887 and 1889.

1. TACITUS—Historiæ.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, I.—III.
3. PLAUTUS—Captivi.
4. JUVENAL—Satires, I., III., IV., V., VII.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1886 and 1888.

1. GENESIS—XI.—XX.
2. PSALMS—XXXI.—LX.

1887 and 1889.

1. GENESIS—I.—X.
2. PSALMS, I.—XXX.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1886 and 1888.

1. GENESIS.
2. RUTH.
3. ISAIAH—I.—XXXIX

1887 and 1889.

1. EXODUS.
2. RUTH.
3. ZECHARIAH.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

1886 and 1888.

1. EZRA—With the Chaldee passages.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1887 and 1889.

1. Hosea and Joel.

1886—1889.

1. EXODUS, LEVITICUS, DEUTERONOMY.
2. PSALMS—I.—LXXII.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1886—1889

1. Ecclesiastes.
2. I. Kings.
3. Nahum and Habukkuk.
4 Ezekiel—XXV.—XLVIII

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1886

1. Alf-Laila—Nights 21—30.
2. Nahfat-ol-Yaman—Bab III

1887.

1. Alf-Laila—Nights 31—40.
2. Nahfat-ol-Yaman—Bab IV.

1888.

1 Alf-Laila—Nights 41—50.
2. Nahfat-ol-Yaman—Bab V

1889

1. Alf-Laila—Nights 1—10.
2. Nahfat-ol-Yaman—Bab I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1886.

1. Alf Laila—Nights 111—140
2. Shahrestani—Pages 101—150
3. Moallakat—Zohair.

1887

1 Alf-Laila—Nights 141—170.
2. Shahrestani—(Book II.), pages 1—50.
3. Moallakat—Labid.

1888.

1, Alf-Laila—Nights 171—220.
2. Shahrestani—(Book II.), pages 51—102.
3. Moallakat—Antara.

1889.

1. Alf-Laila—Nights 51—80.
2. Shahrestani—(Egyptian Edition, Book I.), pages 1—50.
3. Moallakat—Amrolkais.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1886.

(1.)—Necessary.

Makamat—Sessions 1—25.

(2).—Group A. (Language and Literature).

1. Wakedi—Fotoohat-ush-Sham (Bombay Edition), Book 1.
2. Motanabbi—Pages 2—146 (Bombay Edition).

1887 and 1889.

(1.)—Necessary.

Makamat—Sessions 26—50.

(2.)—Group A. (Language and Literature).

1. Wakedi—Book II.
2. Motanabbi—Pages 147—292 (Bombay Edition)

1888.

(1).—Necessary.

Otbi—Book I.

(2).—Group A. (Language and Literature).

1. Wakedi—Book II.
2. Divani Moarri (Abol-Ala, Egyptian Edition), Book I.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1886—1889.

1. OTBI—Book II,
2. EBNI—Khalikan—(Persian Edition)—First Volume, pages 9—92.
3. HAMASAH—(Freytag's Edition), pages 1—150.
4. MOALLAKAT—Hareth and Amribni—Kolthoom.

VII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1886.

1. HAFIZ—Odes 351—400.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapters IV. and V.

1887.

1. HAFIZ—Odes 401—450.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapters VI., VII., VIII. and IX.

1888.

1. HAFIZ—Odes 451—500.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapters X., XI., XII., XIII. and XIV.

1889.

1. HAFIZ—(Bombay Edition)—Odes 251—300.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapter I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1886.

1. SADY—Odes 101—150.
2. FERISHTA—Chapter II.—(Kings of Delhi), pages 293—396.

1887.

1. SADY—Odes 151—200.
2. FERISHTA—Chapter III.—(Bahamany Kings), pages 518—615.

1888.

1. SADY—Odes 201—250.
2. FERISHTA—Chapter III.—(Bahamany Kings), pages 615—730.

1889.

1. SADY—(Bombay Edition)—Tayebat Odes, 1—50.
2. FERISHTA—Preface with the First Chapter—(Kings of Lahore), pages 1—91 (Government Edition).

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1886.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—Life of Mahommed, pages 1—81. (Book III. of the First Vol.)

(2.) GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of Bany Omaya, pages 1—54
2. ATESHKADA—From Mazandran (page 155) to Shiraz.

1887.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of Timoor (or Tamerlane), pages 2—92.

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR.—History of Bany Abbas, pages 1—82.
2. ATESHKADA—From Shiraz to India.

1888.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of the descendants of Timoor from Shahrokh Mirza to the death of Sultan Aboo Saeed (second volume), pages 93—191.

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of the contemporary dynasties of Bany Abbas from the house of Taher to the extinction of the house of Saljooh, pages 1—116 (second volume).
2. ATESHKADA—From the poets of India to the autobiography of the author.

1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of Gazan Khan, (first portion of the second volume), pages 81—141.

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of the Creation and the Patriarchs, pages 1—92.
2. ATESHKADA—(Bombay Edition), from page 25 till Sistan

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1886.

1. SHAHNAMAH—From the visit of Bahram to Shankal the Padshah of Hind till the birth of Nushzad, son of Noushiravan.
2. MASNAVI—Daftar I.
3. ROUZAT-OS-SAFA (Bombay Edition)—Sassanian Dynasty.
4. AKHLAKI JALALI *(Calcutta Edition)*, pages 1—111.

1887 and 1889.

1. SHAHNAMAH—From the birth of Nushzad, son of Nousheravan, till the sending of Burzuya the Physician to India.
2. MASNAVI—Daftar II.
3. RAUZAT-OS-SAFA—Changiz Khan.
4. AKHLAKI JALALI *(Calcutta Edition)*, pages 111—223.

1888.

1. SHAHNAMAH—From the accession of Khosro Perviz to the throne till the death of Bahram Choobina inclusive.
2. MASNAVI—Daftar III.
3. ROUZAT-OS-SAFA—The conclusive portion regarding Wonders of the World, pages 1—45.
4. AKHLAKI JALALI *(Calcutta Edition)*, pages 223—337.

PERIODS OF HISTORY.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1886 and 1888.

GREEK HISTORY—From the accession of Philip of Macedon to the death of Alexander.

1887 and 1889.

GREEK HISTORY—The Peloponnesian War.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1886 and 1888.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789, to the passing of the Reform Bill.

1887 and 1889.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the Peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. Markby's Elements of Law.
2. Justinian (Sandar's edition recommended).
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Kent's International Law.
5. Succession Act (Stokes' edition recommended).
6. Pársi Succession Act.
7. Hindu Wills Act.
8. Indian Majority Act.
9. Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law.
10. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
11. Mayne's Hindu Law.
12. Contract Act (Cunningham and Shepherd's edition recommended).
13. Registration Act.
14. Pollock's Law of Contracts.
15. Smith's Mercantile Law.
16. Specific Relief Act.
17. Snell's Equity.
18. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity;—

    Cuddee *vs.* Rutter.
    Ellison *vs.* Ellison.
    Fox *vs.* Mackreth.
    Glenorchy *vs.* Bosville.
    Keech *vs.* Sandford.
    Pusey *vs.* Pusey.
    Russell *vs.* Russell.
    Bassett *vs.* Nossworthy.
    Brice *vs.* Stokes.
    Howard *vs* Harris.
    Huguenin *vs.* Baseley.
    Robinson *vs* Pett.
    Seton *vs.* Slade.
    Woollam *vs.* Hearn.

19. Penal Code (Mayne's edition recommended).
20. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Books III. and IV.
21. Evidence Act (Cunningham's edition recommended).

22. Civil Procedure Code.
23. Limitation Act.
24. Criminal Procedure Code.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

1. Austin's Jurisprudence.
2. Gaius (Poste's edition recommended).
3. Wheaton's International Law.
4. Domat's Civil Law.
5. Story's Conflict of Laws.
6. Tagore Lectures on Mahomedan Law, and parts of Mitâkshará and Mayûkha relating to Succession and Partition.
7. Pollock's Law of Partnership.
8. The following selection from Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile Law :—

   Birkley *vs.* Preograve.
   Chase *vs.* Westmore.
   Clayton's Case.
   Don *vs.* Lippmann.
   Dixon *vs.* Sadler.
   Forbes *vs.* Aspinall.
   Gratitudine, The.
   Hanson *vs.* Meyer.
   Harman *vs.* Fisher.
   Johnson *vs.* Sheddon.
   Croft *vs.* Day.
   Joy *vs.* Campbell.
   Market Overt Case.
   Roux *vs.* Salvador.
   Rowlandson, *Ex parte.*
   Tyrie *vs.* Fletcher.
   Whitehead *vs.* Anderson.
   Woolridge *vs.* Boydell.
   Worseley *vs.* DeMattos.

9. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity :—

   Aleyn *vs.* Belchier.
   Elliot *vs.* Merryman,
   Dyer *vs.* Dyer.
   Lake *vs.* Cradock.
   Mackreth *vs.* Symmons.

Tollet *vs.* Tollet.
Casborne *vs.* Scarfe.
Harding *vs.* Glynn.
Le Neve *vs.* Le Neve.
Peachy *vs.* Duke of Somerset
Rees *vs.* Berrington.
Ryall *vs.* Rowles.
Stapilton *vs.* Stapilton.
Townley *vs.* Sherborne.
Penn *vs.* Lord Baltimore.

10. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
11. Addison on Torts.
12 Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation.
13 Best on Evidence.

ACADEMIC COSTUME

1. Academic Costume is worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap

Academic Costume to be worn by the Senate and Graduates of the University of Bombay.

CHANCELLOR.

GOWN.—Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts
CAP.—Black velvet Academic Cap with gold tassel.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

GOWN.—The same, but with silver lace and tufts.
CAP.—The same, but with silver tassel.

REGISTRAR.

GOWN.—The same, but with black silk lace and tufts.
CAP.—Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel

Ex. g. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

Fellows.

Gown.—Bishop's purple silk with full sleeves.
Scarf.—Of the same colour with gold fringed ends.

Graduates.

B.A. & B.Sc.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, shape as Oxford B.A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with garter blue silk, one inch wide.

M.A.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as Oxford M.A.
Hood.—Garter blue silk, lined the same.

LL.B.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Hood.—Black silk with scarlet cloth band inside, two inches wide, shape as Cambridge M.A.

L.M. & S.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as B.A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with crimson silk, one inch wide.

M.D.

Gown.—*Undress*, black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Full dress, crimson silk, garter blue facings shape as M.A.
Hood.—Crimson silk, lined garter blue.

L.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, shape as B.A.
HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with brown silk, one inch wide.

M.C.E

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
HOOD.—Brown silk, lined garter blue.

CAP.—For all European Fellows or Graduates—
Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

IV.

Acts

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the Assent of the Governor General on the 18th July 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University

should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

1. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governor of Bombay,

Incorporation.

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major-General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who

may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, *Vice-Chancellor*, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint: and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate

Office vacated by leaving India.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governor of Bombay

in Council shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full

Bye-laws.

power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by

them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts,

Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows, by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate

whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT FOR CONFERRING ADDITIONAL DEGREES.

ACT No. XLVII. OF 1860.

AN ACT *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT FOR CONFERRING HONORARY DEGREES.

ACT No. I. OF 1884.

AN ACT *to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees by the Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.*

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; and whereas the executive government of each of the said Universities is, by bye-laws made under the Acts establishing the same, vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and certain of the Fellows;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XXI. of 1875.

1. Act No. XXI. of 1875 (*an Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees*) is repealed.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of those present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to confer on that person the degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

V.

Bye-Laws.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE AND OF THE FACULTIES.

1. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, the Syndics, and the Fellows of the University, according to sections III, IV, V, and VI of the Act of Incorporation, shall have seniority and precedence, first, in the order above specified down to the Syndics, and, secondly, according to their official precedence in the case of *ex-officio* Fellows, and, thirdly, in the case of other Fellows, according to the sequence of appointments.

2. The Senate may, for gross misbehaviour unfitting a Fellow in its opinion for his office, and after hearing such Fellow or any other Fellow nominated by him on his behalf, request that his appointment be cancelled under the provisions of section VII of the Act of Incorporation.

3. At a convenient time, soon after the appointment of any Fellow, the Syndicate shall, and at any subsequent time the Syndicate may, consider and recommend his appointment to one or more of the Faculties. Such recommendation shall be considered and adopted or rejected at the next following meeting of the Senate.

II.—THE FACULTIES.

4. There shall be four Faculties, namely, of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every member of the Senate shall be a member of one Faculty at least, and any member of the Senate may be a member of more than one Faculty.

5. Each Faculty shall meet ordinarily once a year, within three weeks after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees, for the purpose of electing a Dean and Syndics for the year, and at other times when convened by the Dean, or as provided in Bye-law 8.

6. A meeting of any Faculty shall also be convened by the Dean on the requisition of any three of its members. The Dean, or Senior Fellow present, shall be chairman at such Meeting, and the chairman shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

7. The office of Dean shall be vacated by the Dean's ceasing to reside in the City of Bombay for a period of more than three calendar months, or by his leaving the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three calendar months.

8. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct the Senior Fellow in Bombay belonging to the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to convene a Meeting of the Faculty for the election of a new Dean.

9. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

III.—THE SYNDICATE.

10. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and ten of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions:—

Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences.
Two by the Faculty of Law.
Two „ „ „ Medicine.
Two „ „ „ Civil Engineering.

11. It will be the duty of the Syndicate, subject to the revision and control of the Senate, to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other officers and servants of the University except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and emoluments, save as provided by any Bye-law; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and declare the results as they bear on Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; to consider proposals laid before it by members of the Senate, and from time to time to frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

12. The elections of Syndics shall take place within three weeks after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

13. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow in the Syndicate.

14. The office of Syndic shall be vacated by the Syndic's being absent from three consecutive ordinary monthly meetings.

15. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct a Meeting of the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to be convened for the election of a new Syndic.

16. Four members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate. The Chairman at such Meetings shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

18. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

19. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

20. Subject to Bye-law 40, the decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposal may be brought before the Senate by any member of the Senate by way of Resolution at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, modify or overrule any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

21. No proposal shall be entertained by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered by the Syndicate, or submitted for a period of at least three months for consideration by the Syndicate.

IV.—BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

22. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed annually by the Senate within three weeks

after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

23. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

24. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations, where necessary, to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finances of the University.

25. Members of the Board shall hold office until the next Annual Election. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Elections shall be filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

V.—THE REGISTRAR.

26. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Ordinary Annual Meeting. His term of office shall be two years, but the Registrar may be re-appointed.

27. The duties of the Registrar shall be as follows :—

(*a*) To be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

(*b*) To act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all Meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Board of Accounts and Examiners, and to keep Minutes thereof.

(*c*) To conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate.

(*d*) To issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate and Board of Accounts.

(*e*) To perform such other duties as may be from time to time prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in performance of his official duties.

28. The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 360 per month.

29. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding two months for any one term of office, or six months in all, on such terms as to salary as the Syndicate may think proper. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall be paid at such rate not exceeding the salary of the Registrar as the Syndicate may determine. If the Registrar shall overstay his leave, his appointment shall become vacant.

30. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

VI.—MEETINGS OF THE SENATE.

31. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, unless for special reasons the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor otherwise directs.

32. Such proposals and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Bombay, and are in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, shall be entertained and debated in the Senate.

33. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fourth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from the Presidency, by the Syndicate.

34. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Fellows to the Vice-Chancellor.

35. A Convocation for Conferring Degrees shall be held on the Third Tuesday in January, and on such other graduation days as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

36. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates, to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next graduation day.

37. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty, respectively pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Science,

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

38. Nothing in the foregoing is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.D. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

39. In special cases and at the discretion of the Syndicate, Candidates who have passed the Examinations may be permitted to take their Degrees *in absentia*.

40. Fourteen days before the day fixed for a meeting of the Senate the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all business to be brought before the Meeting and of the terms of all Resolutions to be then proposed, together with the name of the proposer of each, intimation in writing of which has previously reached him. Notice in writing of proposed amendments and the terms thereof and of motions for any change in the order of business as set forth in the statement, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar four clear days* before the day of meeting. The Registrar shall, two clear days before the day of meeting, forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all the motions and amendments; and no motion or amendment, of which such notice has not been given, shall be put to the Meeting, other than a motion for dissolution, adjournment, or suspension of the sitting, for passing to the next business on the statement, for directing the Syndicate to review their decision, or an amendment which shall be accepted by the Chairman as merely formal.

N. B.—The Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, a Fellow elected by the Meeting, presides at the meetings of the Senate. The Senior Fellow present shall take the chair for and until such election only. Six members of the Senate form a quorum, and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, the Chairman, in case of an equality of votes, having a second or casting vote (Act XXII. of 1857, section IX).

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* "Four clear days" means four days exclusive of the day on which notice reaches the Registrar and of the day of meeting. Thus, if the meeting is fixed for Saturday, the notice must reach the Registrar on Monday; if for Friday, the notice must reach him on Saturday.

VII.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

41. Each Fellow, before he takes his place, shall write his name on a slip of paper which shall be provided for the purpose at the entrance of the place of Meeting, and which he shall then deliver to the door-keeper.

42. At the expiration of half an hour from the time of Meeting, the Chairman shall take notice whether there are six Fellows present; and if there are not, the Meeting shall forthwith be dissolved. Such dissolution shall be recorded by the Registrar under the signature of the Chairman.

43. At every Meeting the business to be entertained shall, unless the Meeting shall by special vote otherwise determine, be taken in the following order:—

(1.) The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the Meeting, of the Chairman.

(2.) The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the Meeting, of any official of the University.

(3.) Any motion for a change in the order of business.

(4.) Any business and motions of which due notice has been given in the order in which such business and motions are entered in the statement of the business and motions to be brought forward subject to the provisions of this Bye-law and to Bye-law 49.

VIII.—RULES OF DEBATE.

(i.) *Motions.*

44. Every motion shall be affirmative in form, and shall begin with the word *That*.

45. Every motion at a Meeting must be seconded; otherwise it will drop. Any Fellow may second a motion, by saying "That motion is seconded by me," and may reserve his speech.

46. When a motion has been seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, which shall be done by the Chairman saying "The proposal is," and concluding in the terms of the motion.

47. When the proposal has been thus stated, it may be discussed as a question to be resolved simply in the affirma-

tive or negative, or as proposed to be varied by way of amendment. When, before or after debate, no Fellow rises to speak to the motion, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

48. Not more than one proposal and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the Meeting at the same time.

49. A substantive proposal once brought forward shall not be proposed a second time at the same Meeting, or at any adjournment thereof. A proposal substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part.

(ii.) *Amendments.*

50. Any proposal before the Meeting may be amended (1) by simply leaving out a word or words; (2) by leaving out a word or words and adding or inserting a word or words; (3) by simply adding or inserting a word or words.

51. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a proposal to a negative form, or would alter the first word.

52. No amendment shall be proposed which substantially raises a question already disposed of by the Meeting, or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed by it.

53. The order in which amendments to a proposal are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman with reference to their extent and mutual relation subject to Bye-law 43 (3) and (4).

54. An amendment may be moved by any Fellow who has not already spoken in the debate, and must be seconded in the same way as a motion; otherwise it will drop. An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the part not so disposed of.

55. When an amendment has been moved and seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, and then the debate may proceed on the original proposal and the amendment together; but, so far as the question raised by the amendment is one on which he has not yet spoken, any Fellow may speak to that question, though he has spoken to the original question, or a previous amendment.

(iii). *Putting the Question; Further Amendments.*

56. When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall put question to the vote thus :—

If there is no amendment, the Chairman shall say "The proposal is," and conclude in the terms of the motion.

If there is an amendment he shall say "It has been moved," and state the motion; then he shall say "Since which it has been moved by way of amendment," and state the amendment; and then, if the amendment is one of the first two kinds, he shall put the question "Shall the words (or word) proposed to be left out be retained."

If the amendment is of the second kind, and the last-mentioned question has been resolved in the affirmative, the amendment shall drop. If the last-mentioned question has been negatived, the Chairman shall then put the question "Shall the proposed words be added" [or "inserted"].

If the amendment is of the third kind, the first question put shall be "That those words be there added" [or "inserted"].

57. If an amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and, subject to the foregoing Bye-laws, any other amendment duly notified shall then be proposed thereto.

58. If an amendment is carried, the proposal as amended shall be stated from the Chair, and may then be debated as a substantive question, to which the further amendments to the original proposal of which due notice has been given and so far as they shall be applicable, may be proposed subject to the foregoing Bye-laws; and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment.

59. No question shall be withdrawn from the decision of the Meeting without its unanimous consent; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover states his wish to withdraw the motion, and the Chairman, after an interval, announces that it is withdrawn.

(iv.) *Adjournments, &c.*

60. A proposal "That this Meeting be now dissolved" or "be now adjourned to (some specified time)" may

be moved at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for dissolution is carried, the business before the Meeting shall drop.

61. A proposal "That the debate be now adjourned" may be moved at the like time and in the like manner as the motion "That this Meeting be now adjourned," and if carried shall have the effect of postponing the debate till the next meeting. If it be negatived, the debate shall be resumed.

62. No amendment shall be moved to a proposal under either of the two last preceding Bye-laws, except one for substituting a different time for that for which it is proposed to adjourn the Meeting or debate.

63. A Meeting or a debate renewed or continued after an adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

64. The motion "That the Meeting pass to the next business on the statement" may be made at any time, in like manner and subject to the same rules as one for adjournment. If such a motion be carried, the proposal under consideration and the amendment thereto shall not be further dealt with at the Meeting.

65. No motion for the dissolution or for the adjournment of the Meeting, or for the adjournment of the debate, or for the suspension of the sitting, or to pass to the next business, shall be made or spoken to during a debate by any Fellow who has spoken in the debate or shall be spoken to by such Fellow. Any such motion shall take the place of any question that may be before the Meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question.

66. When a motion of the class contemplated in the last preceding Bye-law has been brought forward and negatived, no other motion of that class shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; nor shall a debate be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same proposal discussed alone, or the same proposal and amendment discussed together, according to Bye-law 43.

(v.) *Miscellaneous.*

67. On each proposal, or proposal and amendment in debate, a Fellow may speak once, subject to the provisions of Bye-laws 54 and 65.

68. The Fellow who is first up, at the conclusion of a speech, has the right to be heard. In cases of competition the Chairman shall decide.

69. The mover of every original Resolution may reply upon the whole debate. But the mover of an amendment or of a dissolution or adjournment, or of the suspension of the sitting, or that the Meeting pass to the next business on the statement, has no right to reply.

70. No Fellow shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

71. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding a motion or amendment and of addressing the Meeting as any other Fellow. But he shall vacate the chair whilst he is addressing the Meeting, and the chair shall during such time be taken by the Senior Fellow present not being the Chairman.

72. Any Fellow may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another Fellow is addressing the Meeting, but no speech shall be made on such point of order. Such a call pronounced by the Chairman to be vexatious, and any interruption or obstruction to the progress of the business before the Senate so pronounced to be unseemly or unreasonable, shall be deemed a breach of order.

73. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any Fellow to order, and, if the Fellow so called to order shall in speaking disregard such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down and thereon another Fellow may speak. In the event of any contumacious disregard of a ruling or call to order by the Chairman, he may request the Fellow so offending to leave the Meeting, and on such requisition the Fellow named by the Chairman shall be suspended from his functions as a Fellow during the Meeting, and shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

74. Any motion standing in the name of a Member who is absent from a Meeting may be brought forward by any other Member.

(vi.) *Voting.*

75. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Senate by a show of hands in the affirmative and negative, or by sitting and rising, and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.

76. Any Fellow may then demand a Division, except on a motion of the kind contemplated in Bye-laws 60 and 61.

77. The Chairman shall thereupon appoint four Tellers, two on each side; and shall give such directions for effecting the Division as he shall consider expedient.

78. Upon the Chairman announcing the Division to be begun, every Fellow who was present at the putting of the question and desires to vote, shall signify his vote by giving to the Tellers for the side of the question upon which he intends to vote, a paper stating his name.

79. Upon the Chairman announcing the Division to be closed, the Tellers shall state in writing the numbers on each side, sign the statement, and hand it to the Chairman, together with the papers (in two separate bundles) containing the names of the several voters on each side, whereupon the Chairman shall declare the result of the Division to the Meeting, and the Division Lists shall be recorded in the Minutes.

80. If, after a Division has been taken, five Fellows present shall in writing demand a scrutiny, the Chairman shall appoint two or more Fellows to act with the Tellers as Scrutineers; and such Scrutineers shall thereupon withdraw and compare the numbers with the names and such names with the list of the Senate for the time being, and shall report the facts found by them to the Chairman, who shall thereupon declare the result to the Meeting, and such declaration shall be conclusive.

81. Pending the scrutiny, the Chairman may, in his discretion, either suspend the sitting or call for such business as may, in his opinion, be most conveniently proceeded with. Business thus entered on, shall be proceeded with; but on its disposal the regular order of subjects, if it have been departed from, shall be resumed.

IX.—ELECTIONS.

82. Elections by the Senate shall be conducted according to the rules hereinbefore provided, subject to the modification prescribed by the Bye-laws next following.

83. No Candidate shall be put in nomination at any Meeting of the Senate for a seat on the Board of Accounts or as Registrar or at any Meeting of a Faculty for the office of Dean of such a Faculty, or Syndic, unless a proposition for his nomination in writing, signed by the intending proposer and seconder, shall have been handed in to the University office at least four clear days previously. And the University Registrar shall, two clear days before the Meeting, forward to every Member of the Senate or Faculty, as the case may be, a list of the proposed nominations.

84. In all cases of contested election, the election shall be by ballot by means of voting papers. In case of a contested election amongst more than two candidates for a single appointment, the candidate who has the smallest number of votes on a first ballot shall be withdrawn, and another ballot between the remaining candidates shall then be taken; and so on until the number of candidates is reduced to two, when the final ballot between these two shall be taken. In case of a contested election for more than one appointment, each Fellow shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are appointments to be filled, but shall not give more than one vote for one person.

ENDOWMENTS.

85. A Statement of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

86. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November, and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the Second

Term shall commence on the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

87. Terms can be kept only by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

88. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping terms:—For the First Term eighty days; for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, sixty days; and for the Second Term in that of Medicine, seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his matriculation, attend sixty days during that same term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that term.

89. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept terms.

90. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their terms.

91. To keep a term at a College or Recognized Institution, an Undergraduate must go through the full course of study at that College or Institution prescribed for such term to the class to which such Undergraduate then belongs.

I. ARTS.

In the following Regulations the pronoun "he" and its derivatives are used to denote either sex, the masculine or the feminine.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year at Bombay and at such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate,* commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

3. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form B.)

4. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

5. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I.—LANGUAGES.—Two papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	French.	Hindustáni.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Persian.
Latin.†	Maráthi.	Sindhi.
Hebrew.	Gujaráthi.	
Arabic.	Cánarese.	

* The following places have been appointed by the Syndicate:—*Poona*, *Belgaum*, *Ahmedabad*, and *Karáchi*

† The attention of students intending to study Medicine is drawn to the fact that the Examining Bodies of the United Kingdom which recognize the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, require a certificate that the Candidate passed in Latin.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate).

In English there will be one paper containing (1) one or more passages for paraphrase, with, as an alternative, one or more passages for translation into English in the following vernacular languages, viz.:—Maráthi, Gujaráthi, Cánarese, Hindustáni, Sindhi and Portuguese; (2) questions in grammar; and (3) an exercise or exercises in composition.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from and into English, and questions in grammar.

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read.

II.—MATHEMATICS.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles, and not merely by rules. Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

2*nd.*—First four books of Euclid, with deductions.

III.—GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Elementary History of England and India, and Elementary Geography.

2*nd.*—Elementary knowledge of—

(*a.*)—The mechanical powers.

(*b.*)—The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

(*c.*)—The solar system.

N.B.—Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in English.

7. On the Fourth Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in the order of merit, with the total number of marks obtained by each Candidate, and the name of his school.

8. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

9. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass three subsequent examinations, the first to be called the Previous Examination, the second the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the third the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

N.B.—A Bachelor of Science of this University who has kept six terms therein, may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts by passing the final examination only for that Degree.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

10. The Previous Examination will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

11. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept two terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination, provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

14. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.
V. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Two papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.
Greek.	Hebrew.	French.	

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper and a *vivâ voce* Examination. The paper in English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The paper in the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.
2. Euclid, Books I—IV and VI, with deductions, and Definitions of Book V.

III.—LOGIC—One paper.

Logic.—The subjects treated of in Fowler's Deductive Logic. The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV.—HISTORY—One paper.

Ancient History.

A definite period will be notified by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.—One paper.

Elementary Experimental Physics—Heat. Energy, Conservation of Energy. Atmospheric Pressure. Boyle's law. Air-pump. Barometer. Hydrostatic Pressure. Specific Gravity. Temperature. Thermometers. Expansion of Solids, Liquids and Gases Charles' law Fusion and Solidification. Vaporisation, definition of Maximum Tension. The Kinetic theory of Gases. Ebullition. Hygrometry. Conduction. Specific Heat.

Latent Heat. Radiation. Dew. Mechanical theory of Heat. General Principles of Heat-engines.

N.B.—Text-book prescribed. 'Larden's School Course on Heat' (pp. 1-139, 150-248, 266-292). Sampson Low, 1882.

Note—Candidates at the Previous Examination of 1886 may present themselves either under the old or new Regulations. (For old regulations see page 65 of the University Calendar for 1885-86.)

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in languages.

16. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

17. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

18. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an Examination in Arts corresponding, in the judgment of the Syndicate, to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University, or partly at one and partly at the other, as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid Examinations.

19. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

20. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

21. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

22. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics.

I.—LANGUAGES—Four papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.
Greek.	Hebrew.	French.	

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* Examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.

2. Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

23. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages.

24. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

25. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H)

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

26. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

27. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. under the *N.B.* to Regulation 18, and has thereafter kept two terms in the University of Bombay and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form I.

28. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form I).

29. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form J).

30. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

31. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.

II. One of the following groups to be selected by the Candidate:—

- A. Language and Literature.
- B. History and Political Economy.
- C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
- D. Mathematics.
- E. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Two papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.	Persian.
Greek.	Hebrew.	French.	

Candidates will be examined in books in each language to be prescribed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper. The paper on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—GROUPS—Four papers.

A.—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(*a.*) *English*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(*b.*) *Second Language*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

B.—HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(*a.*) *Political Economy*—One paper; *Smith*: Wealth of Nations; *Fawcett*: Manual of Political Economy.

(*b.*) *History of India* in the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries down to the overthrow of the Peshwa. One paper: *Elphinstone*: History of India; *Mill*: History of British India.

(*c.*)—One of the following:—

(1.) *History of Rome*, from the earliest times to the close of the Republic. Two papers: one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Religion.

(2.) *History of Greece*, from the Persian invasion to the taking of Corinth. Two papers, as above.

(3.) *History of England*, from the Restoration to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. Two papers; one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Science.

C.—LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(*a.*) *Logic*—Two papers: *Fowler*: Deductive and Inductive Logic; *Mill*: Books I, II, and III.

(*b.*) *Moral Philosophy.*—Two papers: *Sidgwick*: Method of Ethics; *Butler*: First part of the Analogy, and Sermons.

D.—Mathematics.

(*a*) *Pure Mathematics.*

(*a.*) *Conic Sections treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abridged notation.* One paper.

(*b.*) *Differential Calculus:* One paper—Differentiation of Functions of one variable; Successive Differentiation; Taylor's Theorem; Evaluation of Indeterminate Functions; Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. *Integral Calculus.*—Integration of Functions of one variable.

(*b*) *Applied Mathematics.*

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Dynamics:* One paper: Laws of motion; Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion; Falling Bodies; Projectiles; Collision; the Pendulum.

(2)—*Hydrostatics:* One paper: Pressure of non-elastic and elastic Fluids; Specific gravity; Floating Bodies; Rotating Liquid; Tension of vessels containing Fluids; Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines.

(3)—*Optics:* One paper: Reflection and Refraction of Rays at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, not including Aberrations; Refraction through Prisms, Plates and Lenses; the Eye; Telescopes.

(4)—*Astronomy:* One paper: The more elementary parts so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

E.—Natural Science.

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Elementary Physics:* Two papers: Laws of motion; Forces of Nature considered generally; Energy considered generally; Visible energy; Heat, Light and Electricity; Oral examination on the use of apparatus.

(2)—*Inorganic Chemistry:* Two papers: The Chemistry of the non-metallic elements and their more important compounds; the Chemistry of the principal metallic elements and their more important compounds; general principles of Chemical Philosophy; the practical recognition of simple Salts.

(3)—*Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, and Systematic Botany:* Two papers: *Flowering Plants*; their Parts; the Leaf; Stem; Buds and branches; the various forms and the duration of Plants; the Root and underground stem; Inflorescence; the Flower; Calyx; Corolla; Stamens and Pistil; Structure of the Ovule; the Fruit and Seed; Fertilization; Germination; Cells and their contents; Chemical constituents of Plants; the structure and vital processes of the Stem, Root, and Leaf; Surface covering and appendages of Plants; Food of Plants; Principles of Classification; a general knowledge of the characters, distribution, properties and uses of the following natural order:—*Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ Ampelideæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticeæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ, Palmæ, Aroideæ and Gramineæ.*

A general knowledge of the two Cryptogamic orders *Filices* and *Fungi.*

Practical Examination.—Description and recognition of species and of microscopic preparations. The collection and drying of Botanical Specimens.

(4)—*Comparative Anatomy and Physiology:* Two papers: Structure of a Mammalian animal, with the minute structure and chemical constituents of the more important tissues; its elementary Physiology; the Blood; Vascular System and Circulation; Respiration; Digestion; the sources of loss and gain to the Blood; Motion and Locomotion; Voice and Speech; Nervous System; Innervation; Sensation; Organs of sight, sound, smell, taste and touch; Reproduction; Life and Death; Elementary Anatomy and Physiology of a Bird, Lizard, Frog, Fish, Oyster, Insect, Lobster, Earthworm, Starfish, Jellyfish, and Sponge; Principles of Zoological Classification; Distribution of Species; Animal Embryology; Recognition and Description of Preparations.

32. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified.

33. On the Fourth Thursday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

34. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*vide* Form K).

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

35. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science must have passed the Previous Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and the other the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

N.B. (1)—Masters of Arts who shall have taken that Degree prior to the end of 1881, and who in the Examination for B.A. have passed in Group C., D. or E., or the subjects in the opinion of the Syndicate equivalent thereto when the examination was passed, and who in the examination for the Degree of M.A. have passed in Branch 3 or 4 of that Examination, may obtain the Degree of B.Sc. on passing an examination in such of the subjects prescribed for that Degree as in the opinion of the Syndicate shall be properly complementary to those in which the Candidates have already passed, regard being had to the rules prescribed for the Final Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. But Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed or be eligible for prizes.

N.B. (2)—A Bachelor of Arts who has taken up Group C., D., or E. in the B.A. Examination may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science on passing the final examination only for that Degree.

I.—FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

36. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

37. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form L.

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an examination in Arts corresponding, in the judgment of the Syndicate, to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University or partly at one and partly at the other as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid examinations.

38. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form L).

39. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form M).

40. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

41. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. MATHEMATICS—Two Papers.

Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.

Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

2. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Differences between Mechanical Mixture, Solution, and Chemical Combination. Outlines of Crystallography. Formation of Crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the Melting-point and the Boiling-point of a substance depend. Difference between Elementary and Compound Substances. Laws of Chemical Combination. Equivalent Weights of the Elements. Multiple Proportions. The Atomic Theory. Atomic Value (Quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular Weights. Relation between the Density of a Gas and its Molecular Weight. Abnormal Densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of Gases by Volume. Compound Radicals. Atomic and Molecular combination

Meaning of Chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double-decomposition. Nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Capacity of Saturation of Acids and Bases. Nomenclature.

Relation between Atomic Weight and Specific Heat Faraday's Electrolytic Law. Principles of Spectrum-Analysis. Diffusion of Gases.

Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. The combinations of the last four elements with Hydrogen.

Oxygen. Ozone. Water and Peroxide of Hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of Chlorine. Chlorates. and Hypochlorates.

Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Sulphur. Sulphuric Acid and the Sulphates. Sulphurous Acid and the Sulphites. Chlorosulphuric Acid

Nitrogen. The Atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable Life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its Salts. The oxides of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid and Nitrates. Nitrous Acid and Nitrites.

Phosphorus. Phosphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid and the Phosphates Chloride and Oxychloride of Phosphorus.

Arsenic and its oxides. Arseniuretted Hydrogen. Arsenious Acid and its Salts. Arsenic Acid and its Salts. The Sulphides of Arsenic. Detection of Arsenic.

Antimony, its oxides and sulphides. Antimoniuretted Hydrogen. Chlorides of Antimony. Compounds of Antimonic Oxide. Detection of Antimony.

Boron. Boracic acid and the Borates.

Carbon. Carbonic oxide and Carbonic acid. The Carbonates. Carbon Oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic Acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of Flame. Coal-gas. Davy Lamp. Principles of Illumination.

Silicon. Siliciuretted Hydrogen. Silicon Chloride. Silicon Chloroform. Silica and the Silicates.

Potassium. Sodium. Silver.

Calcium. Strontium. Barium.

Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.
The chief Compounds of these Metals with the more important Acid radicals. The detection of these Metals, and their Compounds, in powder, or in solution.

3. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—Two Papers.

[*Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the Methods and Apparatus by which the leading principles of Physics, as enumerated below, can be illustrated and applied.*]

Units of Measurement.
The Laws of Motion considered experimentally.
The chief Forces of Nature.
The general properties of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.
The nature, intensity, and transmission of Fluid Pressure in general.
The Pressure of Liquids in Equilibrium under the action of Gravity.
The Equilibrium of Solids floating or entirely immersed in gravitating Fluids. The Specific Gravities of substances, with the ordinary modes of determining them.
Measurement of the Pressure of the Atmosphere and of the Elastic Force of Gases.
Diffusion of Liquids and Gases.
Definition of Work and Energy; Conservation and Transmutation of Energy.

ACOUSTICS.
Production and mode of Propagation of Sound.
Intensity, Pitch, and Quality.
Velocity of Sound in Air.
Influence of Temperature and Density.
Velocity of Sound in other Media.
Laws of Reflection and Refraction.
Nature of Musical Sounds.
Longitudinal Vibrations of Rods and of Columns of Air.
Transverse Vibrations of Strings. Variation in their rate of vibration by changes in their tension, length, thickness, and substance.

HEAT.
Definitions of *Heat* and *Temperature*.
Construction of Instruments for the Measurement of Temperature.
Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases under Heat.
Change of State; Tension of Vapours; Latent Heat.
Radiant Heat, its reflection, refraction and absorption.
Conduction; definition of Thermal Conductivity.
Convection.
Specific Heat. Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.

MAGNETISM.
Properties of Magnets. Induction. Magnetic relations of Iron and Steel.
Terrestrial Magnetism.

ELECTRICITY.
Two Electrical States and their mutual relations.
Conduction and Insulation.
Induction.
Electric Attraction and Repulsion.
Distribution and Accumulation of Electricity on Conductors.
Electric Discharge.
Voltaic Electricity; the various Batteries.
Electromotive Force, Strength of currents, Resistance; Ohm's Law.
Heating and Chemical effects of Electric Currents.
Action between Currents and Magnets; Electro-Magnetism.
Induced Currents; Magneto-Electricity.
Thermo-Electricity.

OPTICS.
Laws of Propagation of Light. Measurement of Velocity of Light. Photometry.
Laws of Reflection and Refraction of Light.
Reflection at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.
Refraction at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.
Refraction through Lenses, including the formation of Images.
Chromatic Dispersion.

4. GENERAL BIOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Structure, functions, and life-history of simple Unicellular Plants, such as *Protococcus* and *Saccharomyces* (Yeast) as types of Vegetable life.

Structure, functions, and life-history of *Penicillium*, *Mucor*, or some other simple Fungus.

Structure, functions, and life-history of *Chara* or *Nitella*.

Morphology, histology, and history of the reproduction of a Fern.

Morphology and histology of a Flowering plant; structure of a flower; homologies of leaves and floral organs; histology of ordinary vegetable tissues, such as epidermis, parenchyma, fibrovascular tissue, and their arrangement in the stem and leaves.

Growth of a Flowering plant; formation of wood and bark; nature of cambium.

Reproduction of a Flowering plant; structure of ovule; methods of fertilization; development of ovule into seed.

General principles of Vegetable Nutrition; food of plants; action of green parts of plants; nature and flow of sap.

Structure, functions, and life-history of the following Animals, as types of some of the chief divisions of the Animal Kingdom:—*Amœba*, *Vorticella*, *Hydra*, Earthworm, Mussel, Snail, Lobster or Crayfish, Frog.

General histology of chief animal tissues:—blood; pavement, columnar, ciliated, and glandular epithelium; connective tissue; cartilage; bone; muscle; nerve-fibres and nerve-cells.

General physiology of Circulation, Respiration and Digestion in the Frog, together with the fundamental properties of muscle, nerve, and the spinal cord.

Reproduction of Frog, and chief phases in life of Tadpole.

42. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

43. A certificate will be given to those who pass the examination. (*Vide* Form N.)

II.—SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

44. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

45. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. under the *N. B.* to Regulation 37, and has thereafter kept two terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form O.

46. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form O.)

47. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form P.)

48. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

49. Candidates will be examined in three of the following nine subjects, one at least of which must be chosen from among Nos. III—VIII:—

I. PURE MATHEMATICS—Three Papers.

(1)—*Algebra:* Binomial and Multinomial Theorems. Scales of Notation. Exponential and Logarithmic Series. Convergency and Divergency of Series. Inequalities.

Plane Trigonometry.—Properties of Triangles. Associated Circles of a Triangle. Summation of Series which do not involve exponential functions.

Spherical Trigonometry.—As far as Solution of Triangles.

(2)—*Conic Sections:* Treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abridged notation.

(3)—*Differential Calculus:* Differentiation of Functions of one variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's Theorem Evaluation of indeterminate Functions. Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. Tangents and Normals of Plane Curves.

Integral Calculus: Integration of Functions of one variable. Rectification and Quadrature of Plane Curves.

II. APPLIED MATHEMATICS—Three Papers.

(1)—*Analytical Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers. *Elementary Hydrostatics.*

(2)—*Elementary Dynamics.*

Dynamics of a Particle.—Rectilinear, Parabolic and Elliptic Motion. Central Forces.

(3)—*Elementary Geometrical Optics.*

Astronomy.—The more elementary parts, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

III. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—Three Papers.

The subjects prescribed for the FIRST B.SC. EXAMINATION with the addition of the following; the whole being treated Mathematically, as well as Experimentally, so far as the Mathematics of the FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION are applicable :—

Friction.
Elasticity of Solids, Liquids, and Gases; methods of measurement.
Capillarity.
Connexion between Energy and Velocity. The various Energies and their Transmutations.
Conservation and Dissipation of Energy.

ACOUSTICS.

Indirect methods of measuring Velocity of Sound.
Transverse Vibrations of Rods.
Tuning-forks.
Vibrations of Plates and Membranes.
Musical Intervals.
Composition of Vibrations. Beats.
Interference.
Resonance.

Harmonics.
Quality of Musical Sounds.
Methods of analysing Complex Sounds.

HEAT.

Methods of measuring Specific Heat, Coefficients of Expansion, Tension of Vapours, and Latent Heat; with chief results that have been obtained.
Relation between Emission and Absorption of Radiant Heat. Theory of exchanges. Laws of Cooling. Variation with Temperature of Quality and Quantity of Radiation.
Measurement of Coefficients of Conductivity and their variation with Temperature.
Laws of Thermodynamics and their principal Applications.

OPTICS.

Optical description of the Eye, and Theory of unaided Vision.
Vision through Lenses, Microscopes, and Telescopes.
Spectrum-Analysis.
Conditions of Achromatism in thin Compound Prisms and Lenses.
The Wave-Theory; its explanation of Reflexion and Refraction.
Interference, Double Refraction, and Polarization. Nicol's Prism.
Interference of Polarized Light; Rotatory Polarization.

MAGNETISM.

Magnetic Moments, and methods of comparing them.
The methods of determining the Dip, Total Intensity and Magnetic Declination, at any place.
Secular and Diurnal Variations.
Disturbances and their Laws.
Connexion between Magnetic Disturbances and other phenomena.
Diamagnetism.

ELECTRICITY.

Measurement of Electrical Density, Capacity, Quantity and Potential.
Centimetre-gramme-second system of Units.

Theory of Voltaic Battery.
Measurement of Electromotive Force, Current, and Resistance.
Action of Currents on Currents.

IV. CHEMISTRY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, treated more fully than at the FIRST B.SC. EXAMINATION.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Detection and estimation of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Sulphur in Organic Compounds. Calculation of empirical formulæ from percentage composition. Determination of molecular weight of organic bodies. Compound Radicals. Mode in which the atoms are supposed to be united in the molecule. Types. The Valency of Compound Radicals in Relation to the Valency of the Constituent Atoms. Saturated and Non-saturated Compounds.

Isomerism. Metamerism. Polymerism. Homologous series. Classification of the Carbon Compounds.

The general action of Chlorine, Nitric acid, Sulphuric acid, Chromic acid, Nascent Hydrogen, Potash, and the Chlorides of Phosphorus, on the principal groups of Carbon Compounds.

Fermentation. Decay.

Synthesis of the following:—Urea. Ethyl Alcohol. Tartaric acid. Alizarine.

Derivatives of the series $C_n H_{n+2}$.

Marsh-gas. Ethyl hydride. A special knowledge of Methyl and Ethyl Alcohols and their chief derivatives, particularly Ethers, Acetic Aldehyde, Formic and Acetic acids, with Acetone and Isopropyl-alcohol, will be required: also a general acquaintance with the higher Alcohols and their chief derivatives.

The Ethylamines. Tetraethylammonium. Cacodyl. Zinc methyl. Silicon ethyl.

Ethylene and its chief derivatives. Glycol. Glycolic acid. Lactic acid. Glyoxal. Oxalic acid. Succinic acid. Malic acid. Tartaric acid. Citric acid.

Cyanogen and its compounds. Prussic acid. Cyanides and double Cyanides. Cyanic and Cyanuric acids. Sulphocyanides. Ureas.

Uric acid. Guanidine. Glycocyamine. Glycocyanidine. Sarkine. Creatine. Creatinine. Theobromine. Caffeine.

Glycerine and Allyl Alcohol, their chief derivatives. Constitution of Fats and Oils. Erythrite. Mannite. Glucose and Levulose. Cane-sugar. Milk-sugar. Cellulose. Starch. Glycogen. Dextrine.

Aromatic compounds. Benzene. Toluene. Phenol. Cresol. Hydroquinone. Resorcin. Pyrocatechin. Pyrogallic acid. Oil of Bitter Almonds. Benzyl-alcohol. Benzoic acid. Benzophenone. Hippuric acid. Salicylic acid and Isomeric acids. Oxysalicylic acid. Gallic acid. Phtalic acid and Isomeric acids. Styrol (Cinnamic alcohol). Nitrobenzene. Aniline. Toluidine. Rosaniline. Diazobenzene and its compounds. Naphthalene. Anthracene. Oxanthraquinene. Alizarine. Indigo and Indol. Cymene. Camphor and Terpenes.

Glucosides. Amygdaline. Salicine. Tannine.

Alkaloids. Conine. Nicotine. Morphine. Strychnine. Quinine. Cinchonine.

Taurine. Lecithin. Choline. Albumen. Fibrin. Caseine.

Practical Examination.

Qualitative Analysis.—Substances will be given for analysis containing not more than two Acids and two Bases, Organic or Inorganic, but not more than one organic acid and one organic base. The Inorganic acids and bases to be those embraced in the FIRST B.Sc. Practical Examination; the Organic acids and bases to be selected from the following list:—

Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Urates, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides, Alcohol, Starch, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine.

V. BOTANY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

HISTOLOGY.

The structure of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of Protoplasm. The nature and mode of origin of the contents of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of the Cell-wall, and the mode in which it is added to. The Formation and Growth of Plant tissues by Cell-division. The Development of the Epidermal, Fibro-vascular, and Fundamental tissues from Primitive tissue.

MORPHOLOGY.

The distinguishing structural characters, geographical distribution, and the properties and uses of the following Natural Orders:—

Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticeæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ, Palmæ, Aroideæ, Gramineæ, Coniferæ, Cycadeæ, Solanaceæ.

Filices, Marsiliaceæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Musci, Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes, Physomycetes, Fucaceæ, Saccharomycetes, Schizomycetes.

The principles and practice of Classification.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The ultimate constituents of Plants. Composition of the Plant in successive stages of growth. The Materials of Plant-food; their general nature; the organs by which they are absorbed. Rotation of crops. Ascent of the Crude Sap. Respiration. Transpiration. The Descending Sap. Assimilation or general nature of the changes by which the Food Materials are converted into the various vegetable Tissues. Influence of Light and Temperature upon Plants. Increase of the Plant. Movements and special directions in Plants and their different parts. Vegetable irritability and Movements of Climbing Plants. General Phenomena of Sexual Reproduction; various modes in which flowers are fertilized. The intercrossing of Plants and its effects. Dimorphism and Trimorphism; Dichogamy. Germination. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine and dissect (microscopically when necessary) Plants or parts of Plants placed before him, selected with reference to their typical character as representing their respective natural orders; and to write descriptions of them.

VI. ZOOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The principal facts of Structure and Development in the following Genera and Orders :—

GENERA.

Homo.	*Blatta.*
Erinaceus.	*Scorpio.*
Sus.	*Tegenaria* (or any spider).
Ovis.	*Oniscus.*
Columba.	*Cyclops.*
Gadus.	*Daphnia.*
Lepus.	*Lumbricus.*
Canis.	*Carcinus.*
Raca.	*Hirudo.*
Bucinum.	*Uraster.*
Limax.	*Echinus.*

ORDERS.

Primates.	*Brachiopoda.*
Cheiroptera.	*Polyzoa.*
Cetacea.	*Tunicata.*
Perissodactyla.	*Coleoptera.*
Proboscidea.	*Hemiptera.*
Sirenia.	*Hymenoptera.*
Edentata.	*Lepidoptera.*
Marsupialia.	*Diptera.*
Monotremata.	*Myriapoda.*
Struthionidæ.	*Cirripeda.*
Saururæ (Archæopteryx).	*Annelida polychæta.*
Lacertilia.	*Trematoda.*
Ophidia.	*Pteropoda.*
Cheloina.	*Cestodea.*
Crocodilia.	*Nematoidea.*
Pterosauria.	*Rotifera.*
Ichthyosauria.	*Turbellaria.*
Urodela.	*Crinoidea.*
Ganoidei.	*Cœlenterata.*
Dipnoi.	*Porifera.*
Elasmobranchii.	*Infusoria.*
Marsipobranchii.	*Radiolaria.*
Pharyngobranchii.	*Gregarinida.*
Cephalopoda.	*Foraminifera.*

The Affinities of these Groups, and their place in Classification. Meaning of the terms Species, Variety, and Race. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine, dissect, and describe such animals or such parts of animals as may be placed before him, selected from the previous list of Genera; and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the Orders above enumerated, and to write descriptions of them.

VII. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Chemical Composition of food. The quantities and kinds of food required to balance the losses of the economy.

The several processes to which the Food is subjected in Digestion.

Absorption in general; chyliferous and lymphatic Absorption.

The Blood, its organic and chemical constitution; phenomena and mechanism of Circulation.

Respiration, its mechanical and chemical actions; effects of its suppression.

Temperature of the Body; production and regulation of Animal Heat.

Secretion and Excretion; construction and operation of Secreting Apparatus. Chemical composition and amount of the Urinary, Cutaneous and Pulmonary excretions.

Muscular and other Contractile substance; phenomena presented by acting Contractile substance.

Nutrition, Growth, and Reparation.

The Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice and Speech.

Constitution and Functions of Nervous System. Distinction of Motor and Sensory Nerves or Nerve-fibres. Phenomena presented by Nerves in action. Influence on Contractile Tissue.

Functions of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglia. Sensation, Voluntary Motion, Reflex Action. Inhibitory Action. Influence of Nervous System on Heart and Blood-vessels, and on Secreting Organs.

Organs of the Senses and their functions.

Reproductive Organs and their functions.

Changes produced in the Ovum by impregnation. Outline of the Development of the Embryo and its

Envelopes. Nutrition of the Fœtus. Changes which occur at Birth in the Fœtus and in the Parent Lactation.

Changes which take place with Age in the Proportions of the Body; in the Skeleton; in the Dentition; and in the Reproductive Apparatus.

Differences between Man and Woman other than in the Reproductive Organs.

Senile Decay.

Somatic and Molecular death.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared (1) to examine and describe Microscopical specimens of Animal tissues and organs; (2) to make Microscopical preparations of Animal tissues and organs; (3) to prove his practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood urine, and glycogen. Also to show his practical acquaintance with the most important Apparatus used in studying the Physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems, and the organs of sense.

VIII. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The General Distribution of Land and Water on the Surface of the Globe.

The composition of Sea-Water.

The boundaries, communications, depth, and general form of the floor of the Arctic, Pacific, and Atlantic Basins.

The Chief Ocean Currents.

Marine Denudation. The formation of Cliffs and Beaches; of Shingle, Sand, and Mud; Transport and Deposit of the Products of Denudation by the Sea.

The formation of Mineral Deposits by marine organisms.

Inland Seas, the Peculiarities of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Dead Sea.

Ice-floes and Shore-ice.

The commoner materials of which the Crust of the Earth is made up: Clay; Quartz; Sandstone; Limestone; Slate; Gneiss; Granite; Trap.

Stratified and Unstratified Rocks; Faults; Dykes; Metamorphism; Cleavage.

Average height of Continents; direction and general character of the principal Mountain-chains. Watersheds. River and Lake Basins. Special characteristics of particular River-basins. Area and general character of the North-American Lake-system.

The great Plains; Steppes; Tundras; Pampas; Sahara; Peatbogs.

Rainfall; Denudation and Transport of Materials effected by Rain and Rivers; River-valleys; Cañons; Deltas; Bars; Lacustrine Deposits. The share taken by fresh-water organisms in the formation of Lacustrine Deposits.

Snow and Ice; Glaciers and Icebergs as agents of denudation and transport.

The Atmosphere and its Currents. Trade-winds and Monsoons. The Air as an agent of transport of organic and inorganic matters.

The structure and mode of formation of Volcanoes. Volcanic products. Earthquakes. Elevation of land. Raised beaches.

The conditions of Climate; causes of differences between the climate of localities equidistant from the Equator.

Distribution of Terrestrial Plants and Animals. Botanical and Zoological Provinces. Distinctive characters of Floræ and Faunæ of different regions.

General distributions of Marine Plants and Animals. Fauna and Flora of the Deep Sea.

The nature of the processes by which the remains of Animals and Plants are preserved and fossilized.

The general features of the Quaternary epoch; River Gravels; Drift; Boulder-Clay. Characteristic Fossils.

The general features of the Tertiary epoch: the relations of the Miocene Fauna and Flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The nummulitic formation: its extent, and the probable physical conditions under which it was produced.

The Cretaceous epoch. Extent of the Chalk formation; the physical conditions under which it was produced.

The relations of the Cretaceous Fauna and Flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The Wealden and Purbeck formation; the condition under which they were deposited, and their most characteristic organic remains.

General nature of the Oolitic and Liassic formations. Age of Reptiles. Distinctive features of Mammalian remains of Stonesfield slates. Invertebrata characteristic of Mesozoic epoch.

Rhætic and Triassic formations; conditions of deposition. Distinctive Organic remains. Salt-beds.

Permian formation. Its extent and relations. Palæozoic character of its Invertebrate Fauna. Characteristic Vertebrata.

Carboniferous formation; conditions of depositions; formation of Coal; characteristic Fauna and Flora.

Devonian formation and the Old Red Sandstone; conditions of deposition; characteristic Fishes.

General characters of the Silurian, Cambrian, and Laurentian formations.

The earliest known Forms of life and the Invertebrata characteristic of the Palæozoic epoch.

Mineral veins. The ordinary modes of occurrence of Lead, Tin, Iron, Copper, Silver, and Gold.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be expected to identify and describe specimens of the principal Rocks, and of the Fossils characteristic of the Formations above enumerated.

IX. LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Names, Notions, and Propositions.
Syllogism.
Induction and subsidiary operations.
The Senses.
The Intellect.
The Emotions.
The Will.
The Theories of Ethics.

50. On the Fourth Monday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

51. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form Q.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

52. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

53. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts; and should he pass the Examination in any one of the above branches, he will be admitted to the degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

54. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

55. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form S.)

56. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

57. The Examination will comprise the following branches :—

I.—Languages.

II.—History and Philosophy.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—Natural Sciences.

I.—Languages.—Six papers.

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following :—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, French and Persian.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set :—

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidates, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3*rd* and 4*th*. Similar questions on the Latin and Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, French or Persian books taken up by the Candidates.

5th. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6th. Original English Composition in Prose or Verse.

II.—History and Philosophy.—Six papers.

1st and *2nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Etymology.

3rd. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4th. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5th. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6th. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a.*) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b.*) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III.—Mathematics.—Six papers.

1st. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2nd. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3rd. Newton's Principia, Book I., §§ I.—III., and Astronomy.

4th. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5th. Statics and Dynamics.

6th. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV.—Natural Sciences.—Six papers.

(*a.*) { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology.

(*b.*) { Chemical Physics.
Inorganic Chemistry.
Meteorology and Physical Geography.

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences therein enumerated.

58. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

59. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form T.)

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended, for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

4. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form V.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

There will be six papers, namely :—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

8. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange and publish in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

9. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form W.)

HONOURS.

10. The Examination for Honours in Law will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

11. The Examination will be open to any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours Examination.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Y.)

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects:—

(*a*.) Roman Civil Law.

(*b*.) General Jurisprudence, including International Law.

(*c*.) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

Three papers will be set, one in each subject (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*): each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

16. The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine recognized by this University.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass three Examinations, of which the first and second may be passed at the same time.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

3. The First Examination in Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

(*a*). Of having passed an Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

N.B.—An Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids will be held each year along with the Previous Examination. A Candidate who has passed the Previous Examination shall be exempted from this Examination.

(*b*.) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least one University year.

(*c*.) Of having attended the following Courses:—

In Chemistry	One Course of at least 70 Lectures.
In Botany	One Course of at least 30 Lectures.
In Practical Chemistry,	One Course of instruction of three months.
In Materia Medica	One Course of at least 60 Lectures.

In Practical Pharmacy.	One Course of instruction of at least three months, producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AA.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form AB.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
2. Botany.*
3. Materia Medica, and Practical Pharmacy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B. Sc. in Chemistry and in Botany shall be exempted from the examination in these subjects at the First Examination in Medicine, and Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in one only of these subjects shall be exempted from Examination in such subject.

9. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination of the Candidates will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

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* In Systematic Botany the Candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Capparidaceæ, Malvaceæ, Tiliaceæ, Guttiferæ, Meliaceæ, Aurantiaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Lythraceæ, Passifloraceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Combretaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocynaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Atropaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ Scrophulariaceæ, Nyctaginaceæ, Amaranthaceæ, Moraceæ Euphorbiaceæ, Aristolochiaceæ. Cycadaceæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, Marantaceæ, Musaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Liliaceæ, Palmaceæ, Araceæ, Cyperaceæ, Graminaeeæ, Filices, Fungi, Algæ.

10. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners shall publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two classes, viz., a First Class arranged in order of merit and a Second Class arranged in alphabetical order.

11. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC.)

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

12. The Second Examination in Medicine will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the second Monday after 12th September.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have produced certificates to the following effect :—

1. Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two years.
2. Of having qualified for admission to, or having passed, the First Examination in Medicine.
3. (*a*) Of having attended the following Courses :—

In Anatomy	Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.

(*b.*) Of having been engaged in dissection for two terms in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

14. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AD.)

15. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AE.)

16. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Second Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

17. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
2. Physiology and Histology.

18. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination of the Candidates will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

19. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two Classes, viz., a First Class arranged in order of merit and a Second Class arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery will be held annually in Bombay commencing on the Fourth Monday of November.

N.B.—A Candidate who is a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of a recognized Indian University, or who is legally qualified to practise Medicine and Surgery in the United Kingdom and who desires to obtain the degree of L.M. & S. of this University, will be required to pass the final Examination for the degree of L.M. & S. only.

22. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of passing the Second Examination.

23. Each Candidate must, subsequent to passing the Second Examination, have attended the following courses:—

In Medicine	Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Surgery.....	Two Courses each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	Two Courses each of at least 60 Lectures.

In Diseases of the Eye ...	One Course of at least 25 Lectures,
In Pathology	One Course of at least 30 Lectures,
In Hygiene	One Course of at least 20 Lectures,
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.	One Course of at least 50 Lectures,
In Operative Surgery ...	One Course of at least 25 Lectures,

and have dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject, during two terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in Hospital for six months and have conducted Midwifery cases, or have conducted at least six labours (Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified Practitioner in Medicine), and have attended hospital practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, *viz.* :—

(*a.*) Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk) with lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(*b.*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser), with lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and

(*c.*) Three months at the Practice of an Eye Infirmary.

24. Each Candidate will be required to produce reports of six Medical and of six Surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, respectively, the said reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery ; and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the Head of the College in which he has studied.

25. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AG.)

26. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AH).

27. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

28. No Candidate will be permitted to appear at this Examination unless he has completed his twenty-first year, or will have attained that age before the fixed date for the annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

29. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology and Therapeutics.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

30. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

31. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the wards of a hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording and treating cases of disease, investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

32. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of surgical operations on the dead body.

33. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two classes, *viz*, a First Class arranged in order of merit and a Second Class arranged in alphabetical order.

34. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AI.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

35. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

36. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it; and must produce a certificate of his having attended a course of 30 Lectures in Comparative Anatomy.

37. Each Candidate must produce testimonials, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

38. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AJ.)

39. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AK.)

40. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.
4. Comparative Anatomy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in Zoology, shall be exempted from the examination in Comparative Anatomy for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

41. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

42. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

43. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AL.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—Two of the required terms will be remitted in the case of Candidates who have kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and three in case of a Bachelor of Science.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AM.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AN.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Four papers.

1*st.* (*a.*) *Arithmetic*, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

(*b.*) *Algebra*—to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2*nd.* (*a.*) *Euclid.*—The first four and the sixth Books with the Definitions of the fifth Book, and the eleventh Book to Proposition XXI.

(*b.*) *Trigonometry.*—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the area.

3*rd.* *Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

4*th.* (*a.*) *Dynamics.*—Laws of Motion. Falling Bodies. Circular Motion. Projectiles. Impact.

(*b.*) *Hydrostatics.*—Fluid Pressures. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. Hydrostatic Balance. Barometer. Pumps. Hydraulic Ram. Syphon. Bramah's Press. Steam Engine.

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
Two papers.

1*st.* (*a.*) *Heat.*—Measurement of Temperature. Thermometers and Pyrometers. Effects of Heat, Dilatation. Apparent and Real Expansion. Expansion of Gases. Boyle and Mariotte's Law. Maximum Density of Water. Compensating Pendulum and Balance, Barometric Corrections. Change of State, Specific and Latent Heat. Regelation. Vaporization. Ebullition. Elastic Force of Vapour. Formation of Dew. Hygrometers. Spheroidal Condition.

(*b.*) *Frictional Electricity.*

2*nd.* *Inorganic Chemistry.*—Metric System of Weights and Measures. Physical Properties of Matter. Simple and Compound Bodies. Conditions necessary

for Combination. Molecules. Molecular Attraction. Affinity. Mechanical and Chemical Solution. Laws of Combination. Atomic Theory. Equivalents. Law of Atomic Heat. Nomenclature. Symbolic Notation and Formulæ. Classification of Compound Bodies. Law of Gaseous Volumes. Vapour Densities. Methods adopted in the Determination of Atomic Weights. Calculation of Volume Weights. Diffusion of Gases. Quantivalence of Atoms. Phenomena of Crystallization. Isomorphism. Isomerism.

Occurrence, Preparation, and Properties of the Non-Metallic Elements and of their more important Compounds.

III.—Engineering.

Four papers, Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1*st*. *Engineering Field Work.*—Surveying with the Chain only. Surveying with the Compass and Chain. The Theodolite and its adjustment. Levelling with the Dumpy and Y Level, and the adjustment of the same.

N.B.—A plotted Survey and Section, with the Survey and Level Books (certified as the work of the student by the Head of an Institution recognized in Civil Engineering), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd*. *Materials used in Construction.*—Stone. Quarrying and Blasting. Manufacture and mode of testing the quality of Bricks and Tiles, Limes, Mortar, Cements, Concrete, Plaster, Timber. Methods of seasoning Timber. Preservation of Timber. Wrought and Cast Iron. Preservation of Iron. Steel. Bessemer Process. Paints and Varnishes.

3*rd*. *Masonry.*—Stone Masonry. Brickwork. Precaution against Settlement. Plain Arching. Different Forms of Arches and modes of describing them. Foundations. Pile and Iron Tubular Foundations. Well Foundations.

4*th*. (*a*). *Roads.*—Earth, Moorum, and Metalled Roads. Gradient and Cross Section. Traction. Survey.

Lining out and Construction. Laying out Curves without an angular instrument. Tracing and Survey of Hill Roads. Maintenance and Repair.

(*b.*) *Earthwork.* Mensuration and setting out. Tools and Execution. Cuttings. Embanking and Puddling.

5th. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* drawings, executed by him during his course of study at an affiliated Institution.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____*by_____and completed at the _____

(Signed) _____

Principal of the

_____

Date_____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT-BOOK IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Such portions of the Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering as treat of the subjects above specified.

9. The Examination will be written and oral.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay commencing on the Second Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AO.)

14. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30 for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AP.)

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
II. Experimental and Natural Science.
III. Civil Engineering.
IV. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate:—
  A. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
  B. Optics and Astronomy.
  C. Mining and Metallurgy.
  D. Architecture.
  E. Mechanical Engineering.
  F. Chemical Analysis.
  G. Botany and Meteorology.

I.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Four papers.

1*st*. *Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.*
2*nd*. (*a*.) *Geometric Conic Sections.*
(*b*.) *Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.*—Analytical Geometry of the right line and circle by Rectangular, Oblique, and Polar Co-ordinates.
3*rd*. *Statics and Dynamics.*
4*th*. *Hydrostatics.*

II.—Experimental and Natural Science.
Three papers—Oral and Practical.

1*st*. *Inorganic Chemistry.*—The Chemistry of the principal Metals and their Salts. Qualitative Analysis of simple Salts.

2*nd*. (*a*). *Heat*—Propagation of Heat by Conduction, Radiation, and Convection. Absorption, Reflec-

tion, and Refraction of Heat. Diathermacy. Theory of Exchanges. Mechanical Theories of Heat, Mechanical and Chemical Equivalents. Different forms of Energy. Sources of Heat.

(*b.*) *Voltaic Electricity and Magnetism.*

3*rd.* *Geology*,—Definitions of Geological terms. The principal Rocks and their Component Minerals. Translation and Consolidation of Materials. Fossilization. Central Heat. Volcanoes. Earthquakes and other movements of the Earth's crust. Succession of Strata. Formation of Coal. Metamorphism of Rocks. Igneous Rocks. Geographical Distribution of the Stratified and Igneous Rocks in India. Mode of constructing Geological Maps and Sections.

4*th.* *Practical.*—(1) Qualitative Analysis, and (2) Recognition of the more important Rocks and Minerals.

5*th.* *Oral.*

TEXT BOOKS IN GEOLOGY.

Page's Introductory Text Book of Geology,

Elementary Manual of Geology (published by the Educational Department),

III.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Six papers—Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1*st.*—*Engineering Field and Office Work.*

(*a.*) Triangulation and Traversing. Azimuth, Latitude and Longitude, Contouring, The adjustment and use of Surveying Instruments.

(*b.*) *Geometrical Drawing*,

N.B.—A plotted Triangulation, Traverse and Contour, together with the Field books of the same (certified by the Head of a recognized Institution as the actual work of the Student), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd.* *Strength of Materials.*—Pressure. Tension. Torsion. Transverse strain. Factor of Safety. Deflection. Stability of Retaining-walls. Roofs.

3*rd*. *Bridges*—Masonry Bridges. Centering.
Wooden Bridges.—Trussed and Girder Bridges. Scarfs, Joints, and Straps. Built Beams.
Iron Bridges.—Girder and Suspension.

4*th*. (*a.*) *Irrigation.*—Canals for Irrigation and Navigation. Sources of Supply. Quantity of Water required. Slope of bed and section of channel. Alignment of Canal. Falls, Rapids, and Locks. Drainage. Aqueducts. Inlets. Dams. Superpassages. Head Works. Regulators. Irrigational Tanks. Motion of Water through Pipes, in open Canals, and over Weirs.

(*b.*) *Harbours.*—Groins. Breakwaters. Quays. Basins. Docks and Jetties.

5*th*. *Specification and Estimating.*—A Specification and Estimate of a simple structure to be drawn up from data.

N.B.—Multiplication of dimensions will not be required.

6*th*. *Railways.*—Location. Gauges. Curves. Gradients. Formation. Tunnels. Level Crossings. Ballasting. Fencing. Permanent Way. Stations. Signals. Turn-tables and Triangles. Engine Sheds. Locomotive Engines. Traction.

7*th*. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* Drawings, executed by him in an affiliated Institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Each Drawing to bear the following certificate:—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ *by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____
Principal of the

Date _____ _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object, to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Roorkee Treatise of Civil Engineering.
The Roorkee Manual of Surveying.

Rankine's Civil Engineering (omitting Part II., Chap. I., and Section I. of Chap. II.)

IV. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE:—

A.—ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Two papers.

1*st*. *Analytical Geometry.*—Equation to the Parabola. Polar Equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar Equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar Equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

2*nd*. (*a*.) *Differential and Integral Calculus.*—Differentiation of functions of one variable. Successive differentiation. Evaluation of indeterminate functions. Taylor's Theorem. Maxima and Minima.

(*b*.) *Integral Calculus.*—Elementary Examples in Integration.

B.—OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Two papers.

1*st*. Reflection and Refraction at Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescope, the Eye.

2*nd*. Apparent motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolomaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, Mean, and Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

C.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

Two papers.

1*st*. Physical Characters of Metals. Alloys. Crystalline Systems. Cleavage. Goniometers. Mineral Veins. Lodes and Beds. Mining Excavations.

Ventilation of Mines. Lighting of Workings Driving of Levels, Drifts, and Windroads. Means of Security to be adopted in Shafts.. Pillar and Stall and Long wall systems of extracting Coal. Varieties of Coal. Comparative value of Fuels.

2nd. Mode of dressing Ores. Furnace Materials. Plays. Crucibles. The more important ores of the following metals, viz.:—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, and Mercury. Iron smelting. Manufacture of Steel. Copper smelting. Refining and toughening crude Copper. Zinc smelting. Treatment of Mercurial ores. English and German methods of extracting Lead from its ores. Extraction of Silver from Lead ores. Pattinson's process.

TEXT BOOK.

Bloxam's Metals; their Properties and Treatment.

D.—ARCHITECTURE.

Two papers.

1st. The Classic Orders. Gothic Architecture.

2nd. Characteristics of the Saracenic and Hindu Architecture.

TEXT BOOKS.

Parker's Introduction to the study of Gothic Architecture.
Fergusson's History of Architecture, Part III., Books I to V. inclusive.

E.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

One paper and practical.

1st. *Machinery.* The Steam Engine, including Land, Marine, and Locomotive Engines. Workshop machinery.

2nd. *Practical.* Candidates will be examined *practically* in one of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:—

1. Fitting.
2. Smith's Work.
3. Carpentry.

TEXT BOOKS.

Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.

Campin's Principles and Practice of Machinery.

F.—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

One paper and practical.

Chemical Analysis.—Qualitative and Quantitative.

G.—BOTANY AND METEOROLOGY.

Two papers.

1.—*Botany, Structural and Systematic.*

In Systematic Botany the characteristics, properties, uses and distribution of the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Capparidaceæ, Malvaceæ, Aurantiaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Lythraceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cactaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Cordiaceæ, Boraginaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Santalaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Palmæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ.

Recognition of Specimens.

2.—*Meteorology—Meteorological Instruments.*

Barometer, Thermometer, Hygrometer, Rain-gauge and Anemometer, General Distribution of Atmospheric Pressure, Temperature, Wind and Rain over the surface of the Globe, and the Special Meteorology of India.

17. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

18. The practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidate's practical ability in Subject II. and in E of Subject IV. of Regulation 17.

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.Q.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree at least of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AR.)

24. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AS.)

25. In the Examination, each Candidate will be required to submit, with due authentication, the working-drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AT.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To

THE REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the _____ languages.

I wish to be examined at*_____

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Name, with surname, in the English and Vernacular characters) _____

Birth-place ..... { Village. Táluka. Zillah.

Birth-day ..... { According to Christian or Native Chronology.

Father's ..... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion).._____

(Where educated) ...._____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Enter day and year) _____

* Please insert one of the following centres of Examination :—

1. Bombay. | 2. Poona. | 3. Ahmedabad. | 4. Belgaum. | 5. Karáchi.

I certify that _____ has been (in my School) *or* (under my tuition) from _____ to _____ and that I assent to the above application.

(*Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher*) _____

(*Enter Post Office address*) _____

(*Enter day and year*) _____

N.B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months, the applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous Instructor or Instructors, so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months.

When a student has been attending both a Public School and a Private Teacher at the same time, the certificate of the Master of the former will be required.

(1). *Certificate of Moral Character*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known _____ for _____ years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Enter day and year) _____

(2.) *Certificate of Age*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above _____ for _____ years, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Enter day and year) _____

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned ____ duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of _____ 188

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature) _

Registrar.

(Date)_ ____ ____ __

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION
FORM D.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination. I wish to be examined in the English and _ languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) . ... _ _

(Race and Religion) . . . . __ ___

(College) ....____ ___

(Date of Matriculation)* ..... _____ ____

(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____ ____

(Enter day and year) .... _____ _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _ ____ of which I am _ ___ ___

No. of days.	Remarks.
First Term	
188 -8 .	
Second Term	

* If the Candidate has not passed the Matriculation Examination of the University, he must produce a certificate of his having passed the Matriculation Examination of his own University

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Previous Examination at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Previous Examination.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FORM F.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and _____ languages,

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Previous Examination)* .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the Previous Examination the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am_____

* If the Candidate has not passed the Previous Examination of this University, special application for admission to this Examination must be made under *N B.* to Regulation 19 in Arts.

No. of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of_____ 188 ; and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

B 58—10 BU*

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FORM I.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the _____ language, and in* _____

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Previous Examination).....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the _____, the number of days under specified, at the† _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
	First Term	
188 -8	.	
	Second Term	
	First Term	
188 -8	.	
	Second Term	
	First Term	
188 -8	.	
	Second Term	

* Insert one of the following groups, with particulars as to the sub-divisions taken up :—

A. Language and Literature.—B. History and Political Economy.—C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—D. Mathematics. - E. Natural Science.

† Insert the words the Previous Examination or the First Examination for the Degree of B.A., as the case may be

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

FORM J.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature) _____

(Date)_____ Registrar

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of_____ and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Date) (Signature)_____

Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM L.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing

First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Previous Examination)* .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the Previous Examination, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term	
188 -8 . _____	
Second Term	
First Term	
188 -8 . _____	
Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

* If the Candidate has not passed the Previous Examination of this University, special application for admission to this Examination must be made under *N.B.* to Regulation 38 in Arts.

FORM M.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of _____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature)

(Date) _____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM O.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I offer to be examined in*

(1) _____

(2) _____

Insert three of the following nine subjects, *one* at least of which must be chosen from among No. III.—VIII :—

I, Pure Mathematics ; II, Applied Mathematics ; III, Experimental Physics ; IV, Chemistry ; V, Botany ; VI, Zoology ; VII, Animal Physiology ; VIII. Physical Geography ; IX, Logic and Psychology.

(3)_____

I am, &c.,

(Name)... . ..., ... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.) . ..... _____
(Enter Post Office address). ..... _____
(Enter day and year)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, the number of days under specified, at the_____ of which I am_____

Number of Days.			Remarks.
188	-8	First Term	
188	-8	Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

FORM P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____
Registrar.

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Class

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____
Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM R.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in* _____

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Graduation) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

---

* Insert one or more of the following :—

1. The English and _____ languages
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics.
4. Natural Sciences.

FORM S.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM T.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

I certify that the undersigned _____ _____ satisfied the Examiners in* _____ _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts held in the month of _____ _____

(Signature of the holder) _____ _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

---

* Specify the branch or branches of Examination

II. LAW.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.
FORM U.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

I am, &c.

(Name) _____

(Race and Religion) _____

(College) _____

(Date of Graduation in Arts or Science) _____

(Enter Post Office address) . . .... _____

(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am ____ as under specified:—

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a Graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation

and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM V.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW.
FORM X.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____

(Date of Graduation in Law)_____

(Enter Post Office address)_____

(Enter day and year)_____

FORM Y.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

FORM AA.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____

(Race and Religion).. ..... _____

(College) .. .. _____

(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be) ... . } _____

(Enter Post Office address)..... ..... _____

(Enter day and year)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that_____has duly passed an Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

---

(2) I certify that , to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)

(Date) _____

---

(3) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Medical Study in the School of Medicine_____ _____for one University year.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)

(4) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Chemistry, of 70 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Botany, of 30 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature)

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Materia Medica, of 60 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature)

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Instruction of three months in Practical Chemistry.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of three months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FORM AB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

FORM AC

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination in Medicine, held in the month of , and was placed in the Class.

(Signature of the holder) ____ ____

(Date) (Signature)

____ Registrar

FORM AD.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination in Medicine

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) .. .. ____ ____ ____

(Race and Religion) ..... ____

(College) ..... ____

(Date of passing the Matriculation Examination) ..... ____

(Date of passing the First Examination in Medicine) ..... ____

Date { Enter Post Office address... ____
Enter day and year..... ____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that ____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) ____

(Date) ____

(2) I certify that ____ ____ ____ has been engaged in Medical Study in the School of Medicine ____ ____ for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) ____

(Date) ____

(3) I certify that _____ has been qualified for admission to or has passed the First Examination in Medicine.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date) _____

---

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Anatomy, each of 70 Lectures

(Date)_____ (Signature)

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of 70 Lectures

(Date (Signature)

---

(6) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Dissection for two terms, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice

(Date) (Signature)_____

FORM AE

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Received from_____Rs 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination in Medicine

(Date) (Signature)

Registrar

FORM AF

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination in Medi-

cine, held in the month of _____ and was placed in Class

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Date) (Signature)_____

Registrar

FORM AG.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M AND S.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname)

(Race and Religion) _____

(College) _____

(Date of passing the First Examination in Medicine)

(Date of passing the Second Examination in Medicine).....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) _____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that , to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)

(Date)

---

(2) I certify that has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of 70 Lectures

(Date) (Signature)_____

(3) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of 70 Lectures.

(Date) (Signature) _____

---

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of 60 Lectures.

(Date) (Signature)

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, of 25 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Pathology, of 30 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Hygiene, of 20 Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of 50 Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Lectures in Operative Surgery, of 25 Lectures.

Date _____ (Signature _____

(10) I certify that_____has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(11) I certify that_____has attended a Lying-in Hospital for six months, and has conducted _____Midwifery cases, or have conducted six labours.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(12) I certify that_____ has attended at the Medical Practice of _____Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and that during that time he has attended _____Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

---

(13) I certify that_____has attended at the Surgical Practice of_____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and that during that time he had attended_____Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date) _ (Signature)_____

---

(14) I certify that_____has attended the Practice at _____ Ophthalmic Hospital for three months.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

FORM AH.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM AI.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery held in the month of and was placed in the Class.

(Signature of the holder)

(Signature)

Registrar.

(Date)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM AJ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors and and of my having obtained the Degree of in the University of , and the Degree of in Medicine in the University of

I am, &c.,

(Name)

(Race and Religion)

(Enter Post Office address)

(Date)

I certify that has attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of Hospital during the years and

(Signature)

(Enter Post Office address)

(Enter day and year)

FORM AK.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signature)

Registrar.

(Date) __ __ ____

FORM AL.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder)

(Signature)

Registrar.

(Date) _____

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AM.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Matriculation).....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) ___ ___ ___

(Signature) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified at the _____, of which I am _____.

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1) I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified at the _____, of which I am _____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date) (Signature)

FORM AN.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signature)

(Date) _____ Registrar.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AO.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering. In addition to the necessary subjects I wish to be examined in*

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering)

(Signature)

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) _____

Insert one of the following :—

A. Analytical Geometry and the Differential and Integral Calculus ; B Optics and Astronomy ; C. Mining and Metallurgy ; D. Architecture ; E Mechanical Engineering ; F. Chemical Analysis ; G Botany and Meteorology

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that _____ has attended, subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am _____.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

	Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	
188 -8	First Term	
	Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

FORM AP.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM AQ.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____
(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AR.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) _____
(Race and Religion) _____
(College) _____
(Date of Graduation in Arts) _____
(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

CERTIFICATES

1. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from _____ to _____ in actual practice on works under me.
(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Date)_____

2. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from _____ to _____ in

actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer)_____

(Enter Post Office address) .....

Date)

FORM AS.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

FORM AT.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date)

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AU.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as a Candidate for the Mungul-dass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election.

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) .....
(Race) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation) .....
(Enter Post Office address) .....
(Enter day and year)_____

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AV.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in the village of _____ in the Province of Káthiáwár, signed by _____ (*here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Káthiáwár*).

I am, &c,

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address).....
(Date)_____

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AW.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in *Soreth*, in

Káthiáwár, signed by_____(*here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Káthiáwár*).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date)_____

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AX**.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for one of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.

I enclose a Certificate signed by
that I (or my father, as the case may be,) was born in Cutch.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Date)_____

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM **AY**.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

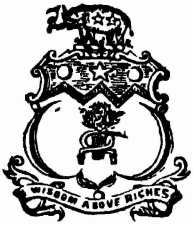
(Enter Post Office address) .. ..

(Date)

VIII.

Endowments.

1.



THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 26th March 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship :—

1. "THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP" shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the dates of the Candidates receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AU. one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without Examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend the whole of the three years subsequent to the date of his leaving India for Europe, out of India, and six months at least out of each year in Great Britain or Ireland; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

Year.	Fellow.	College
1867 March	Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv, L.M	Grant.
1868 Sept.	Thákur, Shripád Bábáji, B.A. .	Elphinstone.
1871 Nov.	Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál, L.M., M.D	Grant.
1874 April.	Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan, L.C.E.	Poona Civil Engineering (now College of Science).
1877 April.	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A., LL.B.	Elph. & Govt. Law School.
1881 June.	Prabhákar, Govindráo Bháu, L. M. & S.	Grant.
1884 Dec.	Bhadbhade, Lakshuman Gangádhar, B.A.	Deccan.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities for the purpose of founding an annual Gold Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a Uni-

versity student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 3rd September 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal :—

1 "THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Science, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English Language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years : (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be credit-

able to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE
1865	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	*No Essay received.*	...
1866 .	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	*Medal not awarded.*	.
1867	*The Unprinted Literature of the Marathás.*	*Ditto.*	...
1868..	*The Comparison of different Styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A.	Elphinstone.
1869 .	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A.	Deccan.
1870	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*	Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1871..	*The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces.*	Mánikji Nasarvánji Nánavati, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1872	*The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India.*	*No Essay received.*	..
1873 .	*The Demonology of Western India*	*Medal not awarded.*	...
1874 .	*The Electric Telegraph as it affects India in its Social, Commercial, and Political Aspects.*	*No Essay received.*	.
1875	*Gleanings of the History of Indian Medicine from its Ancient Literature.*	*Medal not awarded.*	...
1876 .	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.*	*Medal not awarded.*	..

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1877	*A short Abstract of the Political History of Gujarát and Mahárâshtra from the first Century of the Christian Era to the Inroads of the Mahomedans as arrived at from an examination of Coins and Inscriptions.*	Dhondu Hari Agáse, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1878	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	*Medal not awarded.*	
1879	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthas.*	*No Essay received.*	
1880	*Meteorology in India in its Relations to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts.*	Krishnáji Mádhavráo Joglekar, M.A.	Elphinstone
1881...	*The Vernaculars peculiar to the Konkan from the Southern confines of the Goanese Territory to the Northern limits of the Thánâ Zilla and Khándesh, investigated and established by means of Comparative Philology applied in aid of original Researches.*	*No Essay received.*	
1882	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	Kávasji Bejanji Sethná, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
1883...	*Astronomy in India, its rise and progress in ancient and modern times as affected by the progress of that science in Arabia, Egypt, Greece and Modern Europe.*	Ganesh Balvant Joshi, B.A.	Do.
1884	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming*	*No Essay received.*	
1885...	*The Vaishanav Sects of Western India, their Origin, History, Establishment, Ritual and peculiar Customs and Ceremonies.*	Dámodar Krishna Karandikar, B.A.	Do.
1886..	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.*		

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University

Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the M. A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit, provided that the Scholarship shall not be awarded except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded, shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1866 Mar.	Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra ...	Poona (now Deccan).
1867 ,,	Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna ...	Do.
1868 ,,	Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu... ...	Do.
1869 ,,	Telang, Káshináth Trimbak ...	Elphinstone.
1870 ,,	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Do.
1870 Dec.	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Do.
1871 ,,	Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev	Do.
1872 ,,	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	Deccan.
1873 ,,	Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám ...	Do.
1874 ,,	Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu ...	Elphinstone.
1875 ,,	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ...	Do.
1876 ,,	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan... ...	Deccan.
1877 ,,	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Elphinstone.
1878 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.....
1879 ,,	Apte, Váman Shivrám	Deccan.
1880 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.....
1881 ,,	Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna	Elphinstone.
1882 ,,	*No Candidate*	.....
1883 ,,	*No Candidate*	.....
1884 ,,	Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra..	Elphinstone.
1885 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.....

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows :—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University Student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 21st December 1863, and Regulations passed for the awarding of the Prize, which were subsequently (22nd November 1879), at the instance of the donor, amended as follows :—

1. "THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE," consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some literary or historical subject or every alternate year on some scientific subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in June. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his Post Office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in August.

6. On the occasion when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
	POEMS.	
1864 ..	*The Himálaya Mountains* ..	Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji.
1865 ..	*The Indian Seasons*	*Prize not awarded.*
1866...	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867...	*The Solar System*	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868...	*India Three Thousand Years Ago*	*Prize not awarded.*
1869...	*The Indus*	Kohiyár, Jehángiershán Erachsháh.
1870..	*Vasco de Gama*	Kohiyár, Jehángiershán Erachsháh.
1871...	*Suttee*	Aitken, Edward H.
1872...	*The Suez Canal*	*Prize not awarded.*
1873...	*Akbar*	*Ditto.*
1874...	*Shivdji*	*Ditto.*
1875...	*Athens*	*Ditto.*
1876...	*The Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India*	*Ditto.*
1877...	*The Malabár Coast*	*Ditto.*
1878 ..	*An Indian Pilgrimage*	*Ditto.*
1879...	*The Ganges Valley*	*Ditto.*
	ESSAYS.	
1881...	*The Characteristics of English Literature of the Times of Queens Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria, Stated and Compared.*	*Prize not awarded.*
1882...	*The Elephantas*	*Ditto.*
1883...	*A comparison of the genius of Dickens with that of Scott as manifested in their principal works.*	Nimachválá, Jehángier Dorábji.
1884...	*A Description of the Progress made in India during the last ten years in some branch of Physical or Natural Science.*	*No Essay received.*
1885...	*Influence of Western Thought and Civilization on the Indian Mind.*	
1886..	*The best methods of spreading a knowledge of popular science in India.*	

V.

THE JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University of Bombay, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered, in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R.S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25* each and three of Rs. 20* each per mensem; one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rs. 20 and one of Rs. 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Exami-

* In consequence of the transfer of the securities from 5½ to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value of these scholarships is reduced to Rs. 20 and 15 respectively.

nation with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. The Scholarships will be tenable for two years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of the College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Sanskrit.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

3. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the two years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1866...	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat ...	Dhulia High School.
1867...	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	Poona High School, *formerly* Elphinstone High School.
	Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna.	ElphinstoneHighSchool.
1868...	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	Poona High School.
	Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji ..	Ratnágiri High School.
1869...	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan ..	Poona High School.
	Rájavade, Gopál Vishnu ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1870...	Limaye, Hari Váman... ...	Ditto.
	Oka, Váman Dáji	Ditto.
1871...	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ...	Surat High School.
	Oka, Krishnáji Govind ...	Poona High School.
1872...	Agáse, Dhondu Hari ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan. .	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1873...	Apte, Váman Shivrám ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
	Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu...	Ratnágiri High School.
1874...	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar...	Surat High School.
	Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra.	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1875...	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Rámkrishna.	ElphinstoneHighSchool.
	Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1876...	Phaćke, Rámchandra Dinkar.	Ratnágiri High School.
	Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji ...	Poona High School.
1877...	Godbole, Sadáshiv Mahádev .	Ratnágiri High School.
	Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1878 .	Dámle, Shridhar Keshav ..	Ratnágiri High School.
	Dáte, Báláji Sadáshiv ..	Poona High School.
1879...	Vaidya, Lakshman Rámchandra	Ratnágiri High School.
	Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo ..	Poona High School.
1880...	Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra .	New English School, Poona.
	Kirke, Krishnáji Hari	ElphinstoneHighSchool.
1881...	Bodas, Lakshuman Chintáman.	New English School, Poona.
	Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna ...	RobertMoneyInstitution.
1882...	Joshi, Chintáman Hari ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Dáte, Náráyan Káshináth ...	New English School, Poona.
1883...	Joshi, Bháskar Vishnu	Ditto.
	Pánse, Náráyan Sakhárám ..	Ditto.
1884...	Paránjapye, Shivrám Mahádev	Ditto.
	Ghokale, Vishnu Bálambhat ..	Poona Native Institution.
1885 ..	Pátankar, Nilkant Pándurang.	New English School, Poona.
	Kále, Ráoji Rámchandra . .	Poona High School.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar, being desirous of encouraging English education in Káthiáwár offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rs. 4,500 for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Káthiáwár for two years in an institution recognized by the University. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved :—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Káthiáwár while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Káthiáwár who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates, under Form AV, must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate will thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship, during any year or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipend payable.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1867...	Vohorá, Kalliánrái Lakshumi-shankar.	Surat High School.
1868...	Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ...	ElphinstoneHigh School.
1871...	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ...	Ditto.
1873..	Sett, Motichand Udhavji ...	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1875...	Ghogáválá, Adarji Rastamji...	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.
1877...	Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás.	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
1879..	Mehtá, Anantrái Náthji ...	Bhávnagar High School.
1881...	Chaván, Odhavji Devji ...	Elphinstone High School.
1883...	Nulkar, Atmárám Krishnáji...	Poona High School.
1885..	Mehtá, Pánáchand Jayachand	Bhávnagar High School

VII.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered, on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, for the founding of a Latin Scholarship, to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at

the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March 1868, with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Latin.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of Matriculated Students.

5. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture, or otherwise, during the course of the year, any saving which may result may be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second Scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.		SCHOOL.
1868...	McDermott, Michael		St. Mary's Institution.
1869	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio		Ditto.
1870...	Bryan, James		Ditto.
1871	DeSa, Luis		Ditto.
	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál		Ditto.
1872...	Hogan, Daniel		Ditto.
1873...	Pereira, Conrad		Ditto.
1874...	DeSouza, Lazarus Diogo		Ditto.
1875...	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank		Ditto.
1876 ..	Mulligan, William George Tobias		Bishop's HighSchool, Poona.
1877...	Vakil, Rastamji Bamanshah		Elphinstone High School.
1878	Toole, John Harris		Bishop'sHigh School, Poona.
	Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji		Elphinstone High School.
1879 ..	Dias, Erasmo Xavier		St. Mary's Institution.
1880..	DeSilva, Manuel		Ditto.
1881...	DeMello, Ignatius		Ditto.
1882 ..	Hanson, Charles M.		Bishop's High School, Poona.
1883...	Maidment, Samuel Gerald		Cathedral High School, Bombay.
1884..	Kotak, Nárandás Shivji		Elphinstone High School.
1885	Dávar, Edalji Frámji	equal	Fort High School.
	Joseph Aloysius Ezechiel		St. Vincent's School, Poona.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University, in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal, should the fund allow. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment, in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of Rupees fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew Language, offered, in a letter, dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.,) of Rs. 250 per annum, tenable for two years, in any Institution recognized by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 20th January 1869; and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated "THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall pass the Previous Examination with the highest marks in the same language, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Hebrew.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the Head of some College or Institution, recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate, from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or Previous) Examination, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or Previous) Examination.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the Undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks

in Hebrew in the Previous Examination and is willing to continue at College.

8. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1872..	David, Abraham Jacob.....	Scottish High School, Fort.
1878..	Gavánkar, Rájárám Rághobá.....	Fort High School.
1879..	Khot, Krishnáji Venkáji	Ditto
1881 .	Reuben Ezra	Robert Money Institution.
1883..	Bhástekar, Isaac Aaron	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1885..	Solomon, Ezekiel.....	Scottish High School, Byculla.

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

R. M. Brereton, Esq., Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, N.E.D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered on behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a Prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this handsome endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The medal and books will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled "THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred and fifty,

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

with a Prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E., provided that in no case shall the Medal be awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE
1872..	Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra, B.A.....	Poona Civil Engineering (now College of Science.)
1873..	Bamanji Sorábji	Ditto.
1874..	Chandnáni, Pritamdás Parsumal.....	Ditto.
1875	Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji.....	Ditto.
1876	*Medal not awarded.*	
1877	*Ditto*	
1878	Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B A.....	Ditto.
1879	*Medal not awarded.*	
1880	*Ditto*	
1881..	*Ditto*	
1882	Ahmadi, Ibráhim Shaik Dáud Akhund	College of Science, Poona.
1883	*Medal not awarded, but Prize of Books only given to Mokshagundum Vishvvaraiya, B.A.*	Ditto.
1884..	Chitale, Parshuráni Náráyan	Ditto.
1885	Gole, Vishnu Vithal	Ditto.

XI.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, offered, on the 26th August 1869, Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental Language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate as a token from the Honourable B. H. Ellis of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE ELLIS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine :—

1. Maráthi.
2. Gujaráthi.
3. Canarese.
4. Hindustani.
5. Sindhi.
6. Arabic.
7. Persian.

3. The language for which the prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	LANGUAGE.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1869..	Maráthi	Kunte, Vishnu Koshav..	His Highness the Mahárájof Indore Madressa.
1870..	Gujaráthi	Káng&, Dinsháh Pestanji	Bombay Proprietary School.
1871..	Canarese	Bevur, Rámchandra Hanumantráo.	Belgáum Sirdars' High School.
1872..	Sindhi	Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg.	Haidarábád High School.
1873..	Persian.....	Contractor, Behrámji Rastamji.	Poona High School.
1874..	Hindustani	DeGama, Samuel	Karáchi High School.
1875..	Arabic *or* Maráthi.	Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Hari (*Maráthi.*)	Private Tuition.
1876..	Gujaráthi	Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdas.	Surat High School.
1877..	Canarese	Kuknur, Rághavendra Jayáchárya	Dhárvád High School.
1878..	Sindhi	Jagtiáni, Kundanmal Mánikrái.	Haidarábád Mission School.
1879..	Maráthi.....	Patvardhan, Bálkrishna Náráyan.	Private Tuition, Poona.
1880..	Persian.	Munshi, Ghulám Ahmad.	Fort High School.
1881..	Hindustani	Mirzá, Najafkuli Fredunbeg.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
1882..	Sindhi	Oza, Dipchand Tejbhándás.	Ditto.
1883..	Gujaráthi	Mehtá, Chunilál Anupram	Nariád High School.
1884...	Canarese	Tánkasále, Bálaji Raghavendra.	Belgaum Sirdárs' High School.
1885..	Maráthi	Kocharekar, Krishnáji Báburáo.	Ratnágiri High School.
1886..	Arabic *or* Hindustani.		

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Junágad and Nowánagar, in the Province of Káthiáwár, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 22nd October 1869, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20* per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867 in fight with a band of outlawed Waghirs. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Junágad and Nowánagar, in Káthiáwár, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at the Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees eighteen per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

2. The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soreth, in Káthiáwár, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Soreth who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to the Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

*In consequence of the transfer of the Securities from 5 to 4 per cent Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 18 a month.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AW must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly, on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1871..	Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand	Rájkot High School.
1873..	Achárya, Devishankar Ravishankar	Káthiáwár High School.
1875	Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji	Ditto.
1877..	Buch, Bhupatrái Dayáljí.....	Ditto.
1879..	Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás	Báhádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
1881..	Chhayá, Jatáshankar Jivanlál	Private Tuition, Junágad.
1883..	Vaishnav, Jayaprasád Hariprasád..	Barodá High School, *formerly* Private Tuition.
1885	Nánávati, Hariprasád Kirpárám	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered, in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., the sum of (Rs. 23,500) twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Govern-

ment 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions :—

1. That the Lectureship be called "THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied :—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
II. Hebrew and the other Semitic languages.
III. Latin and Greek.
IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 2nd April 1870, the endowment, in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

Dr. Wilson died on the 1st December 1875, and on the 12th February 1876 the Senate passed the following Regulations for the Lectureship :—

1. Each Series of Lectures shall consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

2 The Lectures shall be delivered in Bombay in the First or cold-weather Term in each year.

3. In the month of January in each year the Syndicate shall publish a Notification in which the subject of the ensuing Series of Lectures shall be announced, and shall take such steps in each year as they may think best for obtaining a Lecturer.

*Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

YEAR	SUBJECT.	LECTURER.
1877..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A.
1878..	Latin and Greek	Peter Peterson, M.A.
1879..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.	E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.
1880..	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	F. G Selby, B.A.
1881..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	*No Lecturer.*
1882..	Latin and Greek	M. Macmillan, B.A.
1883..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it	Shankar Pándurang Pandit, M.A.
1884..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages	A Fuhrer, Ph.D.
1885.	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	W. E. Hart, B.A.
1886 .	Latin and Greek	R. H. Gunion, B.A.
1887..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it	

XIV.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful Scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B A. Examination.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this endowment, in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-five a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of B.A. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest marks in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1870..	Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Elphinstone.
1871..	Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra.....	Deccan.
1872..	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's.
1873.	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	Elphinstone.
1874..	Modi, Jehángier Edaljí	Ditto,
1875.	Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna.....	Deccan, *formerly* Free General Assembly's.
1876..	Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji.....	St. Xavier's.
1877..	Shahání, Dayárám Gidumal	Elphinstone.
1878.	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1879..	Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji.....	Ditto.
1880.	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Elphinstone.
1881..	Narimán, Mánikji Kharshedji	Ditto.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Ditto.
1883	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji.....	Ditto.
1884..	Patel, Bápuji Sorábji.....	Ditto.
1885..	Bánáji, Frámji Kávasji	Ditto.

XV.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

At a Convocation for Conferring Degrees held on the 12th January 1869, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, founded a Gold Medal, to be called the "CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," with a view to encourage the Graduates of the University of Bombay to aspire after the highest honours the University can bestow. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 23rd March 1871, the following Regulations for awarding the Medal were passed :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," will be awarded annually in connection with the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. The Syndicate will determine and notify each year, in December, the rotation in which the Medal shall be assigned in connection with each branch of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination.

3. The Medal shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First Class, and obtains the highest number of marks in the branch of study notified for that year.

4. Provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Medal in the specified subject of the year, the Syndicate shall be authorized to award it to the Candidate who, on a review of the Examination in the various subjects, passes in the First Class with the highest number of marks.

5. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded, will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

6. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

The Chancellor's Medal has been assigned in connection with the branches of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination in the following rotation:—

In 1886 to History and Philosophy.

YEAR	SUBJECT.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE
1874	Languages ..	Duncan, Thomas, B.A.	St. Xavier's.
1876	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877	Natural Sciences ..	Wâegâumvâlâ, Kâvas Dâdâbhâi, B.A.	Ditto.
1878..	Mathematics ..	Sanjâná, Kâvasji Jamshedji, B.A.	Deccan.
1879 .	Languages .. .	*Medal not awarded.*	
1880..	History and Philosophy	*Ditto.*	
1881 .	Mathematics ..	*Ditto.*	
1882 .	Mathematics .	Vaidya, Chintâman Vinâyak, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1883 .	Mathematics	Wâgle, Krishnâji Balvant, B.A.	Ditto.
1884 .	Natural Sciences ..	Kângâ, Mancherji Kâvasji, B.A.	Ditto.
1885	Natural Sciences .	Masâni, Adarji Mernosji, B.A., B.Sc.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

XVI.

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University on behalf of the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per cent. Securities for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a Scholarship of Rs. 25* a month to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

At a meeting held on the 23rd March 1871, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and

* In consequence of the transfer from 5 to 4 per cent. Government stock the value is reduced to Rs. 22 a month.

the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-two a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on "Succession and Family Rights with special reference to Hindu and Muhammadan Law."

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1872 .	Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A	Government Law School.
1873..	Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B.A	Ditto.
1874..	Kothári, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A. ..	Ditto.
1875..	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A.	Ditto.
1876..	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A.	Ditto.
1877..	Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhamángad, B.A.	Ditto.
1878..	Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B.A.....	Ditto.
1879..	Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan, B.A.	Ditto.
1880..	Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh, B.A. ..	Ditto.
1881 .	Dave, Kevalrám Mávji, B.A.	Ditto.
1882..	Káká, Navroji Behrámji, B.A.	Ditto.
1883.	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth, B.A.	Ditto.
1884..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak, M.A.....	Ditto.
1885..	Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám, B.A.	Ditto.

XVII.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country offered to the University, through Government, on the 24th July 1871, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay, the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Undergraduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he

continues his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and presents himself at the M A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Fellowship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Fellowship, to be called the "DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred per annum and tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year, or whenever vacant, to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in the First Class at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues his studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within the time of his Fellowship.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Fellowship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Fellow is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Fellow discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Fellowship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Fellowship during any year, or part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's.
1874..	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji.....	Elphinstone.
1876..	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Ditto.
1878..	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1880..	Vaidya, Chintáman Ganesh	Elphinstone.
1882	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto.
1884	Mehtá, Dárásháh Bejanji	St. Xavier's.

XVIII.

THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University "a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note of Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a Prize or Prizes annually to the successful Student or Students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in "General Knowledge".

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Matriculation Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1872.	Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873..	Pereira, Conrad	St Mary's Institution.
1874..	Ketkar, Venkatésh Bápuji	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
1875..	Sheik, Yákub Ismáel.....	Haidarábád High School.
1876..	Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái	Parsi Boarding School, Bándorá.
1877..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Elphinstone High School.
1878.	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth	Amráoti High School.
1879..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Elphinstone High School.
1880..	Sutton, Alexander Arthur	Scottish High School, Byculla.
1881 .	Millard, Alfred	Ditto.
1882..	Cámá, Mánikji Dosábhái	Bombay Proprietary School.
1883 .	Captain, Kharshedji Hormasji	Fort High School.
1884..	Bhándárkar, Vithal Sitárám	Elphinstone High School.
1885	Cámá, Nasarvánji Mancherji	Fort High School.

XIX.

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Prag-

malji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum, Rs. 30,000, in Government 4 per cent. paper, were offered to the University, through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January 1872, to found Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," and to be awarded to Kutchi Students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or, failing such Students, to other Native Students who may be qualified for the same.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 9th March 1872, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees 20 and one of Rupees 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Kutchi* Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. Kutchi Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AX) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

4. The Syndicate shall adjudge the Scholarships soon after the result of the Matriculation Examination shall be declared by the Examiners.

5. In the event of there being no Kutchi Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, the Syndicate shall

* By Kutchi is intended youths born in Kutch, or youths whose fathers were born in Kutch.

award them to the two Native Candidates who get the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Scholarships lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

Year.	Scholar.	School
1872	Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji	Elphinstone High School.
	Mullá, Fáizallábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873	Nánjiáni, Karimálli Rahim	Elphinstone High School.
	Gorátelá, Visanji Hansráj	Ditto.
1874	Davé, Vithalji Keshavji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Patel, Hásam Virji	General Assembly's Institution
1875	Thakar, Hirji Bhagvánji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Parulekar, Dattátraya Vishvanáth	Ratnágiri High School.
1876	Soman, Dinkar Bháskar	Ditto.
	Ahmadi, Faiz Muhámmad Fathe Ali	Elphinstone High School.
1877	Rukha, Visanji Kalliánji	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Budbhatti, Keshavji Shámji	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
1878	Rukhá, Rámdás Ludhá	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Sapat, Lakshmidás Ravji	Ditto.
1879	Anantám, Pránshankar Jatáshankar	Alfred High School, Kutch
	Thakar, Kalliánji Ratansi	Ditto.
1880	Karamálli Dost Muhámmad	Fort High School.
	Sankhariá, Dámodar Ishvar	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1881	Vyás, Rághavji Jayakrishna	Robert Money Institution.
	Parmánand, Jagannáth Náráyan	Elphinstone High School.
1882	Merchant, Dhanji Khimji	Ditto.
	Advání, Hiránand Khemsing	Haidarábád High School.
1883	Dave, Keshavji Gopálji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Dholkiá, Rupshankar Murárji	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1884	Mehtá, Mávji Kánji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Machhar, Harirám Mádhavji	
	Ghodi, Keshavlál Murlidhar	Elphinstone High School,
	Lakháni, Hasam Alládiná	Alfred High School, Kutch.
1885	Meisheri, Lakhmichand Tejpál	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
	Vediádave, Kánji Mávji	Private Tuition, Bombay.

XX.

THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji, K.C.S.I., the late Thakur of Bhavnagar, having set apart a sum of money to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, which the Joint Administrators of the Bhavnagar State offered to the University, in July 1873, to found six Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," two to be awarded every year to the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhavnagar Alfred High School.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 11th November 1873, this offer was accepted by the Senate with their best thanks.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees fifteen and one of Rupees twelve per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhavnagar Alfred High School.

2. The Scholarships shall be tenable for three years at any College recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance (except in case of sickness) at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. In the event of a Scholar failing to pass the University Examinations in the course in which he is studying at the earliest opportunity in each case, his Scholarship shall be forfeited. Provided always that it shall be in the option of the Syndicate to continue his Scholarship to such Scholar if they think fit.

6. In the event of there being no Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, or in case of their lapsing during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1874	Desái, Sákarlál Chhotamlál	Bhavnagar High School.
	Oza, Dulérái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
1875	Mehtá, Balvantrái Harjivandás	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Partábrái Govindrái	Ditto.
1876	Oza, Kallánrái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Samaldás Chhaganlál	Ditto.
1877	Mehtá, Vámanrám Kapilrám	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Mahipatrám Govindrám	Ditto.
1878	Oza, Mánshankar Parmánand	Ditto.
1879	Thakar, Chhaganlál Lakshmidas	Ditto.
	Párekh, Bechardás Chhaganlál	Ditto.
1880	Gandhi, Virchand Rághavji	Ditto.
	Joshi, Khusháldás Karsandás	Ditto.
1881	Mehtá, Motichand Javer	Ditto.
	Trivedi, Dulabji Narsi	Ditto.
1882	Oza, Trikamrái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Sákarlál Mansukhrám	Ditto.
1883	Vakil, Chunilál Harilál	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Umiáshankar Gavrishankar	Ditto.
1884	Desái, Champaklal Manilál	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Pánáchand Jayachand	Ditto.
	Doshi, Nánáchand Bechar	Ditto.
1885	Motiválá, Phirozsháh Bhikáji	Ditto.
	Thákar, Parmánand Vithaldás	Ditto.

XXI.

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Karsandas Mulji Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 11th

November 1873, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize, to be called "THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE," of Rs. 100, to be awarded to the best Essay in English on any moral or social subject selected by the Syndicate, by any Graduate or Undergraduate of the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 20th December 1873, this endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. The Karsandas Mulji Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some moral or social subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September.

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1875	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	*No Essay received.*	
1876	The Effect of Early Marriages on the Educational Progress of the Natives of this Country.	Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavarám, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877	The Influence of Asceticism on the Social Morality of the Hindus.	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B.A.	Ditto.
1878	The Use and Abuse of Religious and Educational Endowments.	Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinh, B.A.	Ditto.
1879	The Effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Social Condition of the Hindus	*No Essay received.*	
1880	Caste as it prevails in the various Provinces of India. The Influence of such an institution, good or evil, on the progress of a Nation; if evil, in what way may Indian Society be freed from it.	*No Essay received.*	
1881	The Effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Mental and Moral Condition of the Hindus.	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak.	Elphinstone.
1882	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1883	The Influence of Caste, beneficial or injurious, on the progress of Indian Society.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1884	The Influence of Commerce on weakening International Prejudices and promoting Culture.	*Prize equally divided between Mahádev Vishnu Gokhale, M.A., and Hiráji Kavasji Kold, B.A.*	Elphinstone.
1885	The position of Indian Women as presented in the Heroic Poems contrasted with their position in modern times.		
1886	The position of Women in India as compared with their position in Europe and America.		

XXII.

THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

Kharshedji Rastamji Cama, Esq., in a letter dated the 28th November 1874, to the address of the officiating Registrar,

the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., offered to the University, on behalf of the heirs of the late Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize under certain conditions mentioned therein.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1874, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (200) two hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on a medical subject.

2. Competitors shall be Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay, or Graduates of Grant Medical College.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University or College standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	Causes of the more dangerous Forms of Malarial Fevers in the Town and Island of Bombay, with Suggestions for their Prevention.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1877	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	*No Essay received.*	
1878	The Origin and Spread of Zymotic Diseases in India, and Suggestions for their Eradication.	*Ditto.*	
1879	The Effects of "Famine" upon the Public Health; Remarks to be specially applicable to India.	Mehtá, Kávasji Navroji, G. G. M. C.	Grant Medical College.
1880	On recently recognized Forms of Diseases in India: their Methods of Introduction, and Suggestions for their Limitation or Eradication.	Ditto.	Ditto
1881	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay.	*Prize not awarded.*	
1882	On the Prevalence of Phthisis in the City of Bombay, the extent to which this is preventible, and the measures which should be adopted to ensure that result.	*Ditto.*	
1883	Midwifery practice in India among the Native Population, with suggestions for its improvement.	*No Essay received.*	
1884	On the Advantages and Risks attaching to a system of Water Carriage for Sewage in this City and the proper means for obviating the latter.	Aquino, Thomas Hannibal, L.M. and S.	Ditto.
1885	Is Quarantine of advantage in preventing the spread of communicable diseases?.	Gomes, Luis Paul, B.A., L.M. and S.	Ditto.
1886	Recent progress in the Microscopic Investigation of Disease.		

XXIII.

THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE.

In April 1875, the Honorary Secretary to the Hughlings Testimonial Fund offered to the University, by the direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rs. 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hughlings.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th September 1875, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876 ..	Sháhání, Dayárám Gidumal	Elphinstone.
1877 ..	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1878 ..	Gomes, Luis Paul C	Ditto.
1879 ..	Pereira, Frank Charles	Ditto.
1880 (April.)	Kelkar, Vasudev Bálkrishna	Elphinstone.
1880 (Dec.)	Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	Ditto.
1881 ..	Sabnis, Rámchandra Ghanashám	St Xavier s.
1882 ..	Columbáválá, Rastamji Kávasji	Ditto.
1883 ..	Lenahan, Robert	Elphinstone.
1884 ..	Háte, Gajánan Harichandra	St. Xavier's.
1885 ..	Corneliá Sorábji.....	Deccan College.

XXIV.

THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE.

In December 1875 the Honorary Secretaries to the Taylor Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Mr. James Taylor, for six years Registrar of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1875, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations : —

1. A Prize, to be called "THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall

be awarded annually in connection with the B.A. Examination, on the following conditions :—

2. The Prize shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First or Second Class with the highest marks in Political Economy and History, provided that no Candidate obtains the Prize who has not satisfied the Examiners of his due proficiency in these subjects.

3. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

4. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876..	Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh.....	Elphinstone.
1877	Shahání, Dayáram Gidumal.....	Ditto.
1878..	Modi, Jijibhái Edalji	Ditto.
1879..	Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái.....	Ditto.
1880 .	Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Ditto.
1881..	Narimán, Mánikji Kharshedji.....	Ditto.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Ditto.
1883..	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji.....	Ditto.
1884..	Mehtá, Dárásháh Bejanji	St Xavier's.
1885.	Banáji, Frámji Kávasji	Elphinstone.

XXV.

THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

In March 1876 the Honorary Secretaries to the Bhau Daji Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Dr. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for many years Syndic in the Faculty of Arts.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 31st March 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees two hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit: provided that the prize shall not be awarded, except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded, shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876..	Pávgi, Ráoji Bhavánráo	Elphinstone.
1877..	Aptė, Váman Shivrám	Deccan.
1878..	Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar, B A.	Ditto.
1879..	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Ramkrishna	Elphinstone.
1880..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1881	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto.
1882..	Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra	Ditto.
1883	Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari	Ditto.
1884	Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra	Deccan.
1885	Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev	Ditto.

XXVI.

THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE.

Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Memorial

Fund, in a letter dated 1st April 1876, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 4,500 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize of books, of the value of Rs. 180, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred and eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1877 ..	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Elphinstone.
1878 ..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1879 ..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak.....	Ditto.
1880 .. (April.)	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna.....	Ditto.
1880 .. (Dec.)	Banhátti, Náráyan Dáso.....	Ditto.
1881 ..	Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari	Ditto.
1882 ..	Bhánu, Chintáman Gangádhar	Deccan.
1883 ..	Paránjapye, Hari Krishna	Ditto.
1884 ..	Joshi, Bhaskar Vishnu	Ditto.
1885 ..	Bhándárkar, Vithal Sitárám	Elphinstone.

XXVII.

THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP.

Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., President of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in a letter dated the 14th August 1876 to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the Company, the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," in memory of the late Mr.

Merwanjee Framjee Panday, to be awarded at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in Mechanical Engineering.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in "Mechanical Engineering".

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1876 ..	Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji	Poona Civil Engineering
1877 ..	Ribeiro, C. Antonio	Ditto.
1878 ..	Mujumdár, Máneklál Narbheram.....	Ditto.
1879..	Dudley, C. W.	Ditto.
1880	Bharuchá, Mánikji Sheriárji	College of Science.
1881..	Surveyor, Mánikji Ratanji	Ditto.
1882.	Bhandáre, Hari Bhikáji	Ditto
1883..	Varneshiyár, Sitáram Sambsiv.....	Ditto.
1884..	Gowdá, Chikámagalur Halagaiya	Ditto.
1885..	Basavapatna, Subbaráo	Ditto.

XXVIII.

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

In August 1876 the widow of the late Kahandas Muncharam, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 for investment in Government 4 per cent. paper, in accordance with the Will made by him, for the purpose of founding an

annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination to the Gujaráthi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Gujaráthi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AY.) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, which bill shall certify, under his signature, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, the money shall

be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1876	Thákore, Jádavrái Hakumatrái	Surat High School.
1877	Desái, Náthábhái Avichaldás	Nariád High School.
1878	Divechá, Vanmáli Mulji	Bombay High School.
1879	Shroff, Bhálilál Purshottam	Nariád High School.
1880	Kora, Bálábhái Gulabchand	Ditto.
1881	Mehtá, Gokaldás Rájpál	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1882	Dalál Bhagvándás Harkisandás	Surat High School.
1883	Sanghání, Keshavdás Sakhidás	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1884	Patel, Ravji Bhálilál	Barodá High School.
1885	Mehtá, Mulji Kapurchand	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.

XXIX.

THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP.

In July 1877, Ati Lakshumibai, widow of the late Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," and to be awarded to a Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks, and who prosecutes his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year to the Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the Examination for

the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks, and elects to prosecute his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. In case of the Student who is elected, declining to proceed to a School of Law, or failing to satisfy the University Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized School of Law, the Scholarship may be conferred on similar conditions on the Gujaráthi Hindu who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

3. In case of a vacancy occurring between the fixed dates of election, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1878..	Desái, Máneklál Sákarlál	Elphinstone.
1880..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1882..	Dikshit, Hari Sitárám.....	Elphinstone College, *formerly* Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1884..	Taná, Morárji Anandji	Elphinstone.

XXX.

THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

The President of the "Sinclair Memorial Committee" offered to the University the sum of Rs. 1,500 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize in memory of the late Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D., the first Director of Public Instruction, Berar, and for several years previously the Registrar of this University, to be awarded to the Candidate who at Matriculation passes the best examination in Sanskrit or Persian from a High School in Berar.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE SINCLAIR PRIZE," of the value of Rs. 60, shall be awarded annually at the Matricu-

lation Examination to the Candidate from a High School in Berar who passes with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit or Persian.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	LANGUAGE.	SCHOOL.
1878..	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth.	Sanskrit	Amráoti High School
1879.	Chaván, Bastisinh Duniásinh.	Ditto	Ditto
1880	Abhyánkar, Krishnáji Bháskar	Ditto	Akolá High School
1881	Khánzode, Ambádás Rávji.	Ditto	Amráoti High School
1882 .	Deshpánde, Váman Santu.	Ditto	Ditto
1883	Paránjapye, Vásudev Káshináth.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
1884	Deshpánde, Govind Vishvanáth.	Ditto ...	Akolá High School.
1885..	Dánge, Shankar Náráyan.	.. ..	Akolá High School, *formerly* Poona New English School

XXXI.

THE GIBBS PRIZE.

Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in a letter, dated the 17th November 1878, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the foundation of a Gibbs Prize as a memorial of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs' friendship for his father, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE GIBBS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, shall be awarded every year to

the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1879 ..	Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1880 .. (April.)	Vakil, Ochhárám Nánábhái.....	Elphinstone College.
18c0 .. (Dec.)	Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál	Ditto.
1881 ..	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji	Ditto.
1882 ..	Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji	St. Xavier's College.
1883 ..	Bhardá, Bhikáji Dorábji	Elphinstone College.
1884 ..	Málvankar, Náráyan Káshináth.....	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1885 ..	Bástáválá, Sorábji Dádábhái	St. Xavier's College.

XXXII.

THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP.

Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., in a letter dated the 2nd December 1878, to the address of the Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the subscribers to the "Narayan Vasudev Memorial," a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note, for the foundation of an annual Scholarship to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," to be awarded under such rules and in such manner as the Senate may be pleased to decide.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Examiner, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to Physical and Biological sciences in alternate years, provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Scholarship in the branch of science to which it has been assigned for the year, the Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the B. A. Examination with the highest number of marks in the other branch of science in the same year, and is recommended as provided in Regulation I.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or a part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Dastur, Dhanjisháh Hormasji	Elphinstone.
1880 .	Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji	St. Xavier's.
1881..	Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan	Ditto.
1882 .	Masáni, Adarji Mernosji...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1883..	Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji	Elphinstone.
1884 .	Sovani, Govind Krishna	Ditto.
1885..	Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman	Deccan.

XXXIII.

THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL.

In March 1879, the Cobden Club offered to award a Silver Medal annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination of this University with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer of the Cobden Club was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. This Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Silver Medal, to be called "THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL," will be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Cámá, Rastam Kharshedji	St, Xavier's.
1880..	Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Elphinstone.
1881..	Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna.....	Ditto.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu..... ...	Ditto.
1883..	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji.	Ditto.
1884..	Pádsháh, Pestanji Jámásji..	Ditto.
1885..	Banáji, Frámji Kávasji	Ditto.

XXXIV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to hand over to the University Government Paper realizing Rs. 120 a year for the foundation of a Scholarship of the value of Rupees 10 a month and tenable for one year, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Sávantvádi, Kutch, Kolhápur or Káthiáwár.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship to be called the "SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 10 a month and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the

highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Sávantvádi, Kutch, Kolhápur, or Káthiáwár.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	SCHOLAR	SCHOOL
1882	Kelkar, Vishnu Sadáshiv.. .	Rájárám High School, Kolhapur.
1883	Apte, Hari Sadáshiv	Ditto.
1884.	Kulkarni, Váman Baji	Ditto.
1885	Deshpánde, Keshav Ganesh	Ditto.

XXXV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to create in favour of the University a trust of £1,000 Stock and one £100 ten per cent. Debenture Bond in the British India Tea Company, Limited, the proceeds thereof to be expended on an annual Prize for an Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from the British rule.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd of November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called the "SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE," consisting of books, shall be awarded annually for the best Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from British Rule.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject shall be selected or notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the Fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post-office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE
1882	Travelling in India and Intercommunication between the several Provinces before and after the Introduction of British Rule.	Bhadbhade, Lakshman Gangádhar.	Deccan.
1883	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.	*No Essay received.*	
1884	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.	*No Essay received.*	
1885	The Commerce of India as affected by British Rule.	*No Essay received.*	
1886	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through Legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.		

XXXVI.

THE JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY SCHOLARSHIP.

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter dated 26th January 1881, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, offered to the University a sum of Rupees 5,000, in 4 per cent. Government paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, and prosecutes his studies in this University, or proceeds to England with the same view.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 1st October last this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay or proceeds to Great Britain or Ireland to prosecute his studies.

2. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar, with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution or has proceeded to Great Britain or Ireland for the purpose of prosecuting his studies.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

5 Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Any surplus, which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship or otherwise, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1882	Akhund, Ghulâm Muhámmad Ghulâm Ali.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
1883	Haidari, Muhámmad Akbar Nazerálli .	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
1884	Pathán, Saifuidin Lálkhán	Amráoti High School.
1885	Motláni, Gani Arbi	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.

XXXVII.

THE VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Varjivandas Madhavdas, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter dated the 5th January 1882, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, offered to the University a sum of Rupees 5,000, in 4 per cent. Government paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 7th March 1882, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 180 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Sanskrit Examiners, on condition that he continues his studies in Sanskrit for the Second Examination for the Degree of B.A. during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship or otherwise shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1882 .	Rájavade, Vaijanáth Káshináth .	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1883	Bhágvat, Sakhárám Keshav .. .	Elphinstone College.
1884	Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra .. .	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1885 .	Gát, Ganesh Váman	Deccan College.

XXXVIII.

THE JAMSHEDJI DORABJI NAEGAUMVALA PRIZE.

Messrs. Dadabhai Jamshedji and Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F. C. S., F. I. C., in a letter dated the 25th November 1882, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered to the University, on behalf of themselves and family, a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of the late Jamshedji Dorabji Naegaumvala, Esq., of the value of Rs. 120, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L. C. E. Examination with the highest number of marks in "Engineering Field and Office Work."

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th December 1882, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE JAMSHEDJI DORABJI NARGAUMVALA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (120) one hundred and twenty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the satisfaction of the Examiners, with the highest number of marks in "Engineering Field and Office Work."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the scientific study of Engineering.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1883 ..	Shâh, Bhâilâl Purshottamdâs	College of Science, Poona.
1884 ..	Chitale, Parshurâm Krishna	Ditto.
1885 ..	Vakil, Ardesir Kâvasji	Ditto.

XXXIX.

THE MELVILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Khan Bahadur Pestanji Jehangier, C.I.E., Chairman, Melvill Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 6th January 1883 to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered to the University on behalf of a Committee formed in Baroda, Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. Paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, and tenable for two years, in memory of P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S.I., late Agent to the Governor General at Baroda; to be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, to a Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from any of the Colleges or Institutions in the territory of His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda and joins any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, with a view to prepare himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 14th April 1883, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MELVILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees (20) twenty per mensem tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, at the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from any of the Colleges or Institutions in the territory of His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda, and joins any of the recognized Colleges or Institutions with a view to prepare himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of this University.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of such College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1883 ..	Patel, Chaturbhuj Valabbhái	Baroda College, *formerly* Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.
1885 ..	Astekar, Rámchandra Gopál	Baroda College.

XL.

THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Aga Shahabudin Shah bin Aga Ali Shah Agakhan, Esq., and Khan Bahadur Shaik Hyder Cassim, President and Secretary to the Bombay Muhammadan National Association, in a letter dated the 22nd January 1883, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered on behalf of the Muhammadan National Association a sum of Rs. 13,630 for the purpose of founding three Scholarships to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIPS," each of the value of Rs. 15 a month, and tenable for one year, to be awarded every year to three Muhammadan Candidates who pass the Matriculation, Previous and First B. A. Examinations respectively and join any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 14th April 1883 the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks in Persian and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the First B. A Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

4. If there should be no successful Muhammadan Candidate in the Matriculation Examination in Persian or in the Previous Examination or First B. A., then the Scholarships shall be awarded in regular succession to the first three successful Muhammadan Candidates in the Matriculation Examination who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value, on condition that they continue to prosecute the studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

5. If there should be no successful Muhammadan Candidates at the Matriculation Examination, then the Syndicate shall apply the amount intended for these Scholarships in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the cause of Muhammadan education.

6. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that they have duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. The stipend of the Scholarships shall be paid monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the scholars are in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that their conduct is good, and that their progress in University studies is satisfactory.

8. Should the Scholars discontinue their University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of their College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar or to declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarships or otherwise, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

Year.	Examination.	Scholars.	College.
1883..	Matriculation..	Maodi, Syed Taher	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
	Previous ..	Akhund, Ghulám Muhámmad Ghulám Ali.	Elphinstone College.
	First B. A. ..	Maulvi, Surájudin Abdul Fattá.	Ditto.
1884..	Matriculation ..	Kázi Inámdár (Sayad), Mir Sarfaráz Ali Khán Bahádur Mir Abdul Ali.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
	Previous ..	Hydari, Muhámmad Akbar Nazarálli.	St. Xavier's College.
	First B.A. ..	*No candidate.*	
		The Syndicate therefore awarded this Scholarship to Aidrus Sayad Abubakar, a Matriculated Student.	Surat High School.
1885..	Matriculation..	Tyabji, Alli Najmudin ..	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
	Previous ..	Pathán, Saifuddinkhán Lálkhán.	Deccan College.
	First B.A. ..	Hydari, Muhámmad Akbar Nazarálli.	St. Xavier's College.

XLI.

THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE.

Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter on behalf of the Morehead Memorial Committee offered to the University the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the foundation of a Prize to be called "THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE" of the value of Rs. 200, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L.M. and S. Examination with the highest number of marks in Clinical Medicine.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 17th September 1883 this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE," consisting of Rs. (200) two hundred in money or of books of the like value, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S. to the satisfaction of the Examiners, with the highest number of marks in "Clinical Medicine."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the study of Clinical Medicine.

Year.	Prizeman.	College.
1884 ..	Kher, Govind Bálájí	Grant Medical College.
1885 ..	Mistri, Mancherji Jámásji	Ditto.

XLII.

THE BALKRISHNA SUDAMJI PRIZE.

In March 1884 Kaveribai, widow of the late Assistant Surgeon Bálkrishna Sudámji, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize, to be called "THE BALKRISHNA SUDAMJI PRIZE," and to be awarded under such regulations as the Syndicate might consider desirable.

At the annual meeting of the Senate held on the 13th August 1884, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE BALKRISHNA SUDAMJI PRIZE", consisting of Rs. (200) two hundred in money or of books of the like value, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L. M. & S. to the satisfaction of the Examiners with the highest number of marks in "Midwifery".

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L.M. and S.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the study of Midwifery.

Year.	Prizeman.	College.
1885 ..	Kotháválá, Dorábshah Edalji	Grant Medical College.

XLIII.

THE BHAGVAT SINGHJI COLLECTION OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS.

In May 1885, His Highness the Thákore Sáheb of Gondal, in a letter to the University, offered a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the formation of a University Collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 20th August 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

XLIV.

THE MAJMUDA'R MANISHANKAR KIKANI SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

In June 1885, Mr. C. Macnaghten, M.A., Principal, Rájkumár College, Rájkot, in a letter to the University, offered a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes which the friends of the late Majmudár Manishankar Kikani of Káthiáwár raised in testimony of their respect for his Sanskrit learning and their admiration of his character, for the foundation of a Memorial Scholarship in the University of Bombay with a view to the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, especially among students of Káthiáwár.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate, held on the 12th December 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

XLV.

THE BHOWNAGAR PERCIVAL SCHOLARSHIP.

In July 1885, Mr. Haridás Veharidás Desái, of Nadiád, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,600 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a Scholarship, to be called "The Bhownagar Percival Scholar-

ship," to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from the Gujarát or Sámaldás College and prosecutes his further studies for the higher examinations at the Gujarát College.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 12th December 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

XLVI.

THE BHAU SAHEB DESA'I SCHOLARSHIPS.

In July 1885 Mr. Haridás Veharidás Desái, of Nadiád, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 7,200 in Government 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the foundation of two Scholarships of equal value, to be called "The Bháu Sáheb Desái Scholarships," to be awarded each year to the two Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Nadiád High School, on condition that they prosecute their studies during the tenure of their Scholarships in the Gujarát College.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 12th December 1885, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

IX.

Benefactions.

I.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions :— That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private person be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate, held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed :—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Government and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed

on this University by its holding the University buildings, when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government, referred to, was as follows :—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As, however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government dated the 8th August 1873.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 4th March 1875, the following Resolution was unanimously passed :—

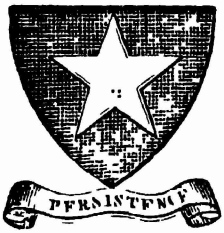
That, in recognition of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney's noble gift of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, the Hall, now handed over by Government to the University, be named "THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY."

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University seal. This donation was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the same day, with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this city, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchúnd Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RA'JA'BA'I TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated 6th October 1864, made the following request:—

"I have the honour to request that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name of my good mother, Rájábái, (2,00,000) two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connection with the University Library."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named 'THE RA'JA'BA I TOWER' in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

VI.

GIBBS TESTIMONIAL.

In the Address presented in Convocation on the 28th January 1879 to the Honourable James Gibbs on his approaching retirement from the office of Vice-Chancellor, the Senate intimated their intention of marking their appreciation of Mr. Gibbs' valuable and unbought labours on behalf of the University during his nine years' tenure of office by some substantial memorial. In view of Mr. Gibbs' "long, useful, and honourable course in the Public Service, and in the Government of this Presidency," it was thought that this memorial "might well and appropriately take the form of a section of the University Library comprising a collection of the principal works in all languages on political science in its several departments."

The subscription to this memorial, which was not confined to members of the University, amounted to Rs 15,808. Of this sum Rs. 2,316 were expended on the bust of Mr. Gibbs which now stands in the University Library: and the balance has been spent on a collection of the kind indicated and entitled, "The Gibbs Testimonial."

X.

The University, 1886-87.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable DONALD JAMES MACKAY, LORD REAY, LL.D., C.I.E.

	Faculty.*			
VICE-CHANCELLOR.				
1. The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S, M.A., C.S.I.	A	L	...	...
DEANS.				
2. William Wordsworth, B.A.—*In Arts*	A	L	...	...
3. The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A. —*In Law.*	A	L	...	...
4. H. V. Carter, M.D.—*In Medicine.*	A	...	M	...
5. A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.—*In Engineering.*	...	...	...	E
SYNDICS.				
6. William Wordsworth, B.A. (*In Arts*)	A	L	...	...
7. The Honourable H. M. Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M. (*In Arts*)	A	L	...	E
8. Charles Chambers, F.R.S. (*In Arts*)	A	...	...	E
9. The Honourable Kashinath TrimbakTelang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E. (*In Arts*)	A	L	...	...
10. The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S. (*In Law*)	A	L	...	E
11. The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A. (*In Law*)	A	L	...	

* A stands for Arts, L for Laws, M for Medicine, and E for Civil Engineering.

		Faculty.			
12. A. N. Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I.	*In Medicine.*	...	...	M	...
13. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G,M.C.		...	...	M	...
14. T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I. ...	*In Engineering.*	A	L	...	E
15. Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.		...	...	...	E
FELLOWS.					
Ex-officio.					
16. His Excellency Major-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., *Commander-in-Chief.**		...	...	...	...
17. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A., *Chief Justice*, 1867.		A	L	...	...
18. The Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, M.A., D.D., *Bishop of Bombay**		A	...	...	...
The Honourable J. B. Peile, C. S., M.A., C.S.I., 1863.	*Members of Council.*	A	L	...	...
19. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill, C.S., C.S.I., 1863.		A	L	...	...
10. K. M. Chatfield, M.A., *Director of Public Instruction*, 1866.		A	L	...	...
21. T. B. Kirkham, *Educational Inspector, Central Division*, 1866.		A	L	...	...
William Wordsworth, B.A., *Principal, Elphinstone College.**		A	L	...	...
22. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., *Principal, Deccan College*, 1864.		A	...	...	...
H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., *Principal, Grant Medical College.*		A	...	M	...
Theodore Cooke, M.A., M I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I., *Principal, College of Science.**		A	L	...	E

* Not gazetted.

	Faculty.			
1858.				
23. The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D.	A	...	...	...
1862.				
24. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.	A	L	...	...
25. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edin., C.I.E.	...	...	M	...
The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.	A	L	...	E
1863.				
26. Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.	A	...	...	...
The Honourable Maxwell Melvill, C.S., C.S.I.	A	L	...	...
The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A., C.S.I.	A	L	...	...
27. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.	A	L	...	...
28. James Bellot Richey, C.S., C.S.I., B.A.	A	...	...	...
The Honourable Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.	A	L	...	E
Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.	A	...	M	...
29. Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.	A	...	...	E
30. Manockjee Curseţjee.	...	L	...	...
1864.				
31. The Honourable Dadabhoy Nowrojee.	A	...	...	...
32. The Reverend Dhanjibhoy Nauroji.	A	...	...	...
33. Joshua King, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	E
34. George Morison Macpherson, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
Robert George Oxenham, M.A.	A	...	...	...
35. Khán Bahádur Padamjee Pestonjee.	...	...	...	E
36. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.	A	...	...	...
37. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.	A	...	...	...
38. Venayakrao Vasudevji.	A	L	...	...
39. Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., C.S.	A	L	...	...
1865.				
40. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.	A	...	...	...
41. The Honourable Sir Theodore Cracraft Hope, Knight, C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E.	...	L	...	...
42. Karsandas Madhavdas,	A	...		...
43. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.	...	...	M	...
44. Ráo Sáheb Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
45. The Honourable Ráo Bahádur Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
46. Premchund Roychund.	...	...	...	E
1866 (April).				
Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, M.A.	A	L	...	...
47. John Cruikshank, M.D.	...	...	M	...
48. William Dymock, B.A.	A	...	M	...
49. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
50. William Albert East, C.S., B.A.	A	...	...	...
Abraham Nickson Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I.	...	...	M	...
51. Khán Bahádur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.	A	...	...	...
52. Colonel George Adolphus Jacob.	A	...	...	...
T. B. Kirkham.	A	L	...	...
53. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.	A	...	...	...
54. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama.	A	...	...	...
55. Dastur Peshutan Byramji.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
56. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S.	A	...	...	...
57. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	A	...	...	...
58. Ráo Bahádur Vasudev Pandurang.	...	L	...	...
59. The Reverend Charles Gilder.	A	...	...	...
1867.				
The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.	A	L	...	...
60. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.	...	...	...	E
61. Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.	A	...	M	E
62. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.	A	L	...	...
63. John George Moore, C.S.	A	...	...	...
64. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.	A	...	...	...
65. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.	A	L	...	...
66. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
67. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel.	...	L	...	...
1868 (January).				
68. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E.	...	...	...	E
69. C. E. Fox, M.A.	A	L	...	...
70. W. Gray, M.B.	A	...	M	E
71. Major General H. F. Hancock, R.E.	...	...	...	E
72. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
73. J. Macpherson, B.A.	A	L	...	...
74. The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
75. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.	...	L	...	...
76. Shantaram Narayan.	A	L	...	...
77. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
1868 (December).				
78. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
79. Bhikaji Amrit Chobhe, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	..
80. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
81. James Burgess, C.I.E., LL.D. M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.,	A	...	...	E
82. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S., C.S.I.	A	L	...	...
83. Ráo Bahádur Daji Nilkant Nagarkar.	...	...	...	E
84. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A., D.D.	A	...	...	...
85. Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.	A	L	...	E
86. H. P. Jacob.	A	...	...	...
87. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	A	...	...	...
88. John Pinkerton, M.D.	A	...	M	...
89. G. B. Reid, C.S., B.A.	A	L	...	...
90. James Scorgie, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.	A	...	...	E
91. The Reverend D. A. F. de Rozario de Souza.	A	...	...	...
1869.				
92. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.	A	...	...	...
1870.				
93. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
94. Colin Browning, M.A.	A	...	...	...
95. The Reverend J. G. Cooper.	A	...	...	...
96. The Honourable C. F. Farran, B.A.	A	L	...	...
97. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate.	A	...	...	...
98. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
99. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
100. E. Tyrrell Leith, K.C.I., LL.M., F.R.G.S., M.R.A., M.S.A.I.	A	L	...	...

	Faculty.			
101. Nagindas TulsidasMarphatia, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
102. Ráo Bahádur Nana Moroji.	...	L	...	...
103. Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
104. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
105. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
106. Colonel J. H. White, R.E.	A	...	...	E
1871.				
107. G. M. Stewart.	A	...	...	...
108. G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.	...	L	...	...
109. Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
110. J. Flynn.	A	...	...	...
111. J. H. E. Hart, Mem. Inst,. C.E.	...	...	...	E
112. T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E.	...	...	M	...
113. Chester Macnaghten, M.A.	A	...	...	...
Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E...	...	...	...	E
114. John Nugent, C.S.	A	L	...	...
115. Sidney Smith, M.D.	...	...	M	...
116. MoreshvarAtmaramTarkhad,F.G.S.	A	...	...	...
1872.				
117. K. T. Best, M.A.	A	...	...	...
Charles Chambers, F.R.S.	A	...	...	E
118. H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.	A	...	M	...
119. Ráo Bahádur Ganpatrao Bhaskar.	A	L	...	...
120. The Honourable John Jardine, C.S.	A	L	...	...
121. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	A	...	...	...
122. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia.	A	...	...	...
123. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A.	A	L	...	...
124. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.	A	...	...	...
125. Ardesir Framji Moos.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
126. Captain H. Morland, late I. N., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
127. The Honourable Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.	A	L	...	...
128. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.	A	...	...	...
129. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.	...	...	M	...
130. Khán Bahádur Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.	A	...	...	E
1873.				
131. Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.	A	...	...	...
The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A.	A	L	...	...
132. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	A	...	...	E
133. The Reverend Narayan Sheshadri, D.D.	A	...	...	...
134. Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
135. Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, M.D., L.M.	..	...	M	...
136. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.	A	...	...	...
1874.				
137. J. Anderson, K.L.S.	...	...	M	...
138. Andrew Paul deAndrade, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
139. J. K. Bythell.	A	...	...	...
140. James Macnabb Campbell, C.S., C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
141. J. Gerson Da Cunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
142. J. Temperley Gray, L.R.C.P. Lond., A.K.C.	A	...	M	...
143. W. E. Hart, B.A.	A	L	...	...
144. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	A	...	...	E
145. H. E. M. James, C.S.	A	...	...	...
146. Ráo Bahádur Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.	...	...	...	E

	Faculty.			
147. Ráo Bahádur MakundRamchandra.	...	...	...	E
148. The Honourable J. Q. Pigot, B.A....	...	L	...	...
149. Captain W. F. Prideaux.	A	...	...	...
150. P. Ryan.	...	L	...	...
151. Khán Bahádur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
152. Ráo Bahádur Janardan Vasudevji.	...	L	...	...
153. Major J. W. Watson.	A	...	...	...
154. Sir F. H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I., C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
1875.				
155. James Arnott, M.D., C.M.	...	...	M	E
156. The Honourable Badrudin Tyabji.	A	L	...	...
157. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, B.A., L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
158. Gopal Shivram Vaidya, L.M.	...	...	M	...
159. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C S.I.	A	...	...	...
160. Khán Bahádur Mancharji Kavasji Murzban, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
161. Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.	A	...	...	...
162. Shamrao Vithal.	...	L	...	...
163. J. L. Kipling.	A	...	...	...
1876.				
164. Ráo Bahádur Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
165. Raja Sir T. Madhavrao, K.C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
166. Khán Bahádur Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E., Ph.D. (Würzburg), F.C.S., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E., M.C.G., (Berlin and Würzburg.)	...	...	...	E

	Faculty.			
167. The Reverend Charles Cooke, S.J., B.A.	A	...	...	...
168. James Jardine, M.A.	A	L	...	E
169. G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M.	...	...	M	...
170. Mirza Hairat.	A	...	...	...
171. Narayan Ballal Limaye.	A	...	...	...
172. L. P. de Rozario, L.M.	...	...	M	...
173. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khori L.M., M D., M.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.S. Lond., F.R.O.S.	...	...	M	...
1877.				
174. Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D.	A	..	M	...
175. Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana, M.A., Ph.D.	A	...	. .	...
176. S. Newcome Fox, B.A.	A	L	...	...
177. Edward Giles, B.A.	A	...	...	...
178. The Reverend J. M. Hamilton, S.J.	A	...	...	...
179. H. I. B. Hargrave, M.A., C.E.	A	.	...	E
170. Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, M.A.,LL.B.	A	L	...	...
181. Jehangier Barjorji Vacha.	A	...	...	E
182. Hormasji Jehangier Bhabha, M.A.	A	...	...	...
The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.	A	L	...	..
183. Kamrudin Tyabji.	...	L	...	...
184. J. C. Lisboa, G G.M.C.	...	..	M	...
185. The Reverend D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D	A	...	..	E
186. Manasukharam Suryaram Tripathi.	A	...	...	...
187. Captain E. L. Marryat, R.E.		...	..	E
188. Peter Peterson, D.Sc.	A	L	M	E
189. Varjivandas Madhavdas.	A	...	...	..
190. G. C. Whitworth, C.S.	A	...	...	...
191. A. Wingate, C.S., C.I.E.	A	...	...	..
192. Colonel C. Wodehouse.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
1878.				
193. Cowasjee Hormasjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
194. Philip Clement De Souza, L.M.	A	...	M	...
195. Ráo Bahádur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.	...	L	...	...
196. Jamshedji Navroji Unvala, M.A.	A	...	...	...
197. The Reverend C. F. H. Johnston, M.A.	A	...	...	E
198. The Right Reverend N. Pagani, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
199. The Reverend R. Rive, S.J.	A	...	...	...
200. Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
201. George Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.	...	...	M	...
1879.				
202. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., LL.B.	...	L	...	...
203. E. B. Carroll, Mem. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
204. Cowasji Pestonji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
205. Joseph Ezekiel.	A	...	...	...
206. The Reverend F. X. Fibus, S.J., S.T.P.	A	...	...	...
207. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney.	...	...	...	E
208. F. G. Selby, B.A.	A	...	...	...
209. The Reverend H. C. Squires, M.A.	A	...	...	...
210. H. J. Blanc, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	.	...	M	...
211. Wilson Boll, C.E.	A	...	...	E
212. F. Chambers.	A	...	...	E
213. Rienzi G. Walton, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.	...	...	...	E
214. Grattan Geary.	A	...	...	...
1880.				
215. J. Griffiths.	A	...	...	E
216. Ráo Bahádur Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
217. D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.	A	...	M	E
218. F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	A	...	...	E
219 T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc.	A	...	...	E
220. Ráo Saheb Vishram Ramji Ghole.	...	...	M	...
1881.				
221. Arthur Barrett, B.A.	A	...	...	...
222. Cowasjee Nowrojee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
223. Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
224. Thomas Duncan, M.A., LL B.	A	L	...	...
225. Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A.	A	...	...	...
226. T. Hart-Davies, C.S.	A	L	...	...
227. J. D. Inverarity, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
228. C. Joynt, M.D., F.K.Q.C.P.	...	...	M	...
229. Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.	A	...	...	E
230. H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.A.	A	L	...	...
231. Michael Macmillan, B.A.	A	...	...	...
232. Mancherji Navroji Banaji.	A	...	...	...
233. J. W. Orr, M.A.	A	L	...	...
234. Pestonji Mancherji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
235. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.	A	...	...	...
236. Matthew H. Starling, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
237. Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A., L.M. & S.	...	...	M	...
238. E. H. R. Langley, B.A.	A	...	M	...
1882.				
239. Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, Ph.D.	A	...	...	...
240. H. Curwen	A	...	...	...
241. The Reverend F. Dreckmann, S.J.	A	...	...	E
242. G. W. Forrest, B.A.	A	...	...	...
243. Major W. H. Haydon, R.E, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E

	Faculty.			
244. Kaikhosru Navroji Kabraji.	A	...	...	...
245. Mancherji Mervanji Bhownagri, C.I.E.	A	L	...	...
246. Shivshankér Govindram.	A	L	...	...
247. J. M. Sleater, Mem. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
248. Ráo Bahádur Tirmalrao Venkatesh Inamdar.	A	...	...	...
249. Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyavan, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
1883.				
250. J. Adams.	...	...	...	E
251. T. Blaney	...	...	M	...
252. R. M. Branson.	A	L	...	...
253. Dosabhai Nasarvanji Wadia, M.A.	A	...	...	...
254. E. McG. H. Fulton, C.S.	A	L	...	...
255. Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	...	...	M	...
256. H. Littledale, B.A.	A	...	...	...
257. G. E. Ormiston, M.I.C.E.	...	...	...	E
258. Rastamji Mervanji Patel, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
259. The Honourable John Scott.	A	L	...	...
260. N. Spencer.	A	L	..	...
261. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M.	...	...	M	...
262. The Venerable Archdeacon S. Stead, M.A.	A	...	...	...
1884.				
263. Mahadev Chimnaji Apte, B.A., LL.B	A	L	...	...
264. Ráo Bahádur Mahadev Vasudev Barve.	A	...	...	...
265. Pritamdas Parsumal Chandanani, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E

	Faculty.			
266. Jagannath Sadashivji Hate, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
267. Dhanjishah Navroji Parakh, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	...	...	M	...
268. Ráo Sáheb Sitaram Vishvanath Patvardhan, B.A.	A	...	...	...
269. Kavasji Jamshedji Sanjana, M.A.	A	...	...	...
270. Willoughby Woodward, M.A.	A	L	...	...
1885.				
271. Pandurang Balibhadra.	...	L	...	...
272. C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M.	A	L	...	...
273. Ráo Bahádur Gopalji Surbhai Desai.	A	...	...	...
274. Ráo Bahádur Narayan Bhai Dandekar.	A	...	...	...
275. Abdulla Meerali Dharamsey, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
276. Ardesir Pestonji Kama, L. M. & S.	...	...	M	...
277. Dinsha Pestonji Kanga, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
278. Ráo Sáheb Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, B.A.	A	...	...	...
279. Khán Bahádur Barazorji Edalji Modi, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
280. Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
281. Edward Charles Ozanne, C.S., M.R.A.C.	A	...	...	E
282. Signor O. S. Pedraza.	A	...	...	...
283. Bhagvat Singhji, Thákur Sáheb of Gondal.	A	...	...	...
284. The Rev. R. A. Squires, M.A.	A	...	...	...
285. Sitaram Vishnu Sukthankar, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E

	Faculty.			
1886.				
286. J. A. Da Gama, L.M., Kt. C, J.C.	,,.	...	M	...
287. Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh, M.D,, B.Sc., B.A.	A	...	M	,,,
288. Pundlik Ganesh Dhumatkar, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
289. Dosabhai Pestonji, G.G.M.C. ...	,,,	...	M	...
290. Major-General W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E.	,,,	...	...	E
291. R. H. Gunion, B.A....	A	...	...	...
292. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mahomed Munshi.	A	...	...	...
293. Mahomed Hussain Hakim, Barrister-at-Law.	...	L	...	...
294. Harkisondas Narottamdas	A	...	...	...
295. Khan Bahadur Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
296. The Reverend J. Mayr, S. J. ...	A	...	...	...
297. Uttamram Narbheram Mehtaji ...	A	...	...	...
298. J. Monteath, M.A., C.S. ,, ...	A	L	...	...
399. Kavasji Bejanji Sethna, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
300. Sirdar Balvantrao Shastri ,,. ...	A	...	...	...

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W Wordsworth, B A . } *Syndics in Arts*
The Honourable Mr Justice Birdwood, C S, M A, LL M . . ... } *Syndics in Arts*
Charles Chambers, F R S . . } *Syndics in Arts*
The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M A, LL B, C I E ... ... } *Syndics in Arts*

The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C S I., M R A S } *Syndics in Law.*
The Honourable F L. Latham, M A . . } *Syndics in Law.*

A N Hojel, L K and Q C P I .. ... } *Syndics in Medicine*
Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G G.M C . } *Syndics in Medicine*

T. Cooke, M A, M I, LL D, F R G S, Mem Inst C E I .. .. } *Syndics in Civil Engineering.*
Colonel G L C Merewether, R E. . . } *Syndics in Civil Engineering.*

Peter Peterson, D Sc, Registrar . *Secretary*

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Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C S I
Captain H Morland, late I N, F.R G S, F.R A S., Assoc. Inst C E
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Peter Peterson, D Sc, Registrar, *Secretary.*

REGISTRAR

Peter Peterson, D Sc

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR AND LIBRARIAN

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Morobá Pitalé

Succession Lists.

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1857. John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., G.C.H.
1860. Sir George Russel Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
1862. Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.B., D.C.L.
1867. The Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, M.A., D.C.L., G.C.S.I.
1872. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., C.I.E.
1877. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1880. The Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1885. THE RIGHT HONOURABLE DONALD JAMES MACKAY, LORD REAY, LL.D., C.I.E.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1857. Sir William Yardley, Knight, Chief Justice.
1858. Sir Henry Davison, Knight, Chief Justice.
1860. Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A., Puisne Judge.
1863. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1865. The Honourable Alexander Kinloch Forbes, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1865. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1868. The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1870. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1874. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., F.R.G.S., Member of Council.
1879. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.
„ Surgeon-General William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1880. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.
1885. THE HONOURABLE JAMES BRAITHWAITE PEILE, C.S., M.A., C.S.I.

DEANS.

I.—DEANS IN ARTS.

1859. Aug., John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.

1863. Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1868. Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A.
1869. Jan., Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1873. Jan., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876. Jan., The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.
1876. June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
1879. April, James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.
1880. Jan., William Wordsworth, B.A.
1881. Jan., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.
1881. July, The Rev. John Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D.
1882. Jan., The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A., C.S.I.
1882. June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
1883. Feb., The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A., C.S.I.
1885. Feb., WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

II.—DEANS IN LAW.

1860. July, Arthur James Lewis.
1861. Jan., William Loudon.
1862. Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866. Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868. Jan., The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
1871. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
1872. Jan., The Honourable James Sewell White, B.A.
1873. Jan., The Honourable J. P. Green, LL.B.
1874. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
1876. Mar., The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.
1882. Jan., The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A.
1884. July, The Honourable C. F. Farran, B.A.
1885. Feb., THE HONOURABLE F. L. LATHAM, M.A.

III.—DEANS IN MEDICINE.

1858. Mar., B. P. Rooke, M.D.
1860. Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865. Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866. June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867. April, Frank Savignac Stedman.
1868. Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
1869. Jan., T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
1870. Jan., Alexander Wright.

1871. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
1872. Jan., Alexander Wright.
1874. Jan., William Thom.
1877. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1880. Jan., Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
1882. Jan., William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edin., C.I.E.
1882. June, Henry Vandyke Carter, M D.
1884. Jan., A. N. Hojel, L.K., and Q.C P.I.
1885. Feb, Henry Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., .F.M.S.
1886. Aug, H. V. CARTER, M.D.

IV.—DEANS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1858. Feb., The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
1860. Aug., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Jan., Colonel H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Sept., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863. June, Colonel Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865. April, Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865. Oct., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867. Jan., Major-General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868. Jan., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868. April, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Trevor, C.S.I., R.E.
1869. Jan., The Honourable Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E.
1879. Jan., Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
1879. Feb., Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
1881. Jan., F. Mathew, Mem. Inst. C.E.
1882. June, Lieut.-General J. A. Fuller, C.I.E., R.E.
1883. Jan, The Honourable Major-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.
1885. Feb., Major-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.
1885. June, A. W. FORDE, Mem. Inst. C. E.

REGISTRARS.

1858. Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Nov., Robert Haines, M.B., *Officiating.*
1863. Nov., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.

1866. July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867. April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A., *Officiating.*
1868. Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868. Sept., James Taylor.
1874. May, Peter Peterson, M.A., Edin. ; B.A. Ball. Coll.. Oxon., *Officiating.*
1874. Sept., The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
1877. June, PETER PETERSON, M.A., Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll., Oxon., D.Sc.

DECEASED AND RETIRED FELLOWS

Named in the Act of Incorporation.

* The Right Honourable John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B, G.C.H.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
* The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
* Charles Morehead, M.D.
* John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.
* The Honourable Philip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (first) Bart.
* Metcalfe Larken, C S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.
* Bomanjee Hormasjee.
* Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.
* Matthew Stovell, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
* The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S., C.M.G.
* Major-General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
* The Right Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L.
Lieut. Edward Frederick Tierney Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, M.I.C.E., F.G.S.
* Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, C.S., K.C.S.I.

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

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* Deceased.

1858.

* The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
* J. J. Lowndes.
The Honourable Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis, C.S., K.C.S.I.
Colonel H. B. Turner, R.E.
* Major-General William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
* Major J. H. G. Crawford, R.E.
Major-General Harry Rivers, R.E.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
* Ráo Bahádur Bhaskar Damodar.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
* The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.

1860.

* Lieut.-General Sir William Rose Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
* John Peet, M.D.
* A. H. Leith, M.D
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Lieut.-General W. Scott.
The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A.
W. R. Cassels.
* Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
William Loudon.
* Narayan Dinanathji.
James Fraser Hore, M.A. (July).
* Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D. (December).

1862.

* The Honourable A. Kinloch Forbes, C.S.
* Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
* Major-General Henry James Barr.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I.
* Major Thomas Candy, C.S.I.
* Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Knight, C.S.I.

---

* Deceased.

Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
* The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
* The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
* Major-General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I.
* Gokuldas Tejpal.
R. W. Graham, Mem. Inst. C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
* Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
* The Reverend C. M. Isenberg.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (second) Bart., C.S.I.
* The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, C.S.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S., C.S.I.
The Reverend Ward Maule, LL.B.
* Ráo Bahádur Maganbhai Karamchand.
The Honourable Henry Newton, C.S.
* Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.
* Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
Michael John Maxwell Shaw-Stewart, C.S.

1863.

The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
John Raynor Arthur, C.S.
* C. R. Ovans, C.S.
* John William Shaw Wyllie, C.S., C.S.I.
* Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
* Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Waddington.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.
W. C. Coles, M.D.
* G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Francis James Candy, M.A.
Johann Georg Bühler, Ph.D.
* Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.

* Deceased.

D. J. Kennelly, I.N., F.R.A.S.
The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
* The Honourable John Philip Green, LL.B.
John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
Robert Hannay.
William George Pedder, C.S., B.A.
William Heurtley Newnham, C.S., B.A.

1864.

* The Reverend James Aitken.
* T. C. Anstey.
F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.
* Bhugwandas Purshotumdas.
* Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, C.S.I.
* Nicholas Fernandes.
Major-General J. G. Fife, R.E.
The Honourable Charles Gonne, C.S., C.S.I.
* William Hanbury, B.A.
Thomas Child Hayllar.
William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.
* T. B. Johnstone, M.D.
Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.
* Lieut.-Colonel D. Nasmyth, R.E.
George Scott, C.S.
* Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
* The Most Reverend Walter Steins, S.J., D.D.
Major-General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
* Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett.
The Honourable James Sewell White, B.A.
Major General Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
Andrew Grant.
George Inverarity, C.S.
* Ráo Bahádur Dadoba Pandurang.

1865.

* The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.
* The Reverend William Beynon.

* Deceased.

Henry Coke, M.A.
* Rao Bahadur Keropant Laxuman Chhatre.
* Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N.
F. S. Stedman.
* The Reverend J. V. S Taylor, B.A.

1866.

* Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
George Foggo.
William Allan Russell, M.A.
Alexander John Hunter.
F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
* R A. Dallas, LL.D.
W. J Jefferson, M.A.
* Colonel William Kendall, R.E.
Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D.
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B., F.R.C.S.
The Honourable Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S.
Edward Hope Percival, C.S.
* J. R. Rushton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Rev. Trenham King Weatherhead, LL.B.

1867.

* The Honourable A. B. Warden, C.S.
The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.G S.
* Colonel George Sligo A. Anderson.
The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M A.
Major Godfrey Clerk.
T. B. Curtis.
The Reverend A. Forbes, B.A.
Major Charles Thomas Haig, R.E
R. Hamilton.
* C. B. Izon, C.S.
* C. F. Kelly, M.A.
The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
* Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar.
Alexander Faulkner.

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* Deceased.

* A. M. Rogers.
C. Watts Russell, B.A.
* James Taylor.
* A. V. Ward.
* The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
* Colonel Edward William West.
* M. H. Scott.
Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
* N. A. Dalzell, M.A.
* The Honourable Narayan Vasudevji.
* The Rev. Duncan Macpherson, M.A., D.D.

1868 (January).

Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E.
A. Brown.
The Reverend C. I. Cameron, M.A.
C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
W. Collum, M.D.
Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
* Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
* Dhirajlal Mathuradas.
William Draper, M.A.
* J. Dunbar, M.A.
* Captain C. W. Finch, R.E.
Lieut.-General F. A. Fuller, R.E., C.I.E.
A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
* F. G. Joynt, M.D.
G. S. Vesey FitzGerald.
* Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
* J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S., C.S.I.
The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I.
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.
Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., C.S.I.

1868 (December).

* S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.
* John Connon, M.A.

* Deceased.

W. S. Eccles.
The Reverend J. W. Gardner.
* Karsandas Mulji.
John Mills.
* The Reverend Robert Montgomery.
Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A.
A. Wright.
* A. F. Bellasis, C.S.
The Honourable F. S. Chapman, C.S.
* Nowroji Fardunji, C.I.E.

1869.

*†The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D.
A. Campbell.

1870.

Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Anderson.
* The Reverend L. Bodoano.
R. M. Brereton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
* Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama.
The Reverend A. Hazen, M.A.
Risley V. Hearn.
D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.
W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S.
The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
John Lumsdaine.
H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., C.S.I., F.R.G.S.
T. E. P. Martin.
* Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Honourable Alexander Rogers, C.S.
The Reverend J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.
* Venayekrao Appa Saheb Kurandwadkar.
* The Reverend James Wallace.
F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.
David Young, M.D.

* Deceased. † *Ex officio;* not gazetted.

1871.

The Honourable Charles Gurdon Kemball, C.S.
* Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
* W. H. Havelock, C.S.

1872.

* Rastamji Kavasji Bahadurji, G.G.M.C., M.R.C.S.
J. A. Forbes.
W. G. Hall.
Major-General Jenkins Jones, R.E.
* Kahandas Muncharam.

1873.

The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S., C.S.I.
* Ananta Chandroba, G.G.M.C.
* Lieut.-Colonel Bonar Deane.
W. W. Hamilton.
C. J. Mayhew.
The Reverend J. Paton.
* E. Wilmot, M.A., LL.D.
* C. Currey (July).
W. Thom (Nov.)

1874.

Major T. F. Dowden, R.E.
T. Holmestead.
* F. Mathew, Mem. Inst. C.E.
G. T. Molecy.
Major G. W. Oldham, R.E.
* Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M.
E. P. Robertson, C.S.
* Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya.

1875.

* Ghulam Mohidin.
* Rastamji Mervanji, G.G.M.C.

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* Deceased.

1876.

* Cowasji Manockji Limji.
The Rev. H. Depelchin, S.J., D.D.
* Bhairavnath Mangesh.
* Baron deHochepied Larpent, C.S.
* Rastamji Jamshedji Nadirshah, L.M.
* Andrew Lyon, M.A., C.S.
James M. Maclean.
W. Martin Wood.

1877.

The Honourable Colonel W. C. Anderson, C.S.I.
James Brebner, I. N., Assoc. Inst. C. E.
* A. M. C. Coutinho, G.G M C.
Hamilton Maxwell.

1879.

* The Honourable Morarji Gokaldas, C.I.E.
* L. G. Hynes.
* The Reverend E. deVos, S.J., S.T.P.
* Major C. Mant, R.E
The Honourable Major General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.
* H. F. Whyte, B.A.

1880.

* T. Cody, L.R.C.P.
* A. H. Hughes, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Eng.*; L.R.C.P.E, L.M.E.

1881.

Surgeon General T. B. Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.S

1882.

The Reverend B. Blake, M.A., B.D.
* The Reverend George Shirt, M.A.

1883.

* Cursetji Framji Khory, M.R.C.S.

1884.

* Khán Bahádur Shekh Haidan Kasim.
A. N. Pearson, F.R.Met.Soc., F C.S., A.I.C.

* Deceased.

GRADUATES.*

M.A.

1865.

	College.†	*Branch.*
Ránáde, Mahádev Govind	E.	History.‡
Wágle, Bál Mangesh	E.	History and Political Economy.

1866.

Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak	E.	History and Philosophy.
Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra.	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhándárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál	E. & D.	English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.§
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan	F.G.A.	History and Philosophy.

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

1868.

Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

Second Class.

Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo	D.	History and Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang	E.	English and Latin.
Patel, Dadábhái Sorábji	E.	History and Philosophy.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji	E.	Ditto.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad.	E.	English and Latin.
Unválá, Jamshedji Navroji	E.	Ditto.

1869.

First Class.

Bhat, Gangádhar Anant	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

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* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname, in order of time.

† For the names of Colleges and Schools, see List of Abbreviations.

‡ With Honours and Gold Medal.

§ With Honours, Class III.

‖ With Honours, Class II

Second Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Dádáchanji, Kershásji Rastamji.	E.	History and Philosophy.
Modi, Bamanji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Mervánji.....	E.	History and Philosophy.

1870.

First Class.

Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir.....	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál	E.	English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám.....	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak ..	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1871.

Second Class.

Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehángierji	E.	English and Latin.

1872.

Second Class.

Athalé. Yashvant Vásudev	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Modi, Barzorji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Tullu, Ráoji Vásudev.....	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1873.

Second Class.

Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji ...	E.	English and Latin.

1874.

Second Class.

Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám.....	D.	English and Sanskrit.
Kirloskar, Ganesh RámchandraD.		English and Latin.
Lad, Vithal Bháu	E.	Natural Sciences.
Mahájane, Vishnu Moreshvar...	D.	English and Sanskrit.

1875.

First Class.

Duncan, Thomas	St. X.	English and Latin.

Second Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
McDermott, Michael	..St. X.	English and Latin.

1876.

Second Class.

Jinsivále, Shridhar Ganesh	D.	History and Philosophy.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	E.	English and Latin.
Kelkar, Dámodar Ganesh	D.	Ditto.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev	E.	Natural Sciences.

1877.

First Class.

Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji	..E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu	E.	Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv	E.	English and Latin.

1878.

First Class.

Naegáumválá, Kávasji Dádábhái.	E.	Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Dastur, Phiroze Hoshang	D.	English and Persian.

1879.

First Class.

Sánjaná, Kávasji Jamshedji	D.	Mathematics.

Second Class.

Kápadiá, Kaikhosru Kuvarji ...	E.	Natural Sciences.

Pass.

Agáse, Dhondo Hari	E.	Mathematics.

1880.

Second Class.

Apte, Váman Shivrám..... ..... D. English and Sanskrit.
Desái, Máneklál Sákarlál.....E. Natural Sciences.

1881.

Second Class.

Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji .....E. Natural Sciences.

Pass.

Joglekar, Krishnáji Mádhavráo ..E. Natural Sciences.

1882.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna E. English and Sanskrit.
Dastur, Dhanjisháh Hormasji .. ..E. Natural Sciences.
Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji .... .St. X. English and Persian.

Pass.

Agarkar, Gopál Ganesh .....D. History and Philosophy.
Málvi, Tribhuvandás Narrottamdás St. X. English and Latin.
Sanjáná, Mancherji Kharshedji ...F.G.A. Ditto.

1883.

First Class.

Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak .....E. Mathematics.

Second Class.

Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan .. ..F.G.A. Natural Sciences.

Pass.

Antiá, Jamshedji Mervánji.....F.G.A. English and Persian.
Dole, Mahádev Yashvant... ....D. Natural Sciences.
Wells, Devji Brijlál .... F.G.A. History and Philosophy.

1884.

First Class.

Wágle, Krishnáji Balvant .....E. Mathematics.

Pass.

Mistri, Jijibhái Pestanji .....St. X. English and Persian.

1885.

First Class.

Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji.....E. Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Kuká, Meherji Nasarvánji..... E. English and Persian.
Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu..... E. History and Philosophy.
Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra. E. English and Sanskrit.

Pass.

Dalvi, Anandráo Sadáshiv.....St. X. Natural Sciences.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Hanmant .....D. History and Philosophy.
Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kalliándás. E. Natural Sciences.
Gole, Mahádev Shivrám,.....D. Ditto.

1886.

First Class.

Masáni, Adarji Mernosji, B.Sc. F.G.A. Natural Sciences.

Second Class.

Náik, Bhimbhái Jivanji.....E. Mathematics.

Pass.

Dhekne, Bápu Náráyan.. .. ...D. Mathematics.

B.A.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects. 1	2	3	College.
1862.					
Second Division.					
Modak, Váman Abáji ...	Maráthi ..	Physical Geography with its influence on History.	.....	.....	E.
1863.					
Second Division.					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Madgávkar, Rámchandra Vishnu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás ...	Gujaráthi .	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1864.					
Second Division.					
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás	Ditto ...	Physical Geography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	.. ...	E. & D.
Kunté, Mahádev Moreshvar	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	F. G. A.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography, &c	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.	E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto	.....	E.
*Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji	Ditto .	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto	. ...	E.
1865.					
First Division.					
Panjábi, Chuharmall Kundanmall	Persian .	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Division					
Bál, Keshav Bápuji .	Maráthi	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto . .	E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Rámprasád . ..	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto	History .	E.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji . .	Ditto ..	Ditto. ..	Ditto .	Ditto .	E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji	Maráthi ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto . .	E.

Kohiyár, Ratansháh Erachsháh ...	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	E.
1866.					
Second Division.					
Cádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám	Maráthi ..	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ..	E.
Náik, Balvant Sitárám	Maráthi ..	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	D.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Thákur, Báláji Bábáji	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History. ..	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
1867					
First Division.					
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás	Persian ..	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ..	E.

* Passed M. A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1884.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Second Division.					
Ashkhedkar, Lakshuman Yádav ...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
*Bennet, Hormasji Pestanji	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ..	E.
Bhojváni Alumal Trikamdás	Sindhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Gimid, Dorábji Edalji	Gujaráthi..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Godbole, Káshináth Rámchandra ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
Kunte, Anná Moreshvar	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto ...	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	D.
Sáthe, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto ..	D.

1868

First Class

Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji ..	Ditto	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	D.
Deshmukh, Krishnáráo Gopál	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Patvardhan, Sítárám Vishvanáth ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.

Second Class.

Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna ...	Sanskrit .	Political Economy	Logic & Moral Philosophy,	History .	E.
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái	Gujaráthi..	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá	Maráthi	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádas	Latin	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	History .	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth	Maráthi	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji	Gujaráthi .	Analytical Geometry	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Kathavate, Abáji Vishnu ...	Sanskrit	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	D.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto	History	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E
Madgávkar, Dinánath Vishnu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Political Economy.	E.

* Passed M. A. Examination in English and Latin, Class II, in 1867

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant... ..	Sanskrit...	Analytical Geometry.	Logic. and Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Nánávati, Mánikji Nasarvánji	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Pádhye, Hari Gopál	Sanskrit..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Phadké, Narhar Gadádhar	Maráthi ..	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Soman, Vásudev Gopál	Sanskrit ..	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Greek ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji...	Gujarathi.	Physiology...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
1869.					
Second Class.					
Jatár, Dámodar Bhikáji	Maráthi...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.

Talyárkhán, Mánekshàh Jehángiershàh.	Latin ...	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
1870. *Second Class.*					
Ajgávkar, Achyut Náráyan	Sanskrit ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Angal, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Barvé, Anandráo Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	F.G.A.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Jahágirdár, Dáyábhái Motirám... ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Keskar, Hari Bhagvant	Maráthi ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji,... ...	Gujaráthi .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	Latin ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Kothárs, Anandráo Krishnaráo ...	Latin ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Láiválá, Ghelábhái Máneklál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ..	Political Economy.	E.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
*Patel, Behrámji Frámji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	E.
Patel, Mancherji Frámji	Gujaráthi.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sáne, Báláji Bápuji	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.

1871.

Second Class.

*Aitken, Edward Hamilton	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Bhat, Gopál Anant	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Bhátavadekar, Vináyak Rámchandra .	Maráthi ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Contractor, Bamanji Phirozsháh ..	Latin ...	Political Economy.	History ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kabé, Gopál Venkáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	D.
Majámundár, Ishvarrái Lakshmanrái ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ránáde, Govind Krishna	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Talvalkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna ...	Sanskrit...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.

*Passed the M. A. Examination in English and Latin in 1872.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1872.		1	2	3	
Second Class.					
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak	Sanskrit..	Political Economy.	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History .	D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Dhaiyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jámáspásá, Frámji Mancherji	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Kirtane, Keshav Váman	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Limaye, Ganpat Venkatesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun	Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
O'Shaughnessy, Simon	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	St. X.
Thakár, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit..	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

1873.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji	Latin ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Dádi-Barjorná, Frámji Navroji... ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	E.
DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	St. X.
Ghárpure, Dámodar Govind	Sanskrit .	Ditto ..	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto .	Ditto ...	E.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukmángad ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	F. G. A.
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánikji	Latin ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh	Sanskrit .	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	E.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kaikhosru ...	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	Ditto .	History ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Ditto ..	D.
Pátvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth ..	Ditto .	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Ránáde, Shankar Moro	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Sáné, Govind Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Sáné, Káshináth Náráyan . ..	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	D.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji ..	Latin ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
1874.					
First Class.					
Apte, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.

Second Class.

Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji ..	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Dalál, Hirálál Narottamdás	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ..	History ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jog, Pralhád, Náráyan	Ditto ..	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	D.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.&St.X.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji	Latin ..	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Khándekar, Govind Rámchandra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Mahisálkar, Vithal Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ..	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Nábar, Báji Náráyan	Ditto .	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Páthak, Pestanji Hormusji	Latin ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Phadké, Vishnu Vásudev	Sanskrit ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám	Latin ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	St. X.
Sahasrabudhe, Balvant Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	History ...	D.
Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	E.

1875.

First Class.

Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
DeSa, Luis...	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.
Kshirságar, Govind Náráyan	Persian ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.

Second Class.

Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Ajinkia, Sitánáth Gopináth	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Chhatré, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Desái, Navroji Pálanji	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	E.
DeSouza, Luis	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Dhárap, Náráyan Krishna	Sanskrit	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji	Hebrew ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	F.G.A.
Hasabnis, Govind Moreshvar	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Huligolkar, Krishnaráo Mádhav ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Indápurkar, Váman Gopál	Persian ..	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	D.
Karandikar, Ráoji Báláji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshuman... ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	D.
Kharégát, Mervánji Pestanji	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Limayé, Hari Váman	Ditto . .	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto . .	E.

Mudle, Krishnáji Sadáshiv	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Chemical Physics.	Ditto	E.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji .	Ditto ...	Ditto	History ..	Ditto ..	E.
Sathé, Gopál Moreshvar	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Vasváni, Tekchand Udhavdás .	Persian	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Wádiá, Mervánji Nasarvánji	Latin	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	History ...	E.

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1876.

First Class.

Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshumidás ..	Sanskrit	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	E.

Second Class.

Atre, Ánáji Rámchandra	Ditto .	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	D.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Chhatre, Nilkant Vináyak	Sanskrit ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	D.
Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	History ...	D. & F. G. A.
Dalál, Adarji Mancherji	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Desái, Khandubhái Indráji	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháhji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Hogan, Daniel Frederick	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry	Chemical Physics.	St. X.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
*Maráthe, Krishnáji Sadashiv	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Romanini, Rinaldo	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.

Sovani, Ganesh Krishna...	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	E.
Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavrám ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History ..	E.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto . .	D.
1877					
First Class.					
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Latin ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Desái, Mádhavlál Harilál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	E.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	Political Economy.	D.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St. X.
Káthavate, Manohar Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Political Economy.	E.

*Passed the M. A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1877.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji	Arabic ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & IntegralCalculus.	E.
Pávgi, Ráoji Bhavánráo	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	E.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar	Ditto .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
Second Class.					
Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amrudin ..	Persian ...	History ..	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar ...	Ditto . .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Desái, Fardunji Pálanji	Persian ...	Differential & IntegralCalculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Desái, Sákarlál Durgárám	Sanskrit ...	History ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Deshmukh, Lakshuman Gopálráo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

Enti, Barjorji Ardesir	Persian ...	Chemical Physics.	Physiology ...	Ditto ..	E.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Godbolé, Hari Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ..	D.
Golé, Siddheshvar Bháskar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics	E.
Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji	Latin ..	History ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Kotháre, Gajánan Bápuji	Persian ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
McAfee, Frank L.	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Mirzá, Abbas Ali Beg	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	F.G.A.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Padamji, Godrásji Dorábji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics,	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Pajnigará, Návroji Mervánji	Persian ..	History ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	F.G.A.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Pandit, Ganesh Gopál	Sanskrit..	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Political Economy.	E.
Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan	Ditto ..	History ..	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Logic&Moral Philosophy	E.
Rohankhedkar, Hari Rámchandra ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Rowe, Paul Valentine	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St. X.
Váchá, Mánikji Shápurji	Persian ...	History ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth	Sanskrit...	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Wágle, Shivrám Sitárám	Latin ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
First Class.					
Vaidya, Shridharráo Vithal	Sanskrit...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

1878.

Second Class.

Bhadbhade, Raghunáth Gangádhar ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	History ...	D.
Dharamshi, Abdullá Meráli	Persian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrái	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy	History ..	E.
Kharé, Dáji Abáji	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kirtane, Moro Váman	Latin ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History ...	D.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinh ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physiology...	E.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Shaháni, Dayárám Gidumal	Persian ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History ..	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Pass.		1	2	3	
Bengeri, Rághavendra Pándurang ..	Sanskrit .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Political Economy,	History	E. & D.
Contractor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji ..	Persian .	Physiology .	Political Economy.	Ditto ..	E.
Dalál, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin .	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D. & F. G. A.
Damniá, Gulábchand Motichand ...	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	History . .	E.
Gandhe, Lakshuman Ganesh	Sanskrit	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra ..	Ditto .	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	E.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	F. G. A.
Kelkar, Govind Náráyan ...	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	D.

Master, Frámji Bamanji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.		E.
Master, Sorábji Ratanji	Persian ..	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Chemical Physics.		E.
Mulye, Krishnáji Vásudev	Sanskrit ..	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History ...		E. & D.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál	Latin ...	Physiology...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		E.
Páthak, Káshináth Bápu	Sanskrit ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		D.
Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkáji	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	Inorganic Chemistry.		E.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak ...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Ditto ...	History ...		E. & D.
Támbe, Yashvant Ballál...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.		E. & F.G.A.
Vád, Ganesh Chimnáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1879.			
First Class.			
*Shanahan, Henry Frank	Latin ...	Language and Literature	St. X.
Second Class.			
Akhund, Ali Muhámmad Hasan Ali ..	Persian ..	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Bápat, Shankar Bhálchandra	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bharuchá, Hormasji Kerbádji	Persian .	Mathematics	E.
Dave, Vithalji Keshavji	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Desái, Kanthadji Kalliánji	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ...	E. & D.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji...	Ditto ..	Language and Literature	E.
Dunn, Michael	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Jathár, Bháskar Yashvant	Sanskrit ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Joshi, Vishnu Ráoji	Latin ...	Mathematics	D.
Mirajkar, Rághvendra Shrinivás ..	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Modi, Jijibhái Edalji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E. & St. X.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Nádkarni Shivrám Sadáshiv	Sanskrit .	Ditto	E.

Pandiá, Krishnáshankar Hiráshankar...	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan	Latin ..	Ditto ... —...	E.
Shukla, Devdat Dhaneshvar	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	E.
Trivedi, Kamaláshankar Pránshankar .	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Pass.			
Apte Mahádev Shivrám	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Barve, Hari Mahádev	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Dave, Ratirám Durgárám	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Digámbar, Dálayá	Hebrew ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Doctor, Nánábhái Behrámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Godbole, Purshottam Vishnu	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Khot, Anant Venkáji	Hebrew .	Natural Sciences	E.
Manerikar, Ganesh Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Masáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	F. G. A.
Mehtá, Vaikunthrám Manmathrám ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Narimán, Dorábji Kharshedji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D. & E.
Vaidya, Bálkrishna Náráyan	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Vániá, Hoshangji Barjorji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Wágle, Mahádev Govind	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.

* Passed M. A. Examination of 1879 in Second Class, Branch I, Languages, English and Latin.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1880.			
Second Class.			
Cámá, Rustam Kharshedji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Chitnis, Dattárám Balvant	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji	Persian ...	Mathematics	F. G. A.
Dave, Kevalrám Mávji	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy	E.
Deshpánde, Lakshuman Moreshvar ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. & D.
Dravid, Venkatesh Krishna	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Gadiáli, Pestanji Mancherji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Gomes, Lewis	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ..	St. X.
Jamádár, Yusafáli Yákubáli	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Javeri, Bálábhái Manchárám	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant ..	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Muzumdár, Nandkrishnalál Ratanlál ..	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Nagarkar, Rámchandra Dáji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E. & D.
Nánjiáni, Karamáli Rahim	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.

Sahasrabudhe, Ganpat Bábji	Persian ...	Mathematics	D.
Sanjáná, Temulji Navroji	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Sovani, Vináyak Krishnáji	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Pass.			
Agáse, Keshav Janárdan	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Dali, Raghunáth Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dave, Shivshankar Tuljáshankar ...	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Náráyan .	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Divigikar, Rámráo Venkáji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Nasarvánji ...	Persian ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Gokhale, Vishvanáth Ballál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Ráoji	Ditto ..	Mathematics	D. & E.
Káká, Navroji Behrámji...	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Kumthekar, Mahádev Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Mánkar, Náráyan Lakshuman	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Modi, Chhaganlál Thákurdás	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Munshi, Nasarvánji Pestanji	Persian ..	History and Political Economy... ..	E.
Parádkar, Vishnu Anant	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Parchure, Váman Bhikáji	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ..	E.
Sáthe, Moreshvar Anant	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Sattáválá, Motilál Tribuvandás ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Sethná, Pestanji Kuvarji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Vakil, Manchershah Jivanrám... ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Wádiá, Hirji Pestanji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ..	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1881.			
First Class.			
Athavalé, Rámkrishna Sakhárám ...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Second Class.			
Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth... ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dolé, Mahádev Yashvant	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Kángá, Mánikji Dorábji...	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Kelkar, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Pai, Nágesh Vishvanáth...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ..	St. X.
Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Puntámbekar, Venkatesh Dámodar ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Vakil, Rustam Bamanshán	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Pass.			
Ápté, Govind Shridhar	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Bákre, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.

Bhadbhade, Lakshuman Gangádhar ...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Cooper, Navroji Hormasji	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dalál, Ichhárám Bhagvándás	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Dastur, Dárásháh Peshutan	Persian ...	History and Political Economy .. .	E.
Desái, Gopálji Gulábbhái	Sanskrit...	Language and Literature...	E.
Desái, Motilál Dalpatrám	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Desái, Upkár Ajubhái	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ...	F. G. A.
Dixon, Rámá Mulji	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Parshurám ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Godbolé, Sadáshiv Mahádáji	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Hodiválá, Edalji Behrámsháh	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ..	E.
Khambáti, Ranchhoddás Lallubhái ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Mehtá, Makundrám Nityarám	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji	Persian ..	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Anant	Sanskrit..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Pávri, Fardunji Pálanji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Rájé, Náráyan Gopál	Sanskrit...	Natural Sciences	E.
Sáne, Bálkrishna Rámchandra	Latin ...	Mathematics	D.
Sariayá, Gokaldás Vithaldás	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Shirgávkar, Rámchandra Raghunáth ...	Sanskrit...	Natural Sciences	E.

1882.

Second Class.

Bhágvat, Rámchandra Bálkrishna ..	Latin ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.

* Passed the M.A. Examination of 1882 in Second Class, Branch III.—Mathematics.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Bharuchá, Jiváji Kávasji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Dámle, Shridhar Keshav	Sanskrit ..	Mathematics	E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Doctor, Dinsháh Jijibhái	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Narimán, Mánikji Kharshedji	Latin ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Pass.			
Bhándárkar, Prabhákar Rámkrishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Bhárváni, Harchandrái Vishindás ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Bhide, Bálkrishna Vishnu	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	D.
Dángé, Ganesh Vishnu	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Dáruválá, Kharshedji Frámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Doctor, Jamshedji Barjorji	Latin ..	Ditto	E.
Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji	Sanskrit ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Joshi, Ganesh Balvant	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Joshi, Maheshvar Dhonddev	Ditto .	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.

Kelkar, Hari Váman	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Khote, Dvárkánáth Rámnáth	Ditto ...	Mathematics	F. G. A
Lálkáká, Ardesir Jamshedji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Lele, Vishnu Káshináth	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Modi, Girdharlál Bhánábhái	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Nátu, Rámchandra Raghunáth	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Sanzgiri, Dhondu Morobá	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X. & E.
Shroff, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Sohoni, Venkatesh Abáji	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	D.
Soman, Dinkar Bháskar	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Sule, Bálkrishna Balvant	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Vijayakar, Náráyan Moroji	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X. & E.

1883.

First Class.

Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.

Second Class.

Cámá, Jehángier K. R.	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Chaván, Bastisinh Duniásinh	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Chitale, Govind Venkatesh	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ..	F. G. A.
Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Dikshit, Keshav Harsad...	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Dikshit, Hari Sitárám	Ditto ...	Ditto	E. & F. G. A.
Gokhale, Náráyan Vishnu	Latin ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Náráyan ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	D.
Joglekar, Vásudev Rámchandra . .	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Khare, Ganesh Náráyan	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... .	E.
Látkar, Shámji Anant	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Nádgir, Mulhár Mártand	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Phadke, Náráyan Lakshuman	Sanskrit...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Phansalkar, Rámchandra Ballál ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Tátá, Dorábji Jamshedji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Pass.			
Akhund, Valli Muhámmad Hussanálli.	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Ariá, Ardesir Dádábhái	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Athavankar, Anandráo Mangesh ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Bangáli, Trimbak Ganesh	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.

Bávdekar, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto .	History and Political Economy... ..	D.
Bhide, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	E. & D.
Billimoriá, Sorábji Frámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Blakeman, William Alfred	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Chándorkar, Náráyan Govind	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Chitale, Bálkrishna Náráyan	Latin- ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.
Doctor, Bápuji Pálanji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Ghodi, Chhaganlál Murlidhar	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Jámbhekar, Hari Bhimráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Kále, Govind Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Karandikar, Dámodar Krishna ..	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Khánvalkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Laghate, Govind Balvant	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Lálváni, Vazirmal Uttamchand ...	Persian ..	Language and Literature	E.
Manerikar, Bháskar Dhonddev ..	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences...	St. X.
Mehd, Vaikunthrái Anandrái	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji	Latin... ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Mohile, Hari Atmárám	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
More, Vináyak Mádhavráo	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Mundale, Rámchandra Ganesh ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Pandit, Vishvanáth Nilkanth	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Patel, Jamshedji Kávasji	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Phátarpekar, Shankar Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Puránik, Balvant Mahádev	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Ránáde, Yashvant Nágesh	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ..	D.
Sádhale, Vásudev Náráyan	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Sapre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	F. G. A.
Sáthaye, Vishvanáth Náráyan	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Subhedár, Raghunáth Sitárám ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy...	D.
Táskar, Parshurám Bálkrishna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	E.
Thakar, Uttamrám Dhirajrám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	F. G. A.
Unválá, Ardesir Frámji ...	Latin ...	Language and Literature ..	E.
Vád, Vithal Appáji	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy	D.
Vakíl, Ochhavrám Nánábhái ...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
***January*, 1884.**			
First Class.			
Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál, B.Sc.	Sanskrit ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Rájváde, Vaijanáth Káshináth...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature ...	D.
Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji ...	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Second Class.			
Apte, Raghunáth Náráyan ...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Bengáli, Shrikrishna Khanderáo	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ...	D.

Bharuchá, Frámji Dorábji	..	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Bhide, Vidyádhar Váman	...	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Billimoriá, Ardesir Jamshedji	...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Chitnis, Shankar Mádhav	...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Dabir, Balvant Náráyan...	...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Dávar, Mervánji Shávakshán	...	Persian ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Deshpándé, Dámodar Lakshuman	...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Ketkar, Keshav Sadáshiv	...	Ditto ..	Language and Literature	D.
Khándekar, Shankar Dattátraya	...	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Kharé, Dámodar Nilkanth	...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Kharé, Purshottam Parshurám...	...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Killedár, Gopál Lakshuman	...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	D.
Kirkiré, Krishnáji Hari ..	...	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Kirtane, Rámchandra Trimbak	.	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Kolá, Hiráji Kávasji ...	..	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Koppikar, Sheshgiri Rámchandra	...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	F. G. A.
Mehtá, Dámubhái Dáyábhái	..	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Oltikár, Hari Rámkrishna	...	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Sakalátválá, Mervánji Nánábhái	...	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Vaziráni, Tehilrám Khemchand	..	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.

Pass.

Barodiá, Dolat Purshottam	...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Betigiri, Rághavendra Bhojo	...	Persian ...	Ditto	D.
Bhat, Mahádev Váman ...	...	Sanskrit ..	Language and Literature	D.
Boyce, Bamanji Rastamji	...	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Damniá, Ranchhoddás Lálbhái...	...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ..	St. X.

Name.	Second. Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Dámle, Mahádev Gangádhar	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Dastur, Meher Hoshang	Persian ...	Language and Literature	D.
Desái, Varajrái Santokrái	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Deshmukh, Vináyak Sakhárám ...	Latin ..	Mathematics	D.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Malhár ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Doctor, Pránjivan Náráyan	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Godbolé, Nágesh Keshav	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Hirlekar, Vishvanáth Mahádev ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Iráni, Kaikhosru Tirandoz	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Jagtiáni, Bulchand Kodumal	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Jokágar, Jametrám Raghurám... ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Joshi, Náráyan Dámodar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Kulkarni, Mangesh Anant	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Kutár, Bejanji Navroji	Persian ...	Ditto	St. X.
Máli, Keshav Govind	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Mehervaid, Rustam Mánikji	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Munshi, Mohanrái Dolatrái	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishnáji... ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Phátak, Vishnu Bháskar	Ditto .	Ditto	D.
Patvardhan, Pándurang Ganpat ..	Ditto ...	Ditto	St. X.
Pleader, Phirozsháh Nasarvánji ...	Latin ...	Ditto	St. X.
Pradhán, Vináyak Harishankar ..	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy ...	E.

Setalvád, Chimanlál Harilál ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Táki, Rámchandra Shankar ...	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Trivedi, Durgeshvar Natvarji ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	F. G. A.
Tyabji, Hyder Kamrudin ...	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Vánavale, Sadáshiv Rangnáth ...	Sanskrit...	Mathematics	D.

March, 1884.

Second Class.

Banhatti, Náráyan Dáso ...	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Bhandivád, Venkatesh Bhimráo ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Gupté, Vináyak Appáji	Latin ..	Ditto	E.
Joshi, Vináyak Bábáji	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Masur, Krishnaráo Shrinivás ...	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ..	D.
Pethe, Náráyan Chintáman ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.

Pass.

Ambardekar, Govind Krishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Maráthe, Trimbak Moreshvar ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Parnáik, Náráyan Abáji... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	F. G. A.
Pradhán, Sitárám Abájiráo ...	Persian ...	Ditto	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
1885.			
First Class.			
Mehtá, Dárásháh Bejanji	Latin ..	History and Political Economy ..	St. X.
Pádsháh, Pestanji Jámásji	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Taná, Morárji Anandji	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Second Class.			
Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra	Ditto ..	Language and Literature	D.
Bhánu, Chintáman Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bodas, Lakshuman Chintáman	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Dánge, Vishnu Náráyan	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji ...	Persian ..	Ditto	E.
Desái, Gulábbhái Vasanji	Sanskrit .	History and Political Economy	E.
Deshpánde, Shankar Ganesh	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Gándhi, Virchand Rághavji	Ditto ..	Mathematics	E.
Gokhale, Gopál Krishna..... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Hardikar, Chintáman Krishna	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Kángá, Pestanji Mánikji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ..	St. X.
Karve, Dhondo Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.

Moulvi, Sirájudin Abdul Fattáh	Persian	Language and Literature	E.
Munshi, Kaikhosru Ardesir	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Naik, Harichandra Sadáshiv	Ditto	Ditto	St. X.
Nátu, Vishnu Raghunáth	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Nimachválá, Jehángier Dorábji	Persian	Ditto	E.
Nisal, Shivrám Náráyan	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Parchure, Vináyak Náráyan	Ditto	Language and Literature	D.
Patel, Bápuji Sorábji	Latin	History and Political Economy	E.
Pátil, Govind Appáji	Sanskrit	Ditto	E.
Patvardhan, Ganesh Vináyak	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Phadnis, Hanmant Sheshgir	Ditto	History and Political Economy	E.
Sethná, Dára Shápurji	Persian	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Sovani, Govind Krishna	Sanskrit	Natural Sciences	E.
Surveyor, Nasarvánji Fakirji	Persian	Ditto	E.
Thákore, Manilál Ajitrái	Sanskrit	History and Political Economy	E.
Vákhárkar, Bháskar Lakshnman	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Válevalkar, Pándurang Báburáo	Ditto	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Vijayakar, Dinkar Khanderáo	Latin	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Vyás, Rághavji Jayakrishna	Sanskrit	Language and Literature	E.
Pass.			
Angal, Balvant Rámchandra	Sanskrit	Mathematics	D.
Apte, Mahádev Krishna	Ditto	Natural Sciences	E.
Betigeri, Svámiráo Narhar	Ditto	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bhágvat, Sakhárám Keshav	Ditto	Language and Literature	E.
Bhátavadekar, Ganesh Keshav	Ditto	Ditto	D.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Chavbal, Mahádev Sitárám	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Chirmule, Vásudev Ganesh	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Dalál, Motilál Gangádás...	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Dátár, Hanmant Rámráo	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Dnyáni, Harsukhrái Trikamrái	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.
Gádgil, Sadáshiv Bápu	Ditto ..	Mathematics	D.
Gádgil, Vishnu Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Hari	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Gursing, Shivanmal Náumal	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Hirámánik, Rastamji Mánikji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Jayakar, Anandráo Rámchandra .	Latin ...	Ditto	St. X.
Joglekar, Ganesh Venkatesh	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna	Ditto .	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Joshi, Sakhárám Ganesh...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Kánetkar, Vámanráo Hari	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Karmarkar, Hari Bhikáji	Ditto ...	Language and Literature ...	D.
Kulkarni, Eknáth Subráo	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Laskari, Hormasji Bápuji	Persian ..	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Mandlik, Shivrám Gangádhar	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Mangalvedhekar, Rájerão Vithal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Mantri, Káshináth Janárdan	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.

Master, Manchersháh Bamanji...	Persian	History and Political Economy	St. X.
Mávlankar, Vásudev Keshav ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	St. X.
Mehtá, Náranji Kuvarji... ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Mule, Gangádhar Bálkrishna ...	Ditto ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy ...	D.
Nagarválá, Jamshedji Navroji ...	Persian ...	Language and Literature ...	E.
Náik, Nágarji Dáyábhái... ..	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Parmánand, Jagannáth Náráyan . .	Ditto ...	Language and Literature ...	E.
Patel, Dorábji Mánikji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy ...	F. G. A.
Patel, Kharshedji Sorábji ...	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Patvardhan, Gajánan Bháskar ...	Sanskrit ..	Natural Sciences	D.
Patvardhan, Mádhav Náráyan ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Pleader, Ardesir Nasarvánji	Latin ..	Ditto ...	St. X.
Ráná, Framji Ardesir	Persian ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Ráshinkar, Vishnu Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	E.
Rele, Shántárám Ganesh . .	Persian ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Reuben Ezra	Hebrew .	Mathematics	E.
Sabnis, Náráyan Ghanashám ...	Sanskrit ..	Language and Literature ...	E.
Sámant, Hari Rámkrishna ...	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Váchha, Dorábji Hirjibhái ...	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Vargharkar, Jacob Bápuji ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature ...	E.
Yájnik, Mádhavlál Javerilál ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.

1886.

First Class.

Banáji, Frámji Kávasji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Second Class.			
Adváni, Hiránand Khemsing	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Atre, Bálkrishna Narhar...	Sanskrit ..	Language and Literature	D.
Bákre, Vishnu Vináyak	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Bhátkhande, Vishnu Náráyan	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Bhide, Ráoji Janárdan	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Chinmulgund, Hanmant Venkatesh ...	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	D.
Dábholkar, Gopál Rámchandra... ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	F. G. A.
Dalál, Bálkrishnadás Pitámbardás ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Dáte, Náráyan Káshináth	Ditto ..	Language and Literature	D.
Desái, Pándurang Anant	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Ghodá, Ganpatrái Mayáshankar ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	E.
Javáhri, Mathrádás Rámchand... ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Karnik, Bábáji Ábáji	Sanskrit...	Natural Sciences	D.
Khándekar, Bájiráo Vishnu	Ditto ..	Ditto	F. G. A.
Koyáji, Hormazdiár Kuvarji	Persian ..	Language and Literature...	E.
Lenahan, Herbert Thomas	Latin ...	Ditto	D.
Pádhye, Dámodar Ganesh	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Sámant, Námdev Vithal..	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Sháh, Mahásukh Narsinhdás	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Tátá, Edalji Pestanji	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Vaishnav, Anandráo Dvárkádás... ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	E.

Váknis, Dinkar Hari	Ditto . .	Ditto . ..	D.
Warden, Behrámji Hirjibhái	Persian ...	Ditto	St. X.
Pass.			
Adváni,' Himatsing Gajsing	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Apte, Chintáman Náráyan	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	D.
Bápat, Mahádev Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Bomboatválá, Dádábhái Adarji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Dámle, Anant Mahádev..	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Daphtari, Kisonlál Ratanlál	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Desái, Gulábrái Govindrám	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Desái, Haribhái Gopálji	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Desái, Naginbhái Santokbhái	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Desái, Sákarlál Chandulál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Devdhar, Maheshvar Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto	St. X.
Doctor, Shápurji Barjorji	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Ghánekar, Lakshuman Govind... ...	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Gobhái, Mánikji Kávasji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Gole, Gopál Shivrám	Sanskrit .	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Hanson, Charles Maurice	Latin ..	Language and Literature	D.
Huilgolkar, Lakshuman Narsinh ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	D.
Jugde, Ganesh Balvant	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Kalsulkar, Trimbak Vithal	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Kápadiá, Sorábji Bamanshah	Persian ..	Ditto	E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	E.
Kotvál,Pestanji Sorábji	Persian ...	Ditto	St. X.
Lálváni, Dalpatrái Rochirám	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Lele, Rámchandra Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Limaye, Purshottam Raghunáth ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Majmudár, Sárábhái Válábhái	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Modak, Gopál Trimbak	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Mudivedkar, Shrinivás Rájeráo ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Nádagaud, Nilkanth Annáráo	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Pandit, Ráoji Parshurám	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Parchure, Sadáshiv Gopál	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Pátankar, Parshurám Náráyan	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Patvardhan, Raghunáth Krishna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Pense, Dattátraya Rangnáth	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Pethe, Annáji Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Puránik, Shankar Vishnu	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Safre, Vishnu Vináyak	Ditto ..	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Sáthaye, Shridhar Náráyan	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Shukla, Dalpatrám Bhagvánji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Surti, Hormasji Edalji	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Záte, Mahádev Rangnáth	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	F.G.A.

B. Sc.

Names.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1882.				
First Class.				
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji, B.A.	Pure Mathematics.	Applied Mathematics.	Botany.	F.G.A
Pass.				
Khot, Anant Venkáji, B.A. .	Animal Physiology.	Zoology	Ditto..	E.
1883.				
First Class.				
Deshmukh Moreshvar Gopál, B.A., M.D., ...	Ditto .	Chemistry ..	Ditto..	E.
Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kalliándás, M.A.	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto..	E.
Pass.				
Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan, M.A.	Ditto ..	Zoology ..	Ditto..	F.G.A.
1884.				
Second Class.				
Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji, M.A.	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto..	E.
Masáni, Adarji Mernosji, M.A	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	F.G.A
1885.				
Second Class.				
Mehtá, Dámubhái Dáyábhái ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto..	E.
Pass.				
Doctor, Bápuji Pálanji	Ditto .	Chemistry ..	Ditto	St. X
Pandit, Harilál Mulshankar ..	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto..	E.
Parvati, Rámráo Krishna. .	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto..	E.
1886.				
First Class.				
Narimán, Sorábji Kharshedji, L.M. & S.	Ditto ..	Ditto	Zoology	Grant
Second Class.				
Karpur, Shrinivásráo S. . .	Pure Mathematics.	Experimental Physics.	Physical Geography.	C. Sc.
Tarkhad, Rámchandra Atmárám.	Animal Physiology.	Zoology ..	Ditto..	E.

HONORARY DEGREE of LL.D.

1884.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., P.C.

LL.B.

1866.

First Division.

* Ránáde, Mahádev Govind, M.A. ... ... L.
† Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M.A. ... ... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B.A. L.
Kothare, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B.A. ... . L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. . ... . L.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A. ... . . L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B.A. ... ... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratanshah Erachshah, B.A. ... ... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. . . .. L.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad, M.A. ... L

1870.

Second Division.

Dádáchanji, Karshásji Rastamji, M.A. L.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál, M.A. ... . . L.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B.A. . L.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B.A. ... . L.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A. ... ... L.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. ... . . L.

1871.

First Division.

Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji, B.A. .. ... L.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir, M.A. ... . L.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth, B.A. ... . L.

* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna, B.A. L
Dávlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás, B.A. L
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám, B.A. L
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji, B.A. L
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo, M.A. L
Nánávati, Mánikji Nasarvánji, B.A. L
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás, B.A. L
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás, B.A. L
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M.A. L
Taleyárkhán, Mánekshán Jehángiershán, B.A. L

1873.

Second Division.

Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A. L

1874.

Second Division.

Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji, B.A. ... ... L.

1875.

Second Division.

Kothári, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna, B.A. ... ... L.

1876.

Second Division.

Athale, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A. ... . L.
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev, B.A. ... ... L.

1877.

Second Division.

Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A. ... . L.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra, M.A. ... ... L.
Tipnis, Raghunath Shivrám, B.A. .. .. L.

1878.

Second Division.

Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám, B.A. ... ... L.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhumángad, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji, M.A. ... ... L.
Tullu, Ráoji Vásudev, M.A. ... ... L.

1879.

Second Division.

DeSa, Luis, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B.A. ... . L.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji, B.A. ... ... L.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra, B.A. ... ... L.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji, B.A. ... ... L.

1880.

First Division.

Bhadbhade, Raghunáth Gangádhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev, B.A. ... ... L.

Second Division.

Ajinkya, Sitánáth Gopináth, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal, B.A. ... . L.
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshmidás, B.A. ... ... L.
DeSouza, Luis J. E., B.A. ... ... L.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháhji, B.A. ... ... L.
Huligol, Krishnaráo Mádhav, B.A. ... ... L.
Jambusarválá, Bejanji Mánikji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev, B.A. ... ... L.
Káthavate, Manohar Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirtane, Keshav Váman, B.A. .. .. L.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan, B.A. .. .. L.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv, M.A. ... ... L.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak, B.A. ... ... L.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev, M.A. ... ... L.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna, B.A. L

1881.

First Division.

Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh, B.A. ... ... L.
Kharé, Dáji Abáji, B.A. ... . L.

Second Division.

Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrái, B.A. ... ... L.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Duncan, Thomas, M.A. ... ... L.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji, B A. ... ... L.
Golé, Siddheshvar Bháskar, B.A. ... ... L.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji, B.A. ... ... L.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinha, B.A. ... ... L.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan, B.A.... ... . L.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá, B.A. ... ... L.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji, B.A. ... ... L.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái, B.A. ... ... L.
Wágle, Shivrám Sitárám, B.A. ... ... L.

1882.

Second Division.

Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Dave, Kevalrám Mávji, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji, M.A. ... ... L.
Shaháni, Dayárám Gidumal, B.A. ... ... L.

1883.

First Division.

Dharamshi, Abdulláh Meherálli, B.A. ... . L.

Second Division.

Cámá, Rustom K. R., B.A. ... ... L.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar, B.A.... ... ... L.
Chitnis, Dattátraya Balvant, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Vishvanáth Ballál, B.A. ... ... L.
Káká, Navroji Behrámji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji, B.A. ... ... L.

Mirajkar, Rághavendra Shrinivás, B.A.... ... ... L.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál, B.A. ... ... L.
Nagarkar, Rámchandra Dáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál, B.A. .. .. L.
Vakil, Rustam Bamanshâh, B.A.... ... ... L.
Vániá, Hoshangji Barjorji, B.A. ... ... L.
Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji, M.A. ... ... L.

1884.

Second Division.

Akhund, Alli Muhámmad Hussanalli, B.A. ... ... L.
Dali, Raghunáth Sakhárám, B.A.... ... ... L.
Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth, B.A. ... ... L.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji, B.A. ... . L.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Sovani, Vináyak Krishna, B.A. ... . L.
Tripáthi, Govardhanrám Mádhavrám, B.A. ... ... L.
Vakil, Manohháshankar Jivanrám, B.A... ... ... L.

1885.

Second Division.

Bharuchá, Jiváji Kávasji, B.A. ... ... L.
Desai, Motilál Dalpatrám, B.A. ... ... L.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Doctor, Dinsháh Jijibhái, B.A. ... ... L.
Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Mánikji Dorábji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kelkar, Hari Váman, B.A. ... ... L.
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji, B.A. ... ... L.
Nádgir, Malhár Mártand, B.A. ... ... L.
Sanjáná, Temuras Navroji, B.A. ... ... L.
Saraiyá, Gokaldás Vithaldás, B.A. ... ... L.
Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak, M.A. ... ... L.

1886.

First Division.

Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám ... ... L.
Sattáválá, Motilál Tribhovandás ... ... L.
Vaziráni, Tahilrám Khemchand ... ... L.

Second Division.

Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh ... ... L.
Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji ... ... L.
Bhárváni, Harchandrái Vishindás... ... ... L.
Dikshit, Hari Sitárám ... ... L.
Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji ... ... L.
Kelkar, Govind Náráyan ... ... L.
Kothére, Gajánan Bápuji ... ... L.
Laghéte, Govind Balvantráo ... ... L.
Munshi, Mohanrái Dolatrái ... ... L.
Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan ... ... L.
Pávri, Fardunji Pálanji ... ... L.
Risvádkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ... ... L.
Sapre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv ... ... L.
Shirgávkar, Rámchandra Raghunáth ... ... L.

M.D.

1876.

Kunte, Anná Moreshvar, B.A., L.M. ... ... G.

1885.

Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál, L.M. & S., B. Sc., B.A. G.

L.M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángierji ... ... G.
Sangire, Shántárám Vithal... ... ... G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ... ... G.
*Barjorji Behrámji ... ... G.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Philippe ... ... G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun ... ... G.
*Shiek, Abdul Karim ... ... G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement ... ... G.
Khori, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ... ... G.

* Surname not known.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio... ... ... G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultán ... . G.
Kothárc, Shámráo Jagannáth ... . G.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ... ... G.

1867.

First Class.

Geradya, Amidás Manji ... . G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, João Francisco ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim .. .. G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál ... ... G.

1869.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco ... ... G.

1871.

First Class.

Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bháte, Balvant Gopál ... ... G.

1872.

First Class.

Bedford, Robert ... ... G.
Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand .. .. G.

Second Class.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio... .. .. G.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak ... ... G.
Patel, Kásam Virji ... ... G.
Valles, Domingos Braz ... ... G.

1873.

First Class.

Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái ... ... G.

Second Class.

Narimán, Temulji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Paránjapye, Mahádev Yashvant ... ... G.
Shirválkar, Trimbak Sakhárám ... ... G.

1874.

First Class.

Bhátavadekar, Bhálchandra Krishna ... . G.
Desái, Ganesh Rámchandra ... ... G.

Second Class.

DaCosta, Nicolao Salvador ... ... G.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel ... ... G.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang ... ... G.
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh ... ... G.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... G.
Pereira, Joseph ... ... G.

1875.

First Class.

Narimán, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Antáo, John Alcantara ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Ghání ... ... G.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos . . .. G.
Saraiyá, Rámdás Gangádás ... ... G.
Sulemáni, Shamsudin Jivábhái ... ... G.

1878.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Rastamji Pestanji ... ... G.
Cooper, Kaikhosru Barjorji... ... ... G.
Dalgado, Daniel G. ... ... G.
DeConceição, Philip .. .. G.
Mákuná, Mánikji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh ... ... G.

Second Class.

Damniá, Phirozsháh Jamshedji ... ... G.
Gimi, Mánikji Mancherji ... ... G.
Gomes, Dominic Anthony ... ... G.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barjorji ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái ... ... G.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh ... ... G.
Páthak, Krishnaráo Gopál .. .. G.
Pinto, Luis Jose ... ... G.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji ... ... G.
Reporter, Mánikji Edalji .. .. G.

L.M. & S.

1877.

First Class.

Cámá, Ardesir Pestanji ... ... G.
DeSouza, Joseph A. ... ... G.
Jervis, Henry... ... ... G.

Second Class.

DeCunha, John Thomas ... ... G.
Divéchá, Framji Ratanji ... ... G.
D'Oliveira, Braz A. ... ... G.
Lobo, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Mehtá, Batukrám Sobhárám ... ... G.
Mistri, Dinsháh Dorábji ... . G.
Mistri, Kávasji Hormasji ... ... G.

1878.

First Class.

Braganza, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Dádiná, Ratanji Rastamji ... ... G.
Dalál, Thákurdás Kikábhái... ... ... G.
Desái, Manilál Gangádás ... ... G.

Doctor, Phirozsháh Pálanji ... ... G.
Frenchman, Edalji Pálanji ... ... G.
Káji, Lallubhái Bhagvándás ... . G.
Vaidya, Kuvarji Kávasji ... ... G.
Vyás, Shivnáth Rámnáth ... ... G.
Munshif, Barjorji Sorábsháh .. .. G.

Second Class.

Appu, Hirjibhái Jamshedji ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Phirozsháh Behrámji ... ... G.
Dáruválá, Bamanji Frámji ... ... G.
Dias, Victorino ... ... G.
Doctor, Rámlál Lallubhái ... ... G.
Fonseca, Caetano ... ... G.
Kolápurválá, Jamshedji Frámji ... ... G.
Nánávati, Bálábhái Maganlál ... ... G.
Pandit, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra .. .. G.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Sethná, Erachsháh Frámji ... ... G.

1879.

First Class.

Cámá, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Doctor, Dhanjibhái Barjorji . ... G.
Garde, Ganesh Krishna ... ... G.
Gazdar, Sorábji Fardunji .. .. G.
Jayakar, Vishvásráo Báláji . ... G.
Keláválá, Mánikshá Jamshedji ... ... G.
Khot, Govind Venkáji ... ... G.
Simoens, Joseph Auspicio ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bocarro, A. .. .. G.
Damniá, Bhikáji Jiváji ... ... G.
Dhurandhar, Krishnaráo Vishvanáth ... ... G.
Gunderiá, Chunilál Govardhandás ... . G.
Karanjiá, Mervánji Dhanjibhái ... . G.
Mudliar, Náráyan Vekatachelam ... ... G.
Revitná, Dádábhái Kharshedji ... ... G.
Talvalkar, Rámchandra Gangádhar ... ... G.
Tárápurválá, Shávaksháh Sorábji... ... ... G.

1880.

First Class.

Choksi, Dosábhái Ardesir ... ... G.
Dádáchanji, Kávasji Edalji... ... . G.
Dádáchanji, Pálanji Hormasji ... ... G.

Dáji, Jehángier Kharshedji .. .. G.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... ... G.
Gandeviá, Mervánji Navroji ... ... G.
Gokhalé, Vithal Vishnu, M.A. ... ... G.
Kharegát, Mervánji Pestanji ... ... G.
Rozario, Michael Arthur ... ... G.
Tukiná, Edalji Kávasji ... ... G.
Wádiá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Wádiá, Jehángier Pestanji... ... ... G.

Second Class.

Broker, Vithaldás Manordás ... ... G.
DeNazareth, Joaquim Vincent ... ... G.
Lisboa, Patrocinio .. .. G.
Prabhákar, Govindráo Bháu ... ... G.

1881.

First Class.

Banát, Hormasji Edalji ... ... G.
Báriá, Dárásháh Hormasji ... ... G.
Lilámválá, Jehángier Jamshedji ... ... G.
Master, Dinsháh Bamanji ... ... G.
Mulán, Phirozsháh Pálanji ... ... G.
Patvardhan Dhondo Appáji ... . G.
Umrigar, Nánábhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Viegas, Accacio Gabriel ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bhende, Káshináth Krishna ... ... G.
Boyce, Sorábji Rastamji ... ... G.
Chhatrapatti, Nilkanth Dáyábhái.. ... ... G.
Desái, Chunilál Ghelábhái .. .. G.
Dhume, Dámodar Raghunáth ... ... G.
Divechá, Frámji Dorábji ... ... G.
Gidha, Vinayakráo Govind ... . G.
Joshi, Vithal Bálkrishna ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Mádan, Frámji Edalji ... ... G.
Mus, Frámroz Ardesir ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Sorábji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Nánji, Ratanji Dorábji ... ... G.
Pâscal, Sorábji Kávasji ... ... G.
Sirvai, Hormasji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Sirvai, Hormasji Nasarvánji ... ... G.

1882.

First Class.

Apte, Vishnu Gopál ... ... G.
Bonesetter, Fakirji Ratanji ... ... G.
Gandeviá, Navroji Bamanji ... ... G.
Káká, Sorábji Mánikji .. .. G.
Modi, Ardesir Dádábhái ... . G.
Nánávati, Behrámji Hormasji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Coachman, Sorábji Ratanji... ... ... G.
Dántrá, Barjorji Hormasji ... ... G.
Dhárgalkar, Lakshuman Bachájí ... ... G.
Edal-Behrám, Dinsháh Jiváji ... ... G.
Káne, Sadáshiv Váman ... ... G.
Motiválá, Dinshah Hormasji ... ... G.
Shirgávkar, Vishnu Jagannáth ... ... G.
Shroff, Barjorji Sorábji ... ... G.
Váchá, Rastamji Kharshedji ... ... G.

1883.

Second Division.

Aquino, Thomas Hannibal ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Morvánji Kuvarji ... ... G.
Brown, Edwin Harold ... . G
Davalatjádá, Surajlál Mathurádás ... ... G.
DeMonte, Dominick A. ... ... G.
Dixon, Govind Mulji ... ... G.
Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdás ... ... G.
Kátrak, Nánábhái Navroji ... ... G.
Kutár, Rastamji Pálanji ... ... G.
Mirzá, Jáfar Kulibeg Fraidunbeg ... ... G.
Pinto, J. Orphino ... ... G.
Pochá, Jamshedji Pochájí .. .. G.
Poyntz, John William Walter ... ... G.
Sukhiá, Nádarsháh Hormasji ... ... G.

1884.

First Division.

Chokshi, Nasarvánji Hormasji ... ... G.
Khándválá, Tuljárám Chunirám ... ... G.
Lálkáká, Kávasji Kharshedji ... ... G
Narimán, Sorábji Kharshedji ... ... G
Shett, Meherjibhái Rastamji ... ... G.

Second Division.

Achyutráo, Parákhi Shrinivás ... ... G.
Bansháh, Nasarvánji Frámji ... ... G.
Barve, Shridhar Sakhárám ... ... G.
Bátliválá, Kávasji Mothábhái ... ... G.
Bhat, Maganlál Umiáshankar ... ... G.
Bhátavadekar, Mahádev Hari ... ... G.
Bocarro, John Eugene ... ... G.
Bopardikar, Gangádhar Gopál ... ... G.
Dádarkar, Bhovánishankar Bálkrishna ... ... G.
DeAttaides, Francis X. .. .. G.
Gordon, Herbert Leslie ... ... G.
Kámle, Keshav Gopál ... ... G.
Kátrak, Dosábhái Hormasji ... ... G.
Laskari, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Narimán, Pestanji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Nicolson, Jijibhái Pestanji ... ... G.
Nilkanth, Anubhái Mahipatrám ... ... G.
Patel, Dhanjibhái Hirjibhái ... ... G.
Penti, Jehángier Hirjibhái ... ... G.
Santuk, Kharshedji Santukji ... ... G.
Sátpute, Náráyan Raghunáth ... ... G.
Spencer, Kaikhosru Nánábhái ... ... G.
Unválá, Jamshedji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Velkar, Atmárám Vásudev ... ... G.

1885.

First Division.

Gokhale, Krishnáji Trimbakráo ... ... G.
Grogan, Henry William . ... G.
Vakil, Manchershán Mothábhái ... ... G.

Second Division.

Brooks, John Charlton ... ... G.
Chhatre, Náráyan Vináyak ... ... G.
Chhatre, Vásudev Vináyak ... ... G.
Dallas, Dhanjibhái Sorábji ... ... G.
Dávar, Framji Edalji ... ... G.
Doctor, Jehángier Barjorji ... ... G.
Dotiválá, Hormasji Kávasji ... ... G.
Ghásválá, Bhikáji Edalji .. .. G.
Gomes, Lewis ... ... G.
Henriques, Lawrence Felix ... ... G.
Kelaválá, Ardesir Jamshedji ... ... G.
Kher, Govind Báláji .. .. G.
Masáni, Ardesir Behrámji... ... ... G.

Masáni, Dhanjibhái Sorábji ... ... G.
Mehtá, Anantrái Náthji ... ... G.
Pinto, P. Manuel Lisboa ... ... G.
Rával, Virji Jhiná .. .. G.
Sabjá, Dinsháh Edalji ... ... G.
Sahiár, Kharshedji Navroji ... ... G.
*Ardesir Dádábhái ... ... G.

1886.

First Class (arranged in order of merit).

Mistri, Mancherji Jámásji ... ... G.
Anklesariá, Dhanjisháh Edalji ... ... G.
Modi, Maganlál Motirám ... ... G.
Dávar, Frámroz Shávaksháh ... ... G.
Kotháválá, Dorábsháh Edalji .. .. G.
Aśráni, Ismáel Ján Muhámmad... ... ... G.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant ... ... G.
Saraiyá, Chunilál Dharamdás ... ... G.

Second Class (alphabetically arranged).

Dávadá, Purshottam Náranji ... ... G.
Dave, Shevaklál Máneklál ... ... G.
DeCosta, Francis Xavier... ... ... G.
Dáruválá, Sorábji Jamshedji ... ... G.
DeCunha, George F. ... ... G.
Dias, Erasmo Xavier ... ... G.
Joshi, Khusháldás Karsanji ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Sorábji Frámji... ... ... G.
Kher, Ganesh Vishnu .. .. G.
Masáni, Mervánji Dádábhái ... ... G.
Master, Chhabildás Tribhovandás ... ... G.
Mehta, Dhanjibhái Hormasji ... ... G.
Mehtá, Mahipatrám Govindrám ... ... G.
Moudaválá, Dárásháh Jamshedji ... ... G.
Patel, Dosábhái Kávasji ... ... G.
Pereira, Anthony Aluisius Jervis ... ... G.
Tátá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Vadváni, Táráchand Jairámdás... ... ... G.
Writer, Dárábsháh Dinsháh ... ... G.

L.C.E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji ... ...P.E.

*Surname not known.

1870.

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant Náráyan ... ...P.E.
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant, M.A. ... ... P.E.
Desái, Khandubhái Gulábbhái ... ...P.E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel ... ...P.E.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A .. ..P.E.

1872.

Second Class.

Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji ... ...P.E.
Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna ... ...P.E.

1873.

First Class.

Dáte. Náráyan Vináyak, ...' ... ...P.E.
Godbole, Káshináth Rámchandra, B.A. ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Sáne, Báláji Bápuji, B.A.... ... .P.E.
Vajifdár, Mánikji Hormasji ... ...P.E.

1874

First Class.

*Bamanji Sorábji ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Bhadá, Nasarvánji Dorábji ... ...P.E.
Bhidé, Prabhákar Gangádhar ... ...P.E.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh ... ...P.E.
Kángá, Hormasji Adarji ... ... P.E.
Karve, Vásudev Hari .. ..P.E.
Khandáláválá, Pestanji Dorábji... ... ... P.E.
Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan ... ...P.E.

* Surname not known.

1875.

First Class.

Chandanáni, Pritamdás Parsumal ... ...P.E.
Dalál, Chunilál Táráchand ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Modi, Ardesir Kávasji ... .P.E.
Pile, Bálkrishna Náráyan... ... ...P.E.

1876.

First Class.

Nimmo, Edward Hope ... ...P.E.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji, B.A. ... ...P.E.
Williams, Arthur Henry ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Dámle, Jagannáth Vishnu ... ...P.E.
Hindiá, Durgárám Ghelábhái ... ... P.E.
Kavishvar, Lallubhái Dalpatrám ... ...P.E.
Mulé, Rámchandra Ballál ... ...P.E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Maganlál ... ... P.E.
Sáthe, Dhondo Sakhárám ... .P.E.

1877.

First Class.

Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji, B.A. ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang ... ...P.E.
Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji ... ...P.E.
Desái, Motibhái Vághjibhái ... ...P.E.
Dharmádhikári, Bálkrishna Gangádhar ... ...P.E.
Lavánivál, Eknáth Sakhárám ... ...P.E.
Modak, Anant Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Nagarset, Vithaldás Narottamdás ... ...P.E.
Phadke, Lakshuman Chintáman ... .P.E.
Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji ... ...P.E.

1878.

Second Class.

Bhágvat, Sadáshiv Rámchandra ... ...P.E.
Chhatre, Nilkanth Vináyak ... ...P.E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak... ... ...P.E.

Desái, Vasanji Kalliánji ... ... P.E.
Keshkámat, Rámchandra Anant... ... ...P.E.
Ribeiro, C. Antonio ... ...P.E.
Rodrigues, Joaquim ... ...P.E.

Pass.

Bámji, Shápurji Dádábhái ... ...P.E.
Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Ganesh ... ...P.E
Mehtá, Harivadanrám Manirám... ... ...P.E.
Saráf, Venkatráo Anant ... ...P.E.

1879.

First Class.

Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A. ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Desái, Gulabbhái Kanthadji ... ...P.E.
Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth ... ...P.E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Muzumdár, Máneklál Narbherám ... ...P.E.

Pass.

Dalál, Jamshedji Jehángier ... ...P.E.
Dás, Dharnidhar ... ...P.E.
Hajará, Dinánáth ... ...P.E.
Kalghatgi, Krishnáji Gururáo ... ...P.E.
Láte, Vásudev Pándurang... ... ...P.E.
Mehtá, Vithaldás Chimanlál ... ...P.E.
Mus, Nánábhái Ardesir ... ...P.E.
Nádarsháh, Jamshedji Dádábhái ... ...P.E.
Nagarkar, Váman Dáji ... ...P.E.
Pávri, Kharshedji Navroji ... ...P.E.
Sheth, Bhukandás Itchhárám ... ... P.E.

1880.

First Class.

Gáytonde, Gopál Vishvambhar ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Dudley, Charles Wiltshire ... ...P.E.
Ghárpure, Rámchandra Govind ... ... P.E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev ... ...P.E.
Hall, William ... ...P.E.
Ribeiro, F. P. Victor ... ...P.E.
Williamson, Alexander John ... ...P.E.

Pass.

Bhándáre, Rámchandra Bhikáji ... ...P.E.
Ghárpure, Náráyan Hari ... ...P.E.
Páthak, Pránshankar Dayáshankar ... ...P.E.
Siddhe, Dinkar Náráyan... ... ...P.E.

1881.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Mánikji Sheriárji ... ...C.Sc.
Chakrabati, Bhutanáth ... ...C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bilgi, Rudráppá Virbasáppá ... ...C.Sc.
Desái, Vithal Tátiá ... ...C.Sc.
Gádgil, Anant Rámchandra ... ...C.Sc.
Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh ... ...C.Sc.
Moharir, Báláji Gangádhar ... ...C.Sc.
Spencer, Hiráji Nánábhái ... ...C.Sc.
Sukthankar, Sitárám Vishnu ... ...C.Sc.

Pass.

Khándekar, Keshav Ganesh ... ...C.Sc.
Engineer, Raghunáth Makund... ... ...C.Sc.
Khandheriá, Popatlál Dungarsi ... ...C.Sc.
Lálá, Kiásing Rámsing ... ...C.Sc.
Mehtá, Vávábhái Haridás ... ...C.Sc.
Modi, Maganlál Thákordás ... ...C.Sc.
Nádirsháh, Ardesir Navroji ... ...C.Sc.
Ráo, Kekobád Hormasji... ... ...C.Sc.

1882.

Second Class.

Angal, Ráoji Báburáo ... ... C.Sc.
Belani, Khimchand Ravji ... .C.Sc.
Bogá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ...C.Sc.
Desái, Náthábhái Avichaldás ... ...C.Sc.
Gánu, Keshav Hari ... ... C.Sc.
Mhaskar, Shripat Vishnu ... ...C.Sc.
Surveyor, Mánikji Ratanji ... ...C.Sc.

Pass.

Joshipará, Pránlál Kahándás ... ... C.Sc.
Kángá, Kávasji Dádábhái ... ...C.Sc.
Náik, Kasanji Ranchhodji ... ...C.Sc.

Náik, Timáji Venkatesh ... ... C.Sc.
Pandit, Parshurám Vithal ... ... C.Sc.
Pávri, Bamanji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Pávri, Dorábji Temulji ... ... C.Sc.
Trivedi, Bhagvánji Nágji ... ... C.Sc.

1883.

First Class.

Ahmadi, Ibráhim Shaik Dáud ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bhaválkar, Mártand Váman ... ... C.Sc.
Mádan, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Alekar, Rámchandra Keshav ... ... C.Sc.
Bámji, Mánikji Kávasji ... ... C.Sc.
Bhándáre, Hari Bhikáji ... ... C.Sc.
Dáji, Sorábji Jamshedji ... ... C.Sc.
Dalál, Kilábhái Dullabhrám ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Náráyan Janárdan ... ... C.Sc.
Kátrak, Navroji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Kátre, Narsingráo Krishnavá ... ... C.Sc.
Kotvál, Hormasji Jamshedji ... ... C.Sc.
Mitra, Haripad ... ... C.Sc.
Rishi, Gopál Bálkrishna ... ... C.Sc.
Rowe, William F. ... ... C.Sc.
Mulligan, William George Tobias ... ... C.Sc.

January, 1884.

First Class.

Visvesvaraiya, Mokshagundam ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Dev, Váman Náráyan ... . C.Sc.
Kátre, Mangesh Ráo ... ... C.Sc.
Sháh, Bháilál Purshottamdás ... ... C.Sc.
Varneshiyár, Sitárám Sambásiv ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Dalál, Nasarvánji Mancherji ... ... C.Sc.
Dáte, Vithal Bálkrishna ... ... C.Sc.
Garde, Náráyan Dattátraya ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Moro Govind ... ... C.Sc.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji ... ... C.Sc.
Vyás, Gavrishankar Harjivandás ... ... C.Sc.

March, 1884.

Pass.

Yatgiri, Subráo Venkatesh ... ... C.Sc.

1885.

First Class.

Chitalé, Parshurám Krishna ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Chhápgar, Kharshedji Frámji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Ajrekar, Sitárám Hari ... ... C.Sc.
Gowdá, Basavappá Chikkámagalur Halagaiyá ... ... C.Sc.
Khatáv, Hari Báláji ... ... C.Sc.
Korá, Bálábhái Gulábchand ... ... C.Sc.
Mistri, Kharshedji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

1886.

Second Class.

Basavapatna, Subbaráo ... ... C.Sc.
Gokhale, Vináyak Hari... ... . C Sc.
Gole, Vishnu Vithal ... ... C.Sc.
Vaidya, Dattu Bálkrishna ... ... C.Sc.
Vakil, Ardesir Kávasji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Chakarbatti, C. ... ... C.Sc.
Chirmule, Vishnu Anant ... . C.Sc.
Joshi, Krishnáji Vishnu ... ... C Sc.
Kunte, Vásudev Keshav ... ... C.Sc.
Mehtá, Chunilál Jethábhái ... ... C.Sc.
Thánáválá, Ardesir Nasarvánji ... ... C.Sc.

UNDERGRADUATES.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

1881.

Pass.

Mangalvedhekar, Náráyan Rághavendra ... ... D.
O'Grady, George Austin ... ... St.X.
*Sahasrabudhe, Náráyan Ganesh ... ... D.
Vajifdár, Jamshedji Merjibhái ... ...St.X.

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1883.

1882.

First Class.

*Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji ... ... E.

Second Class.

Ráo, Paul Ganesh ... ... F.G.A.

Pass.

Nánávati, Hormasji Ádarji ... ... E.
Pahlájáni, Shivandás Lálsing ... ... E.
Ránáde, Vishvanáth Balvant ... ... D.

1883.

Second Class.

Bhat, Mahádev Váman ... ... D.

Pass.

Adhyáru, Morárji Náráyanji ... ... E.
Bálsekar, Manjáppá Nilkanth ... ... F.G.A.
Bháte, Vithal Balkrishna ... ... E.
Dubásh, Jehángier Phirozsháh .. .. E.
Dugal, Bháskar Rámchandra ... ... D.
Kamatnurkar, Ganesh Rámchandra ... ... D.
*Kánekar, Moreshvar Keshav ... ... D.
†Májgávkar, Bálkrishna Rango... ... ... D.
Mehtá, Dinsháh Fardunji .. .. E.
Paránjapye, Hari Rámchandra ... ... D.
Patel, Kharshedji Sorábji ... ... E.
*Shengarpavár, Náráyan Subáji ... ... D.
Varlikar, Moreshvar Ráoji ... ... F.G.A.

1884.

First Class.

†Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev ... ... D.

Second Class.

Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra ... ... F.G.A.
Bhardá, Bhikáji Dorábji ... ... E.
Koyáji, Koyáji Nasarvánji ... ... E.

Pass.

Bakshi, Govind Bajáji ... ... D.
Bhátavadekar, Purshottam Hari ... ... D.
Chándorkar, Dinkar Trimbak ... ... D.

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* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1884.
† Passed the Second B. A. Examination of 1885.

Chaván, Odhavji Devji ... ... E.
Engineer, Hirjibhái Dinsháh ... ... St.X.
Gándhi, Dosábhái Kharshedji ... ... St.X.
Joglekar, Keshav Rámchandra... ... ... D.
Khánzode, Ambádás Ráoji ... ... E.
Koparkar, Ganesh Lakshuman... ... ... D.
Modi, Jekisandás Murárdás ... ... St.X.
Nábar, Dattátraya Náráyan ... ... E.
Oka, Gopináth Vináyak ... ... E.
Patel, Chaturbhái Vallabbhái ... ... E.
Reporter, Edalji Dárásháh ... ... E.
Sabnis, Rámchandra Ghanashám ... ... D.
Sáne, Venkáji Moreshvar ... ... R.
Sáthe, Shankar Keshav ... ... D.
Trivedi, Tanmanshankar Ratanshankar ... ... E.
Valsárá, Mancherji Bamanji ... ... E.
Vijayakar, Shripad Khanderáo... ... ... E.
Wágh, Venkat Vaikunth ... ... E.

1885.

Second Class.

Dalál, Hirjibhái Kávasji ... ... E.
Dhurandhar, Gajánan Vishvanáth ... ... R.C.
Gát, Ganesh Váman ... ... D.
Hydari, Muhámmad Akbar Nazarálli ... ... St.X.
Joshi, Bháskar Vishnu ... ... D.
Mehtá, Manu Nandshankar ... ... E.
Ozá, Asandás Tejbhándás ... ... D.
Pávri, Navroji Pálanji ... ... St. X.

Pass.

Akhund, Gulám Muhámmad Gulám Alli ... ... E.
Ambegávkar, Ganesh Balvant ... ... D.
Apte, Hari Sadáshiv ... . E.
Argikar, Lakshuman Bhimráo ... ... D.
Atre, Hanamant Bápuráo ... ... D.
Banáji, Rastamji Ratanji ... ... St.X.
Bápat, Gopál Váman ... . E.
Bátliboi, Ardesir Frámji .. .. St.X.
Bharuchá, Behrámji Phirozsháh ... ... D.
Bhat, Manchhárám Mayárám ... ... E.
Bhedvár, Dhanjisháh Pestanji ... ... E.
Bijápurkar, Vishnu Govind ... ... R.C.

Chavbal, Nilkanth Bháskar	D
Dállas, Barjorji Sorábji	... E.
Desái, Govindbhái Háthibhái	.. E.
Desái, Haridhar Ranchhodji	G.C.
Devrukhkar, Náráyan Sadáshiv	... D.
Dhadphale, Krishnáji Bahirav	... D.
Dhond, Rámchandra Sájo	... E.
Divechá, Navroji Ratanji	... E.
Ezekiel, Ezekiel Moses	... E.
Ferreira, Dominic J.	St.X.
Godbole, Dinkar Sadáshiv	... D.
Godbole, Vináyak Appáji	... D.
Gogte, Balvant Rámkrishna	... D.
Gogte, Raghunáth Bhikáji	... E.
Gupte, Lakshuman Apáji	... D.
Hardikar, Datto Krishna	.. D.
Háte, Gajánan Harichandra	St.X.
Jávadekar, Dattátraya Jagannáth	R.C.
Kádri, Shamsuddin Syedmián	G.C.
Kále, Ganesh Bápuji	R.C.
Kále, Govind Vithal	F.G.A.
Kaniá, Jekisandás Jethábhái	... E.
Kehimkar, Abráham Aaron	... E.
Kharás, Dosábhái Bejanji	... E.
Konnur, Shesho Janárdan	R.C.
Korgávkar, Káshináth Rámkrishna	F.G.A.
Kotvál, Dhanjisháh Pestanji	.. E.
Koyáji, Sorábji Nasarvánji	... E.
Kundanmaláni, Lálchand Hássámal	... E.
Lajmi, Venkat Anandráo	F.G.A.
Lálá, Chandirám Giánchand	... E.
Lálváni, Kundanmal Manghirsing	... E.
Lele, Gangádhar Váman	... D.
Limbálkar, Gunájiráo Rájbá	.. E.
Limaye, Hari Vithal	... D.
Mádan, Ardesir Hormasji	... E.
Makváná, Hirálál Mulji	F.G.A.
Mánkar, Shámráo Dinánáth	St.X.
Masand, Atmárám Gangárám	... E.
Master, Ratanji Dosábhái	St.X.
Mehtá, Manmukh Krashnamukh	... E.
Mehtá, Márkand Nandshankar...	.. E.
Mistri, Dhanjisháh Pálanji	.. E.
Modak, Rámchandra Váman	... D.
Modi, Kalliándás Keshavdás	... E.
Moghe, Vishnu Balvant	R.C.
Mullá, Dinsháh Fardunji...	... E.
Nilkanth, Raman Mahipatrám	... E.

Nulkar, Atmárám Krishna ... ... E.
Pandiá, Bhagvantrám Narbherám ... ... G.C.
Pandit, Krishnáji Náráyan ... ... R.C.
Pátkar, Dámodar Raghunáth ... ... F.G.A.
Patel, Behrámji Ratanji ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Dámodar Ganesh ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Náráyan Ganesh ... ... E.
Pradhán, Káshináth Bábáji ... ... E.
Sáne, Ganesh Bháskar ... ... E.
Screwválá, Kharshedji Hormasji ... ... St.X.
Sethná, Rastamji Aspandiárji ... ... D.
Shástri, Jametrám Gavrishankar ... ... E.
Shendre, Vishnu Náráyan ... ... D.
Sheth, Vithaldás Bhagvándás ... ... St.X.
Sutariá, Kávasji Mánikji... ... ... St.X.
Tárápurválá, Ratanji Jivanji ... ... E.
Trivedi, Chhaganlál Shambhulál ... ... E.
Váknis, Dinkar Hari... ... ... D.
Vasu, Lakhimal Aidás ... ... E.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Frámji... ... ... St.X.
Wágle, Ganpatráo Raghunáth ... ... St.X.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

1880.

Second Class.

Marzbán, Marzbán Mancharji ... ... E.

1884.

Second Class.

Gazanur, Náráyanráo ... ... E.

1885.

Pass.

Iyer, Valiathur Sámbashiv .. .. C. Sc.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1861.

Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji ... ... E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev ... ... E.

1862.

Mayadev, Trimbakráo Bápuji ... ... E.

1863.

* Barzorji Kharshedji .. .. D.

1864.

Devbhánkar, Náráyan Váman ... ... D.
Dhairyaván, Keshav Vináyak ... ... D.
Mistri, Pálanji Adarji ... ... E.
Sodá, Tulsidás Devidás ... ... E.
Távernválá, Sorábji Mancherji ... ... E.

1865, *March.*

*Govindás Varjivandás ... ... E.

1865, *December.*

Angriá, Jaisingráo Esji ... ... D.
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji ... ... E.
Davé, Reváshankar Tripuráshankar ... ... E.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... F.G.A. & E.
*Dvárkánáth Rághobá ... ... D.

1866.

Aitken, Benjamin ... ... F.G.A.
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji ... ... E.
Britto, Julius Lucas ... . F.G.A.
Gunderiá, Máneklál Gordhandás ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál ... ... D.

1867.

Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev .. .. E.
Modi, Barzorji Rastamji ... ... E.
Mulá, Fardunji Kávasji ... ... E.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji ... ... E.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái ... . E.
Tilak, Narhar Purshottam ... ... D.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari ... ... E.

1868.

Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu ... ... D.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Dávar, Jehángier Edalji ... ... E.

* Surname not known.

Dave, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar ... ... E.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji ... ... E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji ... ... D.
Dikshit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám ... ... E.
Fernandez, Edward Elias ... ... D.
Javeri, Navanidhlál Govindlál ... ... E.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchhoddás ... ... E. & F. G.A.
Mádan, Jamshedji Fardunji ... ... E.
Mávlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant ... ... E.
Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji ... ... D.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar ... ... D.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji ... ... E.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji ... ... E.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan ... ... E.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu ... ... D.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ... ... E.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth ... ... D.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál ... ... E.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand ... ... E.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji ... ... E.

1869.

Athale, Bhikdev Vásudev ... ... E.
Bakhle, Rámchandra Ganesh ... ... D.
Bhángávkar, Káshináth Náráyan ... ... E.
Bhat, Nilkanth Náráyan .. .. D.
Chhatre, Atmárám Moreshvar ... ... E.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás ... ... E.
Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ... ... E.
Dev, Krishnáji Siddheshvar .. .. D.
Dhulekar, Dámodar Bálkrishna... ... ... D.
Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra ... ... D.
Joshi, Báláji Náráyan .. .. E.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vajerám ... ... E.
Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh ... ... E.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan ... ... E.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji ... ... E.

1870.

Bámboatválá, Sorábji Adarji ... ... E.
Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji ... ... E.
*Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatesh ... ... D.
Dikć, Rámchandra Chintáman ... ... D.
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parshurám ... ... D.
Ganpule, Náráyan Vináyak ... ... D.
Gokhale, Ganesh Káshináth ... ... D.

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1875.

Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji	E.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhavánishankar	E.
Kohiyár, Jehángiersháh Erachsháh	E.
Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji	E.
Pánandikar, Gopál Venkatesh ... . F.G.A. &	E.
Pandit, Hari Mádhav	E.
Patel, Behrámji Bamanji	E.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant	E.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan	E.
Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi	E.

1871.

Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji	E.
Chiplunkar, Sitárám Hari	D.
Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji	E.
*Dámle, Krishnáji Hari...	E.
Hakim, Muhámmad Hussein	E.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna	D.
Kále, Nánábhái Sadánand	E.
Khambátá, Pestanji Aspandiárji	E.
Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra	E.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsinh	D.
Sule, Sitárám Bhagvant	E.

1872.

Abhyánkar, Vithal Trimbak	D.
Asirkar, Vishnu Mahipat	E.
Bhavanáni, Dolatrám Suratsing...	E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak...	D.
Gadre, Gangádhar Pándurang	D.
Gothaskar, Sakhárám Pándurang	E.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav	E.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Vishvanáth...	D.

1873.

Anikhindikar, Sambhu Chandáppá	D.
Apte, Krishnáji Ballál ... ... F.G.	A.
Apte, Shankar Ráoji	D.
Arjáni, Mánikji Dádábhái	E
Atre, Rango Bálkrishna	D.
Bápat, Vásudev Sadáshiv	E.
Belsaré, Malhári Bhikáji	E.
Bnáte, Sadáshiv Bálkrishna	E
Dalál, Mánikji Nasarvánji	E.

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1875.

Dánde, Keshav Govind ... ... D.
Desái, Dolatrái Surbhái ... ... E.
Devnalkar, Bhiku Rághobá ... ... F.G.A.
Gore, Náráyan Shivrám ... ... D.
Kále, Gangádhar Hari ... ... D.
Keily, Robert ... ... St. X.
Kelkar, Purshottam Gopál ... ... E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ... ... D.
Lokurkar, Svámiráo Rághavendra ... ... D.
Lyons, William Robert ... ... St. X.
Nerurkar, Govind Nilkanth ... ... E.
Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhái ... ... E.

1874.

Bharuchá, Sheriárji Dádábhái ... ... E.
Bidi, Shrinivás Jiváji ... ... D.
Corkery, William Alfred ... ... E.
Dhairyaván, Raghunáth Dvárkánáth ... ... St. X.
Gokhale, Vishnu Náráyan ... ... F.G.A.
Gordon, Robert Lish ... ... E.
Heblikar, Bháskarráo Rámchandra ... ... D.
Jamsetji, Kávasji Kharshedji ... ... E. & St. X.
Jervis, Alfred Samuel ... ... E. & St. X.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukandás ... ... E.
Kále, Náráyan Rámchandra ... ... E.
Kamlápurkar, Shrinivás Svámiráo ... ... D.
Khambátá, Dinsháh Dosábhái... ... ... E.
Kher, Sitárám Náráyan ... ... D.
Khot, Náráyan Venkáji ... ... F.G.A.
Lele, Káshináth Krishna ... ... D.
Mandlik, Dhondo Gangádhar ... ... E. & F. G. A.
Manghirmalláni, Hasrám Hotchand ... ... E.
Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg ... ... E.
Mudliar, Dámodar Viziárangam ... ... D.
Mulgávkar, Vináyak Náráyan ... ... E. & St. X.
Nábar, Vásudev Shiváji ... ... E.
Nichhure, Ganesh Anant... ... ... D.
Oka, Krishnáji Govind ... ... D.
Padvekar, Vishnu Sakhárám ... ... St. X.
Panhálkar, Rámchandra Abáji ... ... E.
Párikh, Chhotálál Durgárám ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Vithal ... ... D.
Purandhare, Khanderáo Vithal ... ... D.
Renávikar, Anant Apáji ... ... D.
Sett, Motichand Udhavji ... ... E.
Sukathankar, Sitárám Vishnu ... ... St. X.

Tarkhad, Shrinivás Dádobá ... ... St. X.
*Abduláli Moizuddin Jivábhái ... ... E.

1875.

Bádsháh, Kávasji Jámásji ... ... E.
Chavkar, Vináyak Balvant ... . D.
Chinái, Bejanji Sorábji ... ... D.
Dátár, Sitárám Ráoji ... ... E.
Deshpánde, Bhikáji Anandráo ... ...E. & F.G.A.
Dharádhar, Vasant Lakshuman... ... ... St. X.
Dhavle, Govind Moreshvar ... . D.
Dhond, Jagannáth Krishna ... ... E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev ... ... E.
Gondhalékar, Rámchandra Mahádev ... ... D.
Hiráná, Dosábhái Mervánji ... ...F.G.A & E.
Jones, John Hugh ... ... E.
Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan ... ... F.G.A. & E.
Kavmudiá, Manilál Sovakrám ... ... E.
Kerur, Bábáji Yalgurd ... ... D.
Lálváni, Lilárám Vatanmal ... ... E.
Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji ... ... E.
McInerny, James ... ... St. X.
Paithankar, Krishnáji Malhár ... ... D.
Pandiá, Dolatrám Kirpárám ... . E.
Parulekar, Shivrám Hari... ... ... E.
Páthak, Navroji Hormasji ... ... E.
Páthak, Sorábji Kaikhosru ... ... E.
Pátháre, Káshináth Janárdan ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Hari Rámchandra ... ... E.
Pávgi, Náráyan Bhavánráo ... ... E.
Pereira, Conrad R. ... ... St. X.
Samshi, Anant Venkatesh ... ... E.
Sátpute, Náráyan Raghunáth ... ... E.

1876.

Alimchandáni, Davlatrám Jethmal ... ... E.
Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu ... ... E.
Jalgávkar, Khando Shámráo ... ... D.
Karmarkar, Hari Ganesh... ... ... D.
Malkáni, Shásanmal Pribdás .. .. E.
Manerikar, Yashvant Purshottam ... ... E.
Paránjapye, Báláji Rámchandra ... ... E.
Pinto, Peter Manuel ... ... D.

* Surname not known.

1877.

Pass.

Athale, Padmákar Dámodar... ... ... E.
Bhándáre, Sadánand Trimbak ... ... E.
Gavánkar, Lakshuman Rághobá ... ... E.
Kátrak, Hormasji Shápurji ... ... F.G.A.
Kelkar, Sadáshiv Ganesh ... ... E.
*Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ... ... E.
O'Sullivan, James John ... ... St.X.
Padamji, Sorábji Pestanji ... ... D.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar ... ... E.
Puráni, Bálkrishna Narbherám... ... ... E.
Sutáriá, Lallubhái Mathurbhái... ... ... E.
Vyas, Hargovind Harináráyan ... ... E.
Zuzarte, Amaro Andre ... ... E.& St.X.

1878.

Pass.

Anklesariá, Bamanshâh Kharshedji ... ... E.
Buch, Bhupatrái Dayalji ... ... E.
Dátár, Shambhu Shankar ... ... D.
*Date, Krishnáji Siddheshvar ... ... D.
Gracias, Pascal ... ... St.X.
Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás ... ... E.
Kátrak, Mánikji Shápurji ... ... F.G.A.
Majmudár, Govindlál Bápálál ... ... E.
Rángnekar, Náráyan Atmárám ... ... E.

1879.

Second Class.

Godbode. Sadáshiv Máhádáji ... ... E.
Pereira, Frank Charles ... ... St.X

Pass.

Aiken, John Charles ... ... D.
Broker, Rámdás Chhabildás ... ... E.
Daru, Harilál Tuljárám ... ... E.
Ghásválá, Sorábji Edalji... ... ... E.
Jahágirdár, Hanumant Rághavendra ... ... D.
Javeri, Pránlál Dvárkádás ... ... E.
Kángá, Nasarvánji Kávasji ... ... St.X.
Khambátá, Sorábji Kávasji ... ... E.
Khándekar, Gopál Rámchandra ... ... F.G.A.&E.

* Passed the B.A Examination of 1883.

Kharé, Bápu Abáji ... ... D.
Kirtikar, Sitárám Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Mehtá, Sámaldás Chhaganlál ... ... E.
Náik, Nágarji Dáyábhái... ... ... E.
Petit, Bamanji Dinsháhji ... ... St.X.
Phátak, Shripat Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Shukla, Náráyan Gangádhar ... ... D.
Vijayakar, Yashvantráo Khanderáo ... ... E.

1880, *April.*

Second Class.

Bahádurji, Kaikhorsu Nasarvánji ... ... St.X.

Pass.

Allbless, Navroji Dádábhái ... ... E.&St.X.
Bháve, Purshottam Moreshvar ... ... F.G.A.
Dáte, Báláji Sadáshiv ... ... D.
Desái, Khushálbhái Ranchhodji .. .. G.C.
Desái, Sadgun Desáibhái . ... F.G.A.
Dhume, Anandráo Raghunáth ... ... St.X.
Doctor, Rustim Dosábhái ... ... E.
Godbole, Rámchandra Jagannáth ... . D.
Jayakar, Ishvarchandra Rámchandra ... ... St.X.
Kálburgi, Viráppá Racháppá ... ... D.
Nádgir, Narsingráo Ganesh ... ... D.
Nádkarni, Mahádev Gangádhar ... . E.
Názar, Atmárám Hirálál . ... E.
Pái, Dattárám Vishvanáth ... ... St.X.
Sahasrabudhe, Vásudev Ganesh .. .. F.G.A.
Sángle, Anant Máruti ... ... F.G.A.
Syed, Achartlál Jivanlál . ...G.C.
Trivedi, Trikamlál Dámodar ... ... E.& F.G.A.
Vakil, Shápurji Jehángier ... ... F.G.A.
Vijayakar, Nánuji Harischandra ... ... E.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1880, *December.*

Second Class.

Arkátkar, Shankar Balvantráo .. .. E.
Bhardi, Hanmant Rámchandra ... . D.
Bohorá, Mansuklál Devchand ... ... G. C. & E.
Dias, Erasmo Xavier .. .. St. X.
Pandit, Dattátraya Moreshvar ... ... D.
Poredi, Sayáji Shiváji ... . D.
Wágle, Bháu Mangesh ... ...St. X. & E.

Pass.

Anandkar, Yashvant Nilkanth	E.
Bakshi, Venkat Rághavendra	F.G.A.
Bhájiválá, Mánikji Limji...	E.
Chándekar, Vásudev Vithal	E.
Dharádhar, Rámchandra Rághobá	E.
Godbole, Rámchandra Ballál	D.
Jayavant, Rámchandra Bháskar	E.
Joshí, Mahádev Dinkar	D.
Kángá, Pestanji Kávasji	St. X.
Khandáláválá, Bhukandás Chunilál	E.
Khot, Krishnáji Venkáji...	F.G.A.
Moghe, Gangádhar Náráyan	F.G.A.
Nimonkar, Mahádev Rámchandra	E.
Panthaki, Kaikhosru Kekobád	E.
Pochá, Ardesir Bápuji	E.
Sanzgire, Jagannáth Sundarráo	E.
Sheth, Sárabhái Maganbhái	G.C. & St.X.
Sutáriá, Javerbhái Garbadbhái	E. & F.G.A.
Todankar, Rámchandra Bhágoji	F.G.A.
Vaidya, Mahádev Parshurám	D.

1881.

Second Class.

Sakalátválá, Jamshedji Edalji	E.

Pass.

Banáji, Sorábji Shávaksháh	F.G.A.
Dalál, Chunilál Jivandás	F.G.A.
Desái, Amidhar Ranchhodji	..G.C.
Fazhyder, Ali Asgar bin Háji Hassan...	E.
Gádgil, Parshurám Hari..	... D.
Joshi, Purshottam Nilkanth	F.G.A.
Kále, Vishnu Shripat	... D.
Mehtá, Rastamji Mervánji	F.G.A.
Ozá, Mánshankar Parmánandás	... E.
Pandiá, Harisukhrám Panditrám	... E.
Pandit, Atmárám Vishnu	St. X.
Parvatikar, Rámchandra Krishna	... D.
Páthak, Rastamji Hormasji	... E.
Patel, Dorábji Mánikji	F G.A.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Trimbak	.. E.
Shende, Ganesh Raghunáth	F.G.A.
Tejáni, Muhámmad Hasan	... E.

1882.

Second Class.

Munshi, Gulám Muhámmad Bávámiá ... ... E.

Pass.

Angal, Balvant Rámchandra ... ... D.
Bápat, Dattatraya Sakhárám ... ... D.
Columbáválá, Rastamji Kávasji... ... ... St. X.
Devdhar, Sitárám Ganesh ... ... D.
Javeri, Krishnadás Vishnudás ... ... D.
Jayavant, Bháskar Lakshuman ... ... E.
Joglekar, Lakshuman Náráyan... ... ... D.
Mádan, Sorábji Edalji ... ... St. X.
Master, Sávakshah Rastamji ... ... E.
Mehtá, Lallubhái Sámaldás ... ... E.
Mehtá, Mancherji Fardunji ... ... St. X.
Mehtá, Navanidhrái Harjivandás ... ... E.
Parvaté, Shridhar Balvant ... ... D.
Sahasrabudhe, Ganesh Balvant ... ... D.
Sutáriá, Chhotálál Chunilál ... ...B.C.
Tarkhad, Rámchandra Atmárám .. .. St. X.
Tikle, Nátu Shrikrishna... ... ... D.
Tupe, Govind Balvant ... ... F.G.A.
Velankar, Rámchandra Hari ... ... St. X.
Wádiá, Lavji Mervánji ... ... E.

1883.

Second Class.

Joshi, Chintáman Hari ... ... E.
Surveyor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji ... ... F.G.A.

Pass.

Abhyánkar, Sakhárám Vishnu ... ... E.
Alekar, Gopál Bápuji ... ...B.C.
Athale, Ganesh Vishnu ... ... F.G.A.
Bakshi, Chinubhái Madhubhái ... ...G.C.
Bendigiri, Krishnáji Báláji ... ...R.C.
Bhagtáni, Reváchand Rámrakhiámal ... ... E.
Bharde, Shivrám Eknáth ... ... E.
Bhide, Nágesh Pándurang ... ...R.C.
Bokil, Amrit Mahádev ... ...D.
Chitnis, Gangádharráo Mádhav... ... ... E.
Dábholkar, Ganesh Krishna ... ... F.G.A.
Dámle, Bháu Krishna ... ... D.
Desái, Edalji Jámáspji ... .B.C.

Desái, Hirálál Motilál	...B.C. & G.C.
Deshmukh, Vishnu Keshav	... D.
Deshpánde, Shivrám Ganesh	... D.
Dholkiá, Manishankar Sadáshankar	.. B.C.
Dikshit, Bahirav Vishnu...	... D.
Diván, Umedrám Girdharlál	St. X.
Gite, Cyr il Mánkoji	... E.
Gokhale, Janárdan Ganesh	... D.
Hodiválá, Shápursháh Hormasji	... E.
Kále, Báburáo Náráyan	... D.
Kále, Moreshvar Rámchandra	F.G.A.
Karnik, Krishnaráo Balvant	...G.C.
Kázi, Gordhandás Nautamrám	...B.C.
Kharé, Vishnu Vináyak	... D.
Kharvandikar, Náráyan Váman	... D.
Koyáji, Dárásháh Kuvarji	.. E.
Kukáná, Frámji Jamshedji	St. X.
Mehd, Chhaganlál Anantrái	...B.C.
Mehtá, Motichand Javerchand	. E.
Mehtá, Nagindás Gokaldás	...B.C.
Mehtá, Umedrám Jametrám	..B.C.
Nene, Vithal Shankar	... D.
Pádhye, Dattátraya Keshav	...R.C.
Paránjapye, Hari Krishna	... D.
Patel, Chunilál Kákubhái	..G.C.
Patel, Dhanjisháh Edalji...	E. & B.C.
Paitvardhan, Vásudev Vithal	F.G.A.
Rsvádkar, Shivrám Keshav	... D.
Sahasrabudhe, Bápu Ganesh	.. R.C.
Sahasrabudhe, Trimbak Sakhárám	... D.
Seth, Lálbhái Dalpatbhái	...G.C.
Sohoni, Krishnáji Vishnu	... D.
Sule, Bálkrishna Govind	... E.
Tripáthi, Tansukhrám Mansukhrám	... E.
Vaishnav, Jayaprasád Hariprasád	...B.C.
Vakil, Jametrám Jivanrám	... E.
Vángikar, Annáji Ganesh	... D.
Vyás, Jatáshankar Dayárám	...G.C.

1884.

Second Class.

Agáskar, Bálkrishna Vináyak	St. X.
Gháte, Gangádhar Náráyan	... D.
Kátrak, Dádábhái Hormasji	St. X.
Limaye, Lakshuman Náráyan	... D.
Misquitta, Gabriel Hyacinth	St. X.
Narimán, Sorábji Kharshedji	... E.

Rájvade, Vishvanáth Káshináth	D. & E.
Raymond, Edward	St. X.
Reporter, Phirozeshàh Edalji	St. X.
Samarth, Náráyan Mádhav	... D.
Sethná, Nasarvánji Dhanjibhái	St. X.
Welinkar, Náráyan Gunáji	... E.

Pass.

Agáshe, Sakhárám Sadáshiv	F.G.A.
Aneráo, Govind Balvant...	...G.C.
Bade, Rámkrishna Nilkanth	... D.
Baindur, Bhavánishankar Subráo	... E.
Bajáj, Manchhárám Gordhandás	... B.C.
Bápat, Keshav Sakhárám	... D.
Bápat, Rámchandra Vishnu	... D.
Barve, Váman Náráyan	... D.
Báthá, Jehángier Dinsháh	... E.
Báthená, Kharshedji Frámji	St. X.
Belsaré, Khandubhái Bhikáji	F.G.A.
Bendre, Jayarám Atmárám	... E.
Bhide, Náráyan Vishnu	... D.
Bhide, Vásudev Trimbak...	...R.C.
Bidi, Krishnáji Kamalo	...R.C.
Billimoriá, Nánábhái Mancherji	... E.
Bolbade, Bálkrishna Ramákánt	... D.
Borkar, Yashvant Bálappá	... E.
Cherikar, Daniel Abraham	... D.
Dádiset, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	St. X.
Dalál, Káshidás Nárandás	... E.
Dalvi, Anant Náráyan	... E.
DeQuadros, Alfred Victor	St. X.
Desái, Ambálál Dayálji	...G.C. & R.C.
Desái, Durlabji Ranchhodji	...B.C.
Desái, Khandubhái Lallubhái	...B.C.
Deshmukh, Govind Sakhárám	... E.
Deshpánde, Váman Ganesh	...R.C.
Dev, Hari Shrikrishna	... D.
Divechá, Jijibhái Ardesir	... E.
Dhekne, Shridhar Lakshuman	... D.
Doctor, Frámji Pestanji	St. X.
Doshi, Nánchand Bechar...	... E.
Dubásh, Mervánji Pestanji	St. X.
Dubásh, Sorábji Edalji	... E.
Ekhe, Yádav Chimnáji	... D.
Fojdár, Motilál Tribhovandás	... E.
Gáikvár, Khanderáo Appásáheb	.. R.C.
Gházekhá, Rangnáth Shambhunáth	...G.C.
Ghodá, Sadáshankar Mayáshankar	...B.C.

Godbole, Keshav Ráoji ... ... D.
Hungund, Krishnáji Shrinivás ... ...R.C.
Jávadekar, Ganesh Váman ... ... D.
Kaikini, Shankar Krishnayá ... ... F.G.A.
Kángá, Edalji Rastamji ... ... E.
Káprekar, Náráyan Bhikáji ... ... E.
Karkariá, Rastamji Pestanji ... ... St. X.
Kárkhánis, Rájárám Sadáshiv ... ...B.C.
Kasumbgár, Vadilál Nathubhái... ... ...G.C.
Khádilkar, Rámchandra Krishna ... ... R.C.
Khándekar, Bháskar Yadneshvar ... . F.G.A.
Koppikar, Pándurang Timáppá ... ... E.
Kshirságar, Baburáo Káshinath... ... ... E.
Kulkali, Hanmant Krishna ... ...R.C.
Lálkáká, Kaikhosru Kharshedji... .. ..G.C.
Lálváni, Táráchand Alimchand ... ... E.
Lele, Raghunáth Hari ... ... D.
Málvankar Náráyan Káshináth... ... ... F.G.A.
Manerikar, Balvant Rámkrishna ... ... E.
Mansukháni. Vádhumal Udhárám ... . E.
Maráthe, Hari Antáji ... ... D.
Maráthe, Krishnáji Dhonddev ... ...R.C.
Maráthe, Rámchandra Náráyan... ... ... D.
Mehervaid, Jehángier Manikji ... ... F.G.A.
Mehtá, Bápuji Rastamji ... ... E.
Mehtá, Chamanlál Girdharlál ... . G.C.
Mehtá, Partábrái Vajeshankar ... . E.
Mistri, Jamshedji Pestanji ... ... St. X.
Modi, Anupchand Jagjivan ... ... E.
Mohile, Ganpat Bháskar ... ... E.
Nádkarni, Rámchandra Hanmant ... ... St. X.
Náik, Pándurang Bhikáji ... ... D.
Nánávati, Bechardás Kasturchand ... ...G.C.
Nánávati, Hoshangsháh Phirozesháh ... ... E.
Oka, Mahádev Káshináth ... ... D.
Oka, Váman Báláji ... ... E.
Padamji, Bamanji Dorábji ... ... D.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar ... ...R.C.
Pánse, Náráyan Sakhárám ... ... D.
Párakh, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... St. X.
Patel, Jamshedji Pestanji ... ... St. X.
Patel, Sorábji Rastamji ... ... F.G.A.
Patvardhan, V. S. ... ... D.
Patvári, Ranchordás Vandrávandás ... ... E.
Phalke, Shivrám Govind... ... . F.G.A.
Sabnavis, Gangárám Atmárám ... ... E.
Sáne, Rámchandra Balvant ... ... F.G.A.
Saranjáme, Náráyan Balvant .. .. D.

Shrikhande, Govind Vináyak ... ...R.C.
Talpade, Náráyan Bápuji ... ... F.G.A.
Talvalkar, Hari Bálkrishna ... . E.
Tembe, Anant Dámodar ... ... D.
Thákore, Kalliánrái Keshavlál ... ...G.C.
Tipnis, Váman Rámchandra ... ... E.
Upádhye, Káshináth Vishnu ... ... E.
Vakil, Chunilál Harilál ... ... E.
Vakil, Hardevrám Nánábhái ... ... E.
Vakil, Mahásukhrám Mánekrám ... ... F.G.A.
Veláskar, Shámráo Bápuji ... ... F.G.A.
Vorá, Jayachand Morárji... ... ... St. X.
Vorá, Maganlál Lakshmishankar ... ...B.C.

1885.

First Class.

Bhándárkar, Vithal Sitárám ... ... E.

Second Class.

Báhádurji, Jamshedji Nasarvánji ... ... St. X.
Bámji, Hormasji Edalji ... ... St. X.
Bámji, Kaikhosru Edalji ... ... St. X.
Bástáválá, Sorábji Dádábhái ... ... St. X.
Desái, Dhanjisháh Bápuji ... ... E.
Enti, Kaikhosru Ardesir ... ... St. X.
Hebbál, Ganesh Annáráo ... ... D.
Kallánpurkar, Vishveshvar Venkatesh ... ... E.
Khoté, Sundarnáth Dinánáth ... ... St. X.
Máchve, Rámchandra Gopál ... ...F.C.
Madgávkar, Govind Dinánáth ... ... St. X.
Pakvásá, Vrijbhukhandás Manchárám ... ... E.
Páthare, Krishnaráo Harichandra .. .. E.
Rebeiro, Julio ... ... F.G.A.
Sorábji, Cornelia .. .. D.
Vimádalál, Jehángier Jamshedji ... ... St. X.

Pass.

Agarválá, Brijlál Keshavlál ... ...G.C.
Agáshe, Ganesh Krishna ... ...R.C.
Agáshe, Náráyan Krishna .. ..R.C.
Ahmchandáni, Lilárám Jethmal ... ... E.
Amalnerkar, Tukárám Rámchandra ... ...F.C.
Anklesaria, Dhanjisháh Tehmuras ... . St. X.
Astekar, Rámchandra Gopál ... ...B.C.
Athale, Madhusudan Vásudev ... . D.
Atmárám-Bhukhanválá, Matubhái Kasanbhái ... ... E.

Bápat, Nilkanth Krishna	D.
Barahiá, Varajdás Dáyábhái	G C.
Bennett, Sorábji Khaishedji	F G A.
Bennettná, Rastamji Mánikji	F G A.
Bhade, Lakshuman Vithal	D.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Phirozsháh	D.
Bhagvánáni, Mulráj Sujansing	E
Bháleráo, Náráyan Rangnáth	D
Bodas, Mahádev Rájárám	E.
Bramhe, Govind Bahnav	F.C.
Buch, Anantrái Nánálál	F G A.
Bumlá, Nasarvánji Pestanji	D.
Captain, Kharshedji Hormasji	E
Chándorkai, Ganesh Lakshuman	E
Chandorkar, Ganesh Rámchandra	F G.A.
Chokshi, Manchhubhái Narsidás	E.
Dádáchanji, Ratanshán Kershásbji	B C.
Dámle, Shankar Nagesh	D.
Dave, Harihai Bhánushankar	S.C B.
Dave, Káshirám Shevakrám	E.
Desái, Chunilál Lakshmilál	G C.
Desái, Harilál Desáibhái	E
Deshmukh, Hari Pándurang	F C.
Dholkiá, Rupshankar Murárji	F G A.
Dhurandhar, Bábulji Krishnanáth	F G A.
Doctor, Jamshedji Pestanji	St X.
Gazdar, Manchersháh Kávasji	St X
Ghándi, Ardesir Dádábhái	F
Ghásválá, Kávasji Frámji	E
Godbole, Parshuram Ráoji	F C.
Gokhale, Keshav Náráyan	F (
Gokhale, Shridhar Balvant	E.
Jayakar, Náráyan Gajánan	E
Joshi, Narbherám Manchárám	E.
Joshi, Pándurang Rámchandra	St X
Joshi, Shápurji Sorábji	St X
Joshi, Vásudev Balvant	E
Kále, Atmáiám Raghunáth	D.
Kallianpur, Ganpat Rághavendraráo	F G A.
Kangá, Kaikhosru Kávasji	F G A
Káthavate, Nágesh Abáji	G C
Kerkar, Váman Rámchandra	E.
Khámbátá, Sorábji Dosábhái	E
Khán, Mancherji Frámji	St. X.
Kharkai, Váman Trimbak	D.
Kothávalá, Rastamji Ratanji	B C
Lele, Ganesh Anant	D.
Maniái, Abhechand Vakhatchand	G.C.

Másur, Govind Venkatesh	.. D.
Meherji, Phirozsháh Frámji	F.G.A.
Mehtá, Fardunji Dorábji	...G.C.
Mehtá, Motibhái Manibhái	... E.
Mehtá, Pánáchand Jaychand	S.C.B.
Michagan, Anandráo	F.G.A.
Mistri, Bamanji Shápurji	St. X.
Modak, Mahádev Hari	...F.C.
Mulgávkar, Ganpatráo Shivrám	St. X.
Mulgávkar, Vithal Bhikáji	St. X.
Munshi, Hirálál Mansukhlál	... E.
Mus, Nánábhái Hormasji	St. X.
Nádkarni, Rámkrishna Anantráo	... E.
Nagarkar, Dámodar Ganesh	... E.
Nánávati, Purshottamrái Bhagvatidás...	F.G.A.
Nátu, Janárdan Keshav	...F.C.
Nirokhekar, Dattátraya Sadáshiv	.. D.
Pádgávkar, Vithal Atmárám	F.G.A.
Pálkhiválá, Jehángier Sorábji	St. X.
Paránjapye, Keshav Bálkrishna	... E.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Mahádev	...F.C.
Paránjapye, Vásudev Káshináth	... D.
Patel, Ardesir Dhanjibhái	St. X.
Patel, Ardesir Sorábji	.. E.
Patel, Chhotálál Bábarbhái	...B.C.
Pathán, Saifuddinkhán Lálkhán	... D.
Patki, Vásudev Raghunáth	F.G.A.
Phadke, Sitárám Mahádev	...F.C.
Phadnis, Subbáji Sheshgir	...F.C.
Phansalkar, Shridhar Raghunáth	...F C.
Phátak, Ganesh Bálkrishna	.. F.C.
Pingle, Mádhavráo Morobá	St. X.
Potdár, Váman Moreshvar	... F.C
Potnis, Raghunáth Bájiráo	... F.C.
Práni, Dattátraya Pándurang	... R.C.
Purveyor, Phirozshah Barjorji	... D.
Rájádhyaksh, Sájbá Yashvant	F.G.A.
Rátánjankar, Náráyan Govind	... E.
Rele, Chintámani Atmárám	... E.
Rindáni, Dolatrám Motirám	... E.
Sapre, Rájárám Sadáshiv	F.G.A.
Saraiyá, Motilál Vithaldás	F.G.A.
Sardesái, Govind Sakhárám	...F.C.
Sardesái, Shrinivás Bhikáji	... D.
Sáthe, Náráyan Nilkanth	... D.
Sethná, Hormasji Mervánji	St. X.
Sethná, Phiroz Kharshedji	St. X.
Shringárpure, Khanderáo Mádhavráo	...G.C.

Shuklá, Jivanlál Mohanlál ... ...G.C.
Shuklá, Venisharkar Reváshankar ... ... B.C.
Sontake, Datto Dámodar .. ..R.C.
Sukhadválá, Phirozsháh Mancherji ... ... St. X.
Sukhiá, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái ... ... D.
Talkar, Daniel Moses .. .. F.G.A.
Tarkhad, Dnyaneshvar Atmárám ... ... St X.
Thákore, Balvantrái Kallıánrái ... ...S.C.
Tilak, Sakhárám Váman .. .. F.C.
Trilokekar, Lakshuman Atmárám ... ... F.G.A.
Trilokekar, Sundar Vishvanáth ... ... F.G.A.
Ugrankar, Rámráo Lakshuman ... ... F.G.A.
Váchá, Jehángier Mancherji ... ... E.
Varde, Dinkar Sakhárám ... ... E.
Varde, Pundlik Gangádhar ... ... St. X.
Velankar, Shrikrishna Gunáji ... ... St. X.
Vinekar, Shántáram Náráyan ... ... E.
Welkar, Vámanráo Shámráo ... ... St. X.
Raghubirsinh Duniásinh ... ... D.

Undergraduates and others who have passed the Second Examination in Medicine.

1885.

First Class.

Patel, Dáyábhái Narottamdás ... ... G.

Second Class (alphabetically arranged).

Bharuchá, Dorábji Hormasji ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Kávasji Pestanji ... ... G.
Chitnis, Gopináth Chintáman ... ... G.
Commissariatválá, Jehángier Kharshedji ... ... G.
Contractor, Ardesir Dhanjisháh ... ... G.
Doctor, Kaikhosru Dhanjisháh .. .. G.
Hyams, Abraham S. ... ... G.
Modi, Edalji Mánikji .. .. G.
Warde, Samuel Thomas Festus .. .. G.
Whitcombe, Ernest Gerald Robert ... ... G.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

1864.

Second Division.

DaCunha, Joseph Gerson... ... ... G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio ... ... G.

1872.

Second Division.

Bennet, Bejanji Pestanji ... ... G.
Coutinho, Joaquim Vicente ... ... G.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ... ... G.

1873.

Second Division.

Khambátá, Hiráji Jehángier ... ... G.

1874.

Second Division.

Alvares, Nicolao Santanna ... ... G.
DaSilva, Pascoal Manoel ... ... G.
Koyáji, Behrámji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Mulán, Sorábji Pálanji ... ... G.

1875.

Second Division.

Dámlá, Edalji Mánikji ... ... G.
DeLima, Jose Turtulliano ... ... G.
Doctor, Hormasji Behrámji ... ... G.
Ghándhi, Dámodardás Dharamdás ... ... G.
Kángá, Jamshedji Kharshedji ... ... G.

1876.

Second Division.

Contractor, Hormasji Navroji ... ... G.
Dastur, Jámásji Sorábji ... ... G.
Forbes, Edalji Behrámji ... ... G.
Hakim, Hormasji Mervánji ... ... G.
Nánávati, Jamnádás Premchand ... ... G.
Pesikáká, Hormasji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Punáválá, Edalji Sorábji ... ... G.

1877.

Second Division.

Hakim, Phirozsháh Mervánji ... ... G.
Modi, Nánábhái Kuvarji ... ... G.

1878.

Second Division.

Colaço, Joseph ... ... G.
Dáruválá, Hormasji Sorábji ... ... G.
Pinto, Diogo John .. .. G.
Sukhiá, Jehángier Kharshedji ... ... G.

1879.

First Division.

Sángle, Davlat Máruti ... ... G.

Second Division.

Abádán, Sorábji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Amariá, Frámji Mánikji .. .. G.
Bábre, Sakhárám Rághobá ... ... G.
Dubásh, Jehángier Bamanji ... ... G.
Fernandez, Ambrozio Feleciano... ... ... G.
Jones, Maurice F. .. .. G.
Luis, Daniel Conceição ... . G.
Sethná, Ardesir Hormasji ... ... G.

1881.

Second Division.

Hall, Robert John Draper ... ... G.
Kharás, Kávasji Jehángier ... ... G.
Pednekar, Krishna Sakhárám ... ... G.

1882.

Second Division.

Anklesariá, Bamansháh Kharshedji ... ... G.
Bhedvár, Pálanji Pestanji ... ... G.
Dastur, Hormasji Behrámji ... ... G.

DeSouza, F. V. Albino	G.
Dhru, Hirálál Máneklál	G.
Faria, Franzoni Antonio	G.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Trimbakráo	G.
Mándviválá, Fakirji Kávasji	G.
Mantri, Dádobá Janárdan	C.
Nivásarkar, Krishnáji Govind	G.
Pereira, Nicholas Francis	G.
Pinto, Viriato João	G.
Trivedi, Mulshankar Dámodardás	G.

1883.

First Division.

Salgar, Vithal Annáji...	G.

Second Division.

DaGama, Mirabeau Laplace Francis...	G.
DeSouza, Joseph	G.
Gonsalves, Gabriel F.	G.
Kámadin, Jamshedji Fardunji	G.
Kápadiá, Fardunji Sorábji	G.
Khambátá, Bápuji Navroji	G.
Mehtá, Sorábji Kharshedji	G.
Mehtá, Vithaldás Narbherám...	G.
Modi, Ratanshâh Mánikji	G.
Mudholkar, Rámchandra Narsinh	G.
Mudliar, Sanmukh Venkatáchelam...	G.
Pandiá, Kapilvantrám Narbherám	G.
*Pochkhánáválá, Behrámji Sorábji	G.
Richardson, Henry William Webbe	G.
Táráchand, Sorábji Kharshedji	G.
Tolat, Chandulál Gulábdás	G.

1884.

(UNDER OLD RULES.)

First Division.

Kalliánválá, Navroji Kávasji...	G.
Másiná, Hormasji Mánikji	G.

* Passed the L.M. and S. Examination of 1885 in the Second Class.

Second Division.

Bakshi, Hormasji Dhanjibhái ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Shápurji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Bhogte, Bápuji Dhondshet ... ... G.
Bisni, Fardunji Nasarvánji ... . G.
Boyce, Kharshedji Pestanji ... ... G.
Dádimáster, Rastamji Ardesir ... ... G.
Dalál, Chunilál Fakirbhái ... ... G.
Diván, Vajerám Sákerrám ... ... G.
Ferreira, F. Xavier ... ... G.
Gilder, Frámji Jivanji ... ... G.
Káne, Káshináth Váman ... ... G.
Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji ... ... G.
Khoté, Dvárkánáth Rámnáth ... ... G.
Kirloskar, Vishnu Rámchandra ... ... G.
Lákdáválá, Navroji Mancherji ... ... G.
Lukmáni, Badrudin Abdulkarim ... ... G.
Mehtá, Pránjivan Jagjivan... ... ... G.
Sirur, Ganpat Annáppá ... ... G.

1885.

First Class (arranged in order of merit).

Bharuchá, Erachji Sheriárji ... ... G.
Málegaumválá, Kharshedji Kávasji ... ... G.
Masáni, Adarji Mernosji, B.A., B.Sc. ... ... G.
Thadani, Mulchand Gangárám ... ... G.
Gándhi, Sorábji Fardunji ... ... G.

Second Class (alphabetically arranged).

Bhándárkar, Prabhákar Rámkrishna ... ... G.
Britto, Alexander ... ... G.
Cámá, Mánikji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Cámá, Nasarvánji Mánikji ... ... G.
Cooper, Ardesir Dosábhái... ... ... G.
Cooper, Rastamji Dorábji ... ... G.
Dadi-Barjor, Hormasji Pestanji ... ... G.
Desái, Chhotálál Harilál ... . G.
Divánji, Chhaganprasád Deviprasád ... ... G.
Divechá, Dhanjibhái Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Doctor, Kharshedji Behrámji ... ... G.
Doctor, Sorábji Kávasji Hormasji... .. .. G.
Dotiválá, Ardesir Mánikji ... ... G.

Dubásh, Sorábji Edalji	G.
Codinho, Louis	G.
Gujaráti, Brijlál Javerilál	G.
Hakim, Mervánji Jamshedji	G.
Kámákáká, Hormasji Pestanji	G.
Khájá, Abdulláh Adam	G.
Láheválá, Mánikji Bápuji	G.
Mehtá, Nagindás Pránjivandás	G.
Mehtá, Shridhar Nityarám	G.
Modi, Sorábji Hormasji	G.
Mullán, Jamshedji Mancherji	G.
Nánji, Ratanji Mancherji	G.
Pátel, Pitámbardás Kuberdás	G.
Pávri, Sorábji Mánikji	G.
Puránik, Balvant Mahádev	G.
Ráná, Behrámji Dádábhái	G.
Rániná, Rustam Nánábhái	G.
Reuben, Benjamin	G.
Sethná, Shávaksháh Ratanji	G.
Sherdiválá, Fardunji Edalji	G.
Surti, Kharshedji Edalji	G.
Tavariá, Hormasji Kuvarji	G.
Thákur, Bálkrishna Govind	G.
Unválá, Rastamji Navroji	G.
Vaid, Mervánji Temulji	G.
Vaishnav, Narottamdás Indraji	G.
Wádiá, Bápuji Rastamji	G.
Waite, Thomas John	G.
*Frámroz Pestanji	G.

1884.

(UNDER NEW RULES.)

Second Class.

Svámi, P. J.	G.

1885.

First Class (arranged in order of merit).

Trilokekar, Vináyak Sokarji	G.
Kánikar, Sakhárám Ganesh	G.
Walke, Annie	G.
Mehtá, Narsinh Trikamji	G.

* Surname not known.

Second Class (alphabetically arranged).

Anjáriá, Ravishankar Ganesh	G.
Broker, Shivdás Parmánand	G.
Dalál, Parshottam Harichand	G.
DeSilva, Diego Manuel	G.
Doctor, Kaikhosru Edalji	G.
Doshi, Jivráj Ghelábhái	G.
Dubásh, Kaikhosru Mánikji	G.
Hathiválá, Abasáli Allibhái	G.
Jacob, S.	G.
Jádhav, Rámchandra Náráyanráo	G.
Kámdin, Dosabhái Hormasji	G.
Kirloskar, Vináyak Gopál	G.
Marshall, Behrámsháh Manchersháh	G.
Merchant, Jagmohandás Chhabildás	G.
Moniz, John	G.
Paránjapye, Balvant Lakshuman	G.
Parmánand, Rámkrishna Náráyan	G.
Rángnekar, Purshottam Vishnu	G.
Sanzgire, Yashvant Mangesh	G.
Sheshádri, Joseph	G.
Shroff, Kávasji Behrámji	G.
Sirvái, Sorábji Rastamji	G.
Voráh, Ranchhoddás Parmánanddás	G.

Bhat, Hari Váman	G.
Billimoriá, Navroji Jamshedji	G.
DeQuadros, Augustus	G.
Deshpánde, Krishnáji Ganesh	G.
Dhairyaván, Bajiráo Krishnaráo	G.
Doctor, Bamanji Behrámji	G.
Doctor, Bápuji Pálanji, B.A., B.Sc.	G.
Doctor, Jehángier Edalji	G.
Dukle, Dámodar Mádhavráo	G.
Gimi, Kaikhosru Mancherji	G.
Jayakar, Ishvarchandra Rámchandra	G.
Karáká, Mánikji Sorábji	G.
Karanjiá, Phirozsháh Navroji	G.
Kirloskar, Vásudev Káshináth	G.
Mandeviá, Rámji Nathubhái	G.
Máne, Lakshuman Ganpat	G.
Mehtá, Dhanjibhái Sorábji	G.
Pávri, Mervánji Erachji	G.
Pilgávkar, Purshottam Rámchandra	G.
Rele, Bálárám Bápuji	G.
Surti, Dinsháh Mervánji	G.

Táráchand, Navroji Mervánji ... ... G.
Vijayakar, Bábáji Bápuji ... . G.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1866.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind ... ... P.E.
Mehtá, Venishankar Govindrám ... . P.E.
Shirgávkar, Báláji Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1869.

Second Division.

Bhat, Moreshvar Náráyan ... . P.E.
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1870.

Second Division.

Gupte, Pándurang Gopál ... ... P.E.
Jámbhekar, Balvant Govind ... ... P.E.
Narimán, Gustádji Dorábji... ... ... P.E.
Támbe, Rámchandra Balvant ... ... P.E.

1871.

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Vináyak Krishna ... ... P.E.
Chavbal, Káshináth Dámodar ... ... P.E.
Mhaiskar, Gopál Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Mulekar, Vishnu Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.
Varlikar, Mahádev Janárdan ... ... P.E.

1872.

First Division.

Macnee, Henry Charles ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Bhándárkar, Ráoji Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Nárgir, Shankar Bisto ... ... P.E.
Whittell, Charles ... ... P.E.

1873.

First Division.

Page, Hastings Montague ... ... P.E.
Párikh, Javerdás Bhogidás ... ... P.E.
Sohoni, Vásudev Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Kolatkar, Sitárám Vásudev ... ... P.E.
Tarkhadkar, Vithal Rághobá ... . P.E.

1874.

Second Division.

Barve, Pándurang Sakhárám ... ... P.E.
Bhosekar, Lakshuman Pándurang .. .. P.E.
Mánde, Venkatesh Bápuráo ... . P.E.
Mehendale, Pándurang Kashináth ... ... P.E.
Oka, Vináyak Anant ... ... P.E.
Thákur, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.

1875.

First Division.

Barve, Náráyan Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Lele, Trimbak Balvant ... ... P.E.
Savage, Thomas ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Bhágvat, Rámchandra Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Joshi, Anáji Anant .. .. P.E.
Káthavaté, Narhar Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Mehtá, Lallubhái Govandás ... ... P.E.

1876.

First Division.

Cousens, Henry ... ... P.E.
Deshpánde, Sitárám Keshav ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Hemson, Reginald John ... . P.E.
Párkhe, Eknáth Yashvant ... ... P.E.

1877.

Pass.

Chelá, Chunilál Khubchand ... . P.E.
Dalál, Pránjivan Parbhudás ... . P.E.
Majmudár, Dipakrám Navnitrám .. .. P.E.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji ... . P.E.

1878.

Pass.

Ashirkar, Lakshuman Mahipat ... ... P.E.
Lohár, Máruti Hari ... . P.E.
Mádan, Edalji Hormasji ... ... P.E.
Thatte, Bhálchandra Chintáman ... ... P.E.

1879.

First Class.

Hatyangdikar, Santáppá Santáyá ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Desái, Khusháldás Revádás... ... ... P.E.
Gidváni, Ayedás Izatrám ... ... P.E.
O'Sullivan, James John ... ... P E.

Pass.

Bhaválkar, Balvant Keshav ... ... P.E.
Dhurandhar, Rámchandra Vishvanáth ... ... P.E.
Shirurkar, Shántmurti Annáppá ... ... P.E.
Tádiválá, Ardesir Hormasji ... ... P.E.
Tipnis, Ganesh Khanderáo... ... ... P.E.

1880.

Second Class.

*Gokhale, Gangádhar Sadáshiv ... ... C.Sc.
Mansukháni, Hemandás Tejumal ... ... C Sc.
Patel, Ardesir Kávasji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Abhyánkar, Pándurang Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Abhyánkar, Váman Vishnu... ... ... C.Sc.
Apte, Gangádhar Ballál ... ... C.Sc.
Carvalho, Rudolph ... ... C.Sc.
Dastur, Peshutan Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Deshpánde, Balvant Ganesh ... ... C.Sc.
Divechá, Vanmáli Mulji ... ... C.Sc.

* Passed the L. C. E. Examination of 1885 in the Second Class.

1881.

Second Class.

Anandatirtha Ráo, Mádhav Ráo ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Narso Govind... ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Billimoriá, Jehángier Mancherji ... ... C.Sc.
Sátáráválá, Nánábhái Dádábhái ... ... C.Sc.

1882.

Pass.

Budhbhatti, Keshavji Shámji ... ... C.Sc.
Dhekne, Káshináth Dámodar ... ... C.Sc.
Kirtane, Bhagvant Sakhárám ... ... C.Sc.
Párekh, Bechardás Chhaganlál ... ... C.Sc.

1883.

Second Class.

* Dhume, Bálkrishna Váman ... ... C.Sc.
* Dole, Mahádev Yashvant ... . C.Sc.
Mhaskar, Mánkeshvar Gopál ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Challáváru, Rámayá Sambhayá ... ... C.Sc.
Jálnápurkar, Vináyak Rámchandra ... ... C.Sc.
Kinkhábválá, Chhaganlál Govindlál ... ... C.Sc.
Mehtá, Gokaldás Rájpál ... ... C.Sc.
Oza, Ratishankar Girjáshankar ... . C.Sc.

1884.

First Class.

Karpur, Shrinivásráo S. ... ... C.Sc.
Wágle, Krishnáji Balvant ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bindiganule, Bangalore Garudáchárya ... ... C.Sc.
Baptista, Joseph ... ... C.Sc.
Chitalé, Vithal Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Dalál, Bhagvándás, Harkisandás ... ... C.Sc.

* Passed the L. C. E., Examination of 1885 in the Second Class

Deshpánde, Dámodar P. ... ... C.Sc.
Grogan, H. J. L. ... ... C.Sc.
Nagarkar, Lakshuman Dáji ... ... C.Sc.
Nerurkar, Báburáo Yashvant ... ... C.Sc.
Patel, Chhotálál Káshibhái ... ... C.Sc.
Robinson, A. C. ... ... C.Sc.
Tudball, C. ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Nonaminákar, Venkatarám Rámasvámi Ayengar ... C.Sc.
Badhe, Jagannáth Ganesh ... ... C.Sc.
Bhágvat, Shivrám Káshináth ... ... C.Sc.
Edavanakar, Lakshuman Vithobá ... ... C.Sc.
Gadre, Ganesh Váman ... ... C.Sc.
Junre, Govind Ganesh ... ... C.Sc.
Kulkarni, Appáji Rámchandra ... ... C.Sc.
Lele, Hari Vishnu .. .. C.Sc.
Maráthe, Govind Krishna ... ... C.Sc.
Navaratna, Rámráo ... ... C.Sc.
Ponnappá, Kongatti ... ... C.Sc.
Sáthe, Balkrishna Moreshvar ... ... C.Sc.

1885.

First Class.

Chikabulapur, Subráo ... ... C Sc.
Hoságrahar, Ramannah ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Gazanur, Náráyanráo ... ... C.Sc.
Kanakanahully, Krishna Aiyangar ... ... C.Sc.
Kulkarni, Rámchandra Shrinivás ... ... C.Sc.
Mhátre, Atmárám Náráyan ... ... C.Sc.
Shanghání, Keshavlál Sakhidás ... ... C.Sc.
Shrinivásáchár, C. ... ... C.Sc.
Vichâre, Dájiráo Amritráo ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Athavale, Hari Anant ... ... C.Sc.
Chaván, Manirám Rupsing ... ... C.Sc.
Davé, Keshavji Gopálji ... ... C.Sc.
Elijah, Shaloam ... ... C.Sc.
Mudliar, A. S. M. ... ... C.Sc.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1885.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools
1	Deshpánde, Keshav Ganesh	R.
2	Dhruva, A nandashankar Bápubhái	A.
3	Herlekar, Ganesh Bhaváuráo	R.
4	Gupte, Dattátraya Khanderáo	E.E.&R M
5	Ambekar, Vásudev Vithal	B. S.
6	Dalál, Barjorji Jamshedji	P. T.
7	Patel, Prágji Mathurbhái	N.
8	Majmundár, Trikamrái Ishvarrái	A.
9	Barve, Káshináth Chimanráo	B. S.
10	Javeri, Manilál Bhagubhái	A.
11	Cámá, Nasarvánji Mancherji	F.
12	Mahájan, Vináyak Bápuji	B.E.&R.M
13	Joshi, Váman Ganesh	P.
14	Mehtá, Mulji Kapurchand	Kát.
15	Desái, Nandalál Bhogilál...	N.
16	Pátankar, Nilkant Pándurang	P. E.
	Sháh, Vrijlál Nathubhái	A.
18	Deshpánde, Náráyan Sitárám	P. E.
19	Dukle, Govind Mádhavráo	St. M.
20	Pandiá, Chhabilánand Harinand	Su.
	Sháh, Dáyábhái Hakamchand	A.
22	Párekh, Harilál Bhogilál	N.
23	Rájádhyksha, Sakhárám Vishvanáth	F. G. A.
24	Jivrájjáni, Ranchhod Náráyanji	Kát.
25	Bapty, Louie	P. T.
	Dubal, Mulji Lálji...	Kát.
27	Rege, Shrirám Balvant	P. T.
28	Kále, Ráoji Rámchandra...	P.
	Karamchandáni, Varialsing Nihálsing	H.
	Sháh, Mulchand Asháram	A.
31	Narvane, Náráyan Anant	P.
32	Khedkar, Dinánáth Nárobá	Ah.
33	Pereira, Joseph	St. M.
34	Dodihálkar, Krishnáji Annáji	R.
35	Potdár, Krishnáji Venkatesh	B.
	Solomon, Ezekiel	Sc.
37	Purohit, Váman Mahádev	F. G. A.
38	Párikh, Jethálál Motilál	A.
39	Maru, Mohanlál Jatáshankar	N. W.
	Richardson, Ellen May	St M. P.
41	Javeri, Nathubhái Sákalchand	Ah.M&P.T

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
42	Mehtá, Jamnádás Fatechand	A.
43	Patel, Chhotálál Lallubhái	Su.
44	Shukla, Navalshankar Narsinh	Bk.
45	Ezechiel, Joseph Aloysius	St. V.
46	Dádáchanji, Phirozsháh Kershásji	B. S.
47	Desái, Chandulál Lakshumilál	A.& P.T.
48	Mehtá, Jekisan Vallabhdás	B. S.
	Sanjáná, Phirozsháh Edalji	P. & A.
50	Parab, Krishná Anant	R. M.
51	Sháh, Maganlál Ráyachand	N.
52	Pádgávkar, Krishnaráo Báburáo	Sav.
53	Kankodiválá, Chandulál Dáyábhái	St. M.
54	Dávar, Edalji Frámji	F.
55	Kelkar, Mahádev Chintáman	M.
56	Gokhale, Nilkanth Venkatesh	Dh.
57	Aváshiá, Motilál Trikamji	Bk.
	Patel, Shivábhái Motibhái	P. T.
59	Deshpánde, Anant Lakshuman	P. M.
60	Stratton, Edith	C. G. S
61	Conway, William Thomas	Bis.
	Bardi, Dosábhái Mánikji	E. S.
	Dhavalé, Ganesh Vináyak	P. E.
64	Mehtá, Mohanlál Kikábhái	A.
65	Fernandes, Sebastian	St.P.K.
	Divátiá, Mukandrái Ishvarrái	A.
67	Baxter, Mervánji Rastamji	B. Pro.
	Desái, Pránshankar Lallubhái	A.
69	Karmájválá, Anurái Vithalrái	A.
	Motiválá, Phirozsháh Bhikáji	Bh.
	Nánávati, Náráyandás Dáyábhái	B. S.
72	Couto, Francis H.	St.M.
73	Uranválá, Phirozsháh Sorábji	F.
74	* Anna P. Ganesh	St.P.
	Bápat, Nágesh Jiváji	P.T.
	Thákar, Parmánand Vithaldás	Bh.
77	Motláni, Gani Arbi	Kát.
78	Vakil, Meherbái Ardesir...	P. T.
79	Sant, Mádhav Bápáji	N.S.
80	Dave, Kamláshankar Táráshankar	Su.
	Goldsmith, Chunilál Jivrám	N.& P.T
82	Patel, Sámal Lallubhái	N.
83	Lákhiá, Trikamlál Pránjivanrám	A.
84	Kirloskar, Dhondo Pándurang	Dh.

* Surname not known.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
65	Deshmukh, Káshináth Sitárám	Dhu
	Mehtá, Hirálál Mojilál	N
	Valladares, Diogo J.	St. M
88	Cámá, FrámjiMánikji	B. Pro.
	Joglekar, Vithal Parshurám	Rat.
90	Engineer, Tribhovandás Káhándás	Su.
91	Vartak, Vishnu Náráyan...	P.
92	Apte, Sadáshiv Vináyak	E. S.
	Fanse, Vináyak Báburáo	Sir C.
	Tudball, Helen	F. F.
95	Desái, Koshavrám Rudarji	St. M.
96	Desái, Rámdat Vithobá	E. S.
	Ghadiáli, Behrámji Hormasji	N. J.
98	Dhume, Bálkrishna Mangesh	K.
	Hakim, Ardesir Dosábhái	Su.
	Patil, Vishnu Vishvanáth	F G. A.
101	Dracott, Henry D.	Bis.
	Kotháválá, Ardesir Rastamji	A.
	Mobedji, Ardesir Rastamji	E.S.
104	Paránjapye, Gangádhar Bálkrishna	N.E.
	Purandhare, Mahádev Rámchandra	E.S.
106	Sáthé, Purshottam Krishna	P.
107	Craze, Ernest W. J.	Sc.
	Mahiskar, Trimbak Shiváji	M.
	O'Neil, Agnes	St. P. G.
	Velankar, Lakshuman Dinkar	B.E.&R.M.
111	Sane, Dámodar Moreshvar	S.
	Tinná, Khusháldás Dharmadás	N. J.
113	Nerurkar, Dattátraya Nilkanth...	Sav.
	Paymaster,Rastamji Barjorji	F.
115	Durge, Bálkrishna Bháiji	Am.
	Parádkar, Dinkar Krishna	E. S.
	Soman, Rámchandra Ganesh	B. S.
	Vakil, Dorábji Fardunji	P. & A.
119	Chaván, Vithal Pándurang	Sav.
	Sabnis, Krishnaráo Rámchandra	Sav.
	Betigiri, Rámchandra Venkatesh	Dh. & P. T.
121	Bhat, Jamietrám Kuberrám	F.
	Hodiválá, Manchershah Sorábshah	P. T.
	Thomas, Edwin	C. B. S.
	Wágle, Bhaváníshankar Subráo...	K.
126	Telagu, Lakshuman Jenuji	P.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
		Dh.
127	Huligolkar, Lakshuman Bhujangráo	B. S.
	Joglekar, Govind Vishvanáth	P.
	Limaye, Dattátraya Rámchandra	N. E.
130	Bivalkar, Vásudev Raghunáth	Ak&P N.E.
	Dánge, Shankar Náráyan...	FG A&P
132	Bámji, Phirozsháh Kávasji	Sav.
133	Parulekar, Vishnu Náráyan	E. S.
134	Manerikar, Govind Sadáshiv	Rat.
135	Rege, Jagannáth Bháskar	Sir C.
136	Dabbá, Purshottam Jamnádás	Su.
	Dalál, Motilál Nagindás	P.
	Kaduskar, Vásudev Ganesh	B.S.
139	Sitásiá, Mánilál Chunilál...	Bh.
140	Dave, Jivanrám Lakshumirám	Dh.
	Karagudri, Náráyan Gurunáth	E. S.
142	Gorválá, Jehángier Bejanji	N. J.
	Ojhá, Tulsidás Chaturbhuj	N. W.
144	Anjáriá, Narsing Reváshankar	Dh.
	Hoskot, Náráyan Bhujang	P. T.
146	Patel, Lakhábhái Bhulábhái	P. T.
	Sháh, Keshavlál Tokardás	Sav.
148	Ghotage, Vithal Sitárám	Su.
	Sheláválá, Lallubhái Uttamrám	Sir J.
	Engineer, Ardesir Dinsháhji	F.
150	Mistri, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái	R. M.
	Shindhe, Dayárám Keshav	St. M.
	Unválá, Kaikhosru Rastamji	Sho.
154	Chandávarkar, Padmanábh Gopál	Sho.
	Ratnákar, Lakshmikánth Balvant	G. A.
156	Rozare, Stanislaus	St. M.
	Stratton, Frederic Bidmead	C. B. S.
158	Váchá, Kaikhosru Dinsháh	B. Pro.
159	Cámá, Freany	C. G. S.
	Limaye, Náráyan Hari	N. W.
161	Bhat, Amritrám Keshavrám	Su. M.
162	Bháchech, Bápubhái Manirám	Ah. M.
	Háte, Vináyak Nánábhái...	B. S.
	Mhaskar, Krishnáji Vishvanáth...	N. S.
	Patel, Maganlál Ranchhodlál	A.
166	Limaye, Náráyan Váman	B. S.
167	DeCosta, Thomas Becket Emede	N. J.
	Gándhi, Chunilál Bápuji	N & P. T.
	Náyapalli, Shrinivás Krishnaráo	F. G. A.
170	Phadke, Sadáshiv Ganesh	F. G. A.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Ingle, Frederic Arthur	C. B. S.
171	Kále, Vishnu Rámchandra	N. E.
	Kumta, Subráo Nágappá	Dh.
	Magol, Mánikji Pestanji	N.
	Kináriválá, Dáyábhái Raghunáthdás	Su.M.
175	Limaye, Sadáshiv Pándurang	N. E.
	Meisheri, Lakhmichand Tejpál	St. M.
	Sháh, Dayábhái Javerdás	A.
179	Korde, Lakshuman Bápuji	E. S.
	Kulkarni, Lakshuman Sadáshiv...	R.
181	Sháh, Trikamlál Chhaganlál	P. T.
	Kantháriákar, Bholánáth Trikamlál	P. T.
182	Saraiyá, Hirálál Dharamdás	Su.
	Varde, Náráyan Rámchandra	N E.&P.T.
	Joshi, Váman Bálkrishna	R. M.
185	Kantháriá, Hakumatrái Chhotálál	N.
	Thudáni, Uttamchand Gangárám	H.
	Bhat, Rájárám Rámshankar	E. S.
188	Hattángdikar, Gopál Krishnánand	St. M.
	Shroff, Chunilál Chhaganchand	Su.
191	Sanzgiri, Rámráo Bháu	E.S.
	Dhulekar, Dinkar Keshav	A.
192	Javeri, Krishnalál Mohanlál	Bh.
	Joshi, Rámchandra Vishnu	R.
	Adhav, Dámodar Bahirobá	Ah. M.S.
	Desái, Kharshedji Rastamji	Sir C.
195	Gotlá, Frámji Shápurji	F.
	Mehta, Shankarbhái Hirábhái	N. & P. T.
	Vediádave, Kánji Mávji	P. T.
	Wálde, Bálkrishna Sakhárám	F.G.A.
201	Váchá, Ardesir Mancherji	F.
202	Betigiri, Jiváji Hanmantráo	Dh.
	Náralkar, Ganesh Bháskar	S.
204	Pimparkar, Annáji Rámchandra	Ak.
205	DaCunha, Claudianus Joseph	P.T.
	Rabade, Krishnáji Gopál	P. & P. T.
	Nánávati, Motilál Chunilál	A. & P. T.
207	Párekh, Hirálál Maganlál	P.T.
	Sapre, Govind Somnáth	Rat.
210	Anthiá, Govindji Mávji	Kát.
	Desái, Jayachand Rugnáthji	P. T.
212	Dande, Padmanábh Ráoji	Am.
	Pofale, Udhav Hari	Am.
	Sávarkar, Dinkar Shankar	Sho.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
215	Dave, Manilál Ranchhodlál	Ah. M.
	Gazdar, Jamshedji Nasarvánji	Sir. J.
	Nátekar, Moreshvar Pándurang	Dhu.
218	Ambekar, Krishnáji Lakshuman	Rat.
	Engineer, Jehángier Phirozsháh	B. Pro.
220	Desái, Lallubhái Pránubhái	Su.
	Gavánde, Náráyan Mahádev	N. S.
	Sheth, Bháilál Babardás	B. S.
	Telang, Mangesh Govind	K.
224	Baniá, Shankar Dálayá	P. T.
	Kher, Gangádhar Mahádev	P.
	Minválá, Jijibhái Mervánji	N. J.
227	Deshmukh, Rámchandra Ganesh	Ah. M.
	Johore, Sakhárám Trimbak	Dhu.
229	Deshpánde, Náráyan Balvant	B.
	Reshamválá, Umedchand Premchand	E. S.
	Shurpali, Bhimáji Narsinh	Dh.
232	Advání, Himatsing Khemsing	H & N. J.
	Alimchandáni, Bulchand Dayárám	H.
	Atre, Moro Gangádhar	P. N.
	Athalye, Vithal Jatádhar	P. T.
	Mehtá, Kuvarji Devji	E. S.
237	Pendse, Bháskar Raghunáth	P. N.
238	Bhor, Náná Náráyan	P. N.
	Panthaki, Homji Dinsháh	F.
	Salvi, Nilkanth Subhanráo	Rat.
	Thánki, Ratanrám Amritrám	Br.
	Tooth, John E.	Bis.
243	Desái, Sorábji Dosábhái	E. S.
	Kámat, Náráyan Subráo	K.
	Vakil, Ratánbái Ardesir	P. T.
246	Angade, Kállápá Shiváppá	Dh.
	DeSaldanha, Frank Anthony	P. T.
	Dhekne, Yashvant Lakshuman	P.
249	Gámi, Náráyandás Kálidás	Kát.
	Nátu, Gopál Káshináth	P.
251	Desái, Krishnaráo Venkobá	E. S.
	Goundi, Gopál Chhotirám	P. M.
	Oka, Vináyak Sáválárám	Am.
254	Damri, Ratanshah Bejanji	Kát.
	Marzbán, Kekobád Behrámji	F.
	Mirchandáni, Motirám Udhárám	N. J.
	Tyabji, Alli Najmudin	St. M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Parikh, Malukchand Anopchand	B. S.
258	Rele, Hari Parshurám	E. S.
	Rozario, A. C.	St. M.
	Hornhalli, Subáji Shrinivás	Dh.& P. T.
261	Joshipará, Manirái Trikamrái	Bk.
	Mehtá, Vrijlál Purshottam	Kát.
	Dhase, Dhondo Atmárám	Ah.
	Inlá, Bálárám Rájanná	E. S.
264	Kulkarni, Govind Anant	S.
	Kuvaráni, Lallu Karsandás	Kat.
	Raval, Chhotálál Dáyáshankar	P. T.
	Vakilná, Ratilál Motirám	Su.
270	Joshi, Datto Govind	M.
	Sathe, Pándurang Lakshuman	St. M.
272	D'Emden, George H.	Bis.
	Horne, Mary	G.K.
274	Barve, Rámchandra Náráyan	N. E.
	Thakár, Mártand Balvant	N. E.
	Desái, Rastamji Jamshedji	Sir C.
	Gharat, Náráyan Krishna	G. A.
276	Mayekar, Harichandra Vithobá	F.G.A.
	Parchure, Hari Ballál	N. E.
	Thákar, Pránjivan Udhavji	Bh.
	Desái, Kuvarrái Prágji	A.
281	Divádkar, Shantárám Vishvanáth	St.M.
	Gazdar, Dádábhái Rastamji	F.
	Horá, Nágárdás Rupji	P. T.
285	Svádi, Anant Vishveshvar	Dh.
286	Dikshit, Venishankar Ganpatishankar ...	P. T.
287	Gurjar, Makund Bálkrishna	Ak.
	Anklesariá, Jehángier Temuras	F.
	Dáliá, Chunilál Gulábchand	Su.
	Ghángurde, Lakshuman Vishnu	E. S.
288	Mehtá, Ranchhod Dhirajlál	Su.
	Mone, Shántárám Morobá	E. S.
	Rege, Rangnáth Rámchandra	Sho.
	Taláti, Narottamdás Bhogilál	N. &. P.T.
	Bhide, Rámchandra Káshináth	N. E.
295	Dordi, Rastamji Navroji	Sir J.
	Kadkol, Shrinivás Keshav	Dh.
	Ráje, Náráyan Mahádev	B. T.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Mobedji, Dosábhái Rastamji	E. S.
	Petit, Pestanji Kávasji	B. Pro.
299	Ránáde, Shankar Gangádhar	Ah.
	Shidore, Gopál Bábáji	G. A.
	Shroff, Bejanji Sorábji	E. S.
	Bátliválá, Hormasji Dinsháh	B. Pro.
304	Merchant, Varjivandás Dámodardás	P. T.
	Sabnis, Jagannáth Vishnu	Sáv.
	Bhat, Kálidás Mulchandra	F. G. A.
	Bhat, Manishankar Govarishankar	Bh.
307	Bháve, Atmárám Narso	Rat.
	Sheth, Mohanlál Lallubhái	Ah. M.
	Vyás, Bháishankar Jayashankar	B. S.
312	Káne, Hari Vináyak	N. E.
	Nátu, Vásudev Bháu	B. P.
314	Ráná, Chhelshankar Dulerái	P. T.
	Sakhráni, Krishnachand Válirám	N. J.
	Dalton, William F. H.	Ah. M.S.
316	Paránjapye, Anant Krishna	N. E.
	Watchmaker, Bápuji Mánikji	B. Pro.
	Bhide, Bháskar Váman	N. E.
319	Merchant, Mulji Khatáv...	E. S.
	Sháh, Nánálál Bhagvándás	P. T.
	Deshmukh, Ganpat Krishna	Am.
	Divechá, Mervánji Sorábji	B. Pro.
322	Jhánjiáni, Gidumal Avatrái	N. J.
	Malihali, Rango Krishna...	B.
	Panthaki, Hormasji Kekobád	F.
	Vakháriá, Bamanshán Rastamji	Br.
	Bhavanáni, Pohumal Bakasrái	H.
	Mistri, Dinsháh Dádábhái	B. Pro.
328	Sháh, Dáyábhái Nathubhái	A.
	Shivdásáni, Jethánand Choitrám	H.
	Távernválá, Manchersháh Sorábji	E. S.
333	Mehtá, Amritlál Jadurám	F.
	Sáthaye, Vishnu Vináyak	P. & P. T.
	Dev, Ganpat Bápu	F. G. A.
335	Diváni, Dhanuprasád Deviprasád	P. T.
	Gánlá, Lakshuman Narsáppá	P.
	Mahádeviá, Chunilál Jayachand	P. T.
	Shintre, Narhar Moreshvar	F. G. A.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Barrett, Pascal	St. M.
	Deshpánde, Rámchandra Shivrám	S.
	Harpanhalli, Mádhav Rámchandra	B. M.
340	Nádkarni, Mangesh Santáppá	N. E.
	Patel, Bhikhá Ishvardás	P. T.
	Sapre, Gangádhar Anant	B. S.
	Sohoni, Rámkrishna Shridhar	R.
347	Kaikhosru, Sorábji Rastamji	St. M.
	Trivedi, Krishnalál Keshavlál	E. S. & Su. M.
	Bharuchá, Bamanji Fardunji	Br.
	Damri, Hormashàh Shápurji	Su. M.
349	Khambátá, Jehángier Kávasji	N. J,
	Mehtá, Chhotálál Purshottam	P. T.
	Pávaskar, Vishnu Gopál	Rat.
354	Chaván, Mátádinsing Bhavánising	B. S.
	Angadhal, Siddangavdá Lingangavdá... ...	Dh.
	Broker, Mádhavji Virji	E. S.
355	Gámudiá, Behrám Navroji	E. S.
	Párekh, Amritlál Virpál...	Kát.
	Sarjoshi, Shankar Náráyan	B.
360	Ghàte, Mahádev Ganesh...	B. S.
361	Faulconer, Edwin Abraham	P. T. & Bis.
	Panchkutiá, Lálchand Gagal	P. T.
	Abhyánkar, Hari Krishnáji	Ah. M.
	Gokhale, Vishnu Gangádhar	N. E.
363	Patel, Dorábji Pálanji	P.
	Ránáde, Sávalarám Balvant	N. E.
	Ráo, Dhondu Vináyak	P. T.
	Challá, Phirozsháh Mancherji	B. Pro
	Jasáválá, Frámji Kharshedji	F.
368	Oka, Vásudev Káshináth	N. E.
	Pandiá, Purshottam Girjáshankar	Ah. M.
	Wádiá, Hormasji Nasarvánji	B. Pro.
373	Gádgil, Mahádev Keshav	N. E.
	Phanse, Yashvant Khanderáo	E. S.
	Náik, Lakshuman Bálkrishna	E. S.
	Oka, Prabhákar Káshináth	E. S.
375	Págnis, Pándurang Dattáji	Sáv.
	Rámchandáni, Satrámdás Mushtakrám ...	H.
	Rukhá, Náráyan Valabhvarmá	E. S.
	Wádiá, Mánikji Nasarvánji	F.
	Kápadiá, Phirozsháh Ratanji	F.
381	Márker, Hirjibhái Frámji	Sir J.
	Naidu, Krishnasvámi Sheshayá	P. T.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
384	Apte, Vináyak Ganesh	N. E.
	Counsell, Thomas Mendell	Sc.
	Dave, Manishankar Umiáshankar	P. T.
	DeMello, John Gabriel	St. M.
388	Limaye, Narhar Bhagvant	N. E.
389	Akut, Vásudev Bápu	Su. M.
	Desai, Ranchhodji Khandubhái	Sir J.
	Doctor, Nasarvánji Barjorji	St. M.
	Fernandes, Peter Anthony	B. S.
	Gupte, Dámodar Mahádev	P. T.
	Kirloskar, Shámbhu Rangnáth...	F.
	RastamFrám, Rastam Pestanji...	Ch.
	Surveyor, Navroji Nasarvánji	B. Pro.
	Tabak, Mervánji Mánikji	Ah. M.
398	Athavale, Bápu Náráyan	Sh.
	Balani, Rochaldás Fatechand	Ak.
	Shekdár, Keshav Náráyan	Rat.
401	Dhavle, Gopál Vithal	B. S.
	Hátálkar, Shámráo Anandráo	E. S.
	Kehimkar, Moses Aaron...	Su.
404	Mehtá, Thákorlál Hirálál	F.
	Panday, Mánikji Dádábhái	Sir J.
	Sabjá, Jamshedji Edalji	Kát.
	Thákar, Jatáshankar Pránjivan...	B.
408	Athavle, Krishnáji Ganesh	R.
	Chavkinis, Vishnu Krishna	P. T.
	Patvardhan, Datto Rámchandra	R.
411	Maráthe, Sadáshiv Keshav	R.
	Panditráo, Rámchandra Bábáchárya	Bh.
413	Badeká, Dáhyálál Harjivandás...	P. T.
	Desái, Shivprasád Ajitrái	Dhu.
	Jakátdár, Sakhárám Hari	N. & P. T.
	Pandiá, Pitámbar Lakshmirám...	N.
	Párakh, Bápulál Jethábhái	N. E.
	Soman, Krishnáji Lakshuman	P. T.
	Soman, Mádhav Sadáshiv	N. E.
420	Bhágvat, Anant Bálkrishna	A.
	Joshi, Govind Vithal	Rat.
	Maráthe, Mahádev Sakhárám	E. S.
	Nárielválá, Bápuji Pestanji	E.S.
	Vásudev, Keshav Krishnáji	N.
425	Párekh, Harkisandás Manchárám	
	Trivedi, Mangal Dájibhái	

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Joshi, Dadábhái Sorábji...	Su.
427	Maráthe, Váman Dámodar	F. G. A.
	Panji, Thákurdás Jamnádás	P. T.
	Sohoni, Purshottam Mahádev	N. S.
	Damri, Phirozsháh Pálanji	Kát.
	Dotiválá, Ardesir Kharshedji	N. J.
431	Kále, Náráyan Sakhárám	S.
	Mansukháni, Navalrái Náráyandás	N. J.
	Rozario, Robert	St. M.
	Unadkát, Ranchhod Virji	P. T.
	Motváni, Nichaldás Giánchand...	Sh.
437	Patvári, Chhaganlál Sámaldás	F.
	Wádiá, Dosábhái Rastamji	B. Pro.
	Bháká, Mervánji Pestanji	St. M.
	Contractor, Dinsháh Barjorji	B. Pro.
440	Mudebihalkar, Bápuji Gururáo...	P. T.
	Párikh, Kasalchand Savchand	Kát.
	Richardson, Amy...	St. M.P.
445	Bilimoriá, Dosábhái Dhanjibhái	Ch.
	Mangrulkar, Bálkrishna Rangnáth	Ah.
	Blunt, William	V.
	Gokhale, Vishnu Ganpatráo	P. N.
	Kothári, Chunilál Máneklál	P. T.
	Mehtá, Kanaylál Anantrái	B. S.
447	Pátankar, Gopál Krishna	B. T.
	Patel, Lálbhái Dáyábhái	N. & P.T.
	Ránáde, Lakshuman Vaijanáth	Ah. M. S.
	Sunthankar, Rango Vithal	B.
	Vaidya, Dhirajrám Pránshankar	B. S.
	Pandit, Govind Mahádev	Rat.
456	Pradhán, Keshav Vináyak	Rat.
	Redkar, Krishnáji Sitárám	B.
	Tikekar, Dattátraya Ganesh	R.
	Ráleráskar, Krishnáji Pandharináth	Sho.
460	Támboli, Jehángier Bhikáji	Sir C.
	Vakil, Frámji Ardesir	F.
	Agá, Dorábji Dinsháh	Sir J.
463	Chavak, Ganesh Krishna	P. T.
	Ketkar, Rangnáth Mahádev	N. E.
	Mehtá, Parshurám Harsukhrám	Su. M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Bahádurji, Dorábji Nasarvánji...	St. M.
	Bhide, Keshav Vithal	P.
	Doctor, Harkisandás Bháichand	P. T.
	Mehtá, Hoshangji Dinsháh	Ah. M.
467	Pitre, Rámchandra Bálkrishna	B. M.
	Purandare, Lakshuman Govind...	P.
	Surti, Dosábhái Edalji	Ch.
	Vasávádá, Harilál Sadáshankar	B. K.
	Vyás, Manishankar Narottam	Ah. M.
	Anklesariá, Bamanji Navroji	Br.
476	Nátu, Ganesh Janárdan	Am.
	Patvardhan, Dinkar Ganesh	E. S.
	Wádiá, Ardesir Frámji	B. Pro.
	Kaluskar, Narhar Sadáshiv	P. N.
480	Merchant, Keshavlál Harjivan...	B. H & P. T.
	Pradhán, Náráyan Vithal	P. T.
	Vorá, Máneklál Udenáth	P. T.
	Mullná, Mánikji Mervánji	F. & P. T
	Párkhe, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth	M.
484	Phátak, Parshurám Váman	P.
	Sheikh, Jáffer Mahamad...	S.
	Taláti, Dinsháh Sorábji	E. S.
	Wádiá, Nánábhái Ratanji	B. Pro.
	Dalál, Ratanji Dinsháh	E. S.
	Goghári, Motishankar Udeshankar	Ah. M. & P. T.
490	Mullná, Rastamji Fardunji	Sir J.
	Thigale, Vásudev Dhondo	G. A.
	Tillu, Raghunáth Vináyak	B. S.
	Wágh, Subráo Vaikunth	K.
496	Chinái, Dhanjisháh Frámji	Su. M.
	Gokhale, Hari Rámchandra	N. E.
	Bhandivád, Gopál Bhimráo	B.
	Savang, Makund Bálkrishna	P. T.
	Shukla, Vághji Vallabhji	Alf. B.
498	Sindiá, Jethojiráo Venkatráo	F. G. A. & P. T.
	Tilak, Govind Krishna	P.
	Timble, Bhái Bábulji	St. M.
	Malebinur, Venkatesh Gurráo	Dh.
504	Shaháni, Hothchand Partábrái...	Sh.
	Thákar, Girjáshankar Ranchhodlál	N.
	Gurjar, Náráyan Bábá	P. T.
507	Phansé, Gopál Dhonddev	P. T.
	Sanjáná, Rastamji Kharshedji	E. S.
	Sáthe, Govind Mahádev	M.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Dátárkar, Náráyan Tirmalráo	B.
	Goge, Lakshuman Bagáji	P. N.
511	Kasbekar, Gopál Lakshuman	N. E.
	Kulkarni, Raghunáth Narsinh	S. E.
	Mansukháni, Manghanmal Tahilrám	H.
	Telang, Narsing Shivji	P. T.
	Baman-Behrám, Jehángier Bamanji	F.
	Bijápurkar, Krishnáji Rámchandra	B.
	Dádhe, Rámchandra Bandobá	S.
517	Ozá, Nánábhái Valamji	P. T.
	Pándiá, Keshavlál Lakshmishankar	E. S.
	Patel, Bháilál Narsibhái...	N.
	Sáthe, Vináyak Hari	R.
	Vaidya, Váman Ganesh	R.
	Hirjikharshedná, Kharshedji Dorábji	F.
525	Nerurkar, Náráyan Sitárám	E. S.
	Shroff, Maganlál Láldás	F.G.A.
	Vasváni, Jesárám Morusing	Sh.
	Bhágvat, Hari Bálkrishna	N. E.
	Bháve, Govind Sambhuráo	P.
	Kutár, Mánikji Mancherji	Sir J.
529	Nánávati, Khemchand Jamnádás	Ah.M.
	Sháh, Lallubhái Hargovandás	N.
	Shroff, Jagmohandás Tribhuvandás	E. S.
	Thákar, Tulsidás Rámji	F.
	Umarvádiá, Lálbhái Ambárám	Su.
	Baman-Behrám, Kávasji Bamanji	F.
	Gokhale, Vináyak Vishnu	P. T.
537	Mungi, Lakshuman Atmárám	P. T.
	Ozá, Gavrishankar Hiráchand	E. S.
	Thosar, Parshurám Hari	N. E.
	Desái, Bhavánilál Máneklál	P. T.
	Deshpánde, Bábáji Parashurám	P. T.
	Gándhi, Vasant Raghunáth	E. S.
542	Kálvit, Dáji Chimnáji	Dhu.
	Parádkar, Lakshuman Anant	B. M.
	Prabhuné, Lakshuman Gangádhar	N. S.
	Sanzgiri, Purshottam Moreshvar	F.G.A.
	Sukhariá, Shivlál Ambárám	P. T.
	Deshmáne, Bálappá Shiváppá	Am.
550	Mandáni, Shivdás Mulchand	Sh.
	Vaze, Ganesh Sakhárám	P.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
553	Doshi, Rámji Bhimji	Kát.
	Jakkal, Mallu Ganpat	Ah.
	Kále, Vishvanáth Káshináth	P. T.
	Pethe, Vishnu Rámchandra	Rat.
557	Dámle, Anant Sakhárám	P. T.
	Divátiá, Parmodrái Ishvarrái	Ah.
	Niramválá, Kávasji Sháváksháh	F.
	Párikh, Vasanji Pánáchand	P. T.
	Patvardhan, Purshottam Ganesh	P. N.
	Pimplikar, Vásudev Balvant	Dhu.
	Shroff, Vallabhdás Hargovandás	P. T.
	Shrotri, Hari Vishnu	R.
565	Abhyánkar, Dámodar Náráyan...	N. E.
	Bhat, Náráyan Rámbháu	P.
	Bhide, Govind Vishnu	B.
	Bhojváni, Jamiatrái Davlatrám	N. J.
	Dáruválá, Sorábji Hormasji	Sir J.
	Gokhale, Náráyan Sadáshiv	P.
	Modak, Lakshuman Báláji	R.
	Panjábi, Náráyandás Gangárám	H.
573	Bhándár Kavthekar, Bápuji Gopál	Ah.
574	Desái, Narsingráo Vyásráo	P. T.
	Gádgil, Narso Bábáji	P. T.
576	Kharás, Rastamji Phirozsháh	N. J.
577	Arjáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji	St. M.
	Bharuchá, Navroji Kharshedji	F.
	Gonsalves, Dominic C.	St. M.
	Pátankar, Sitárám Lakshuman...	Rat.
	Patvardhan, Narhar Krishna	P. T.
	Rájarishi, Gajánan Moreshvar	P. N.
	Shaháni, Premsing Nirbsing	H.
584	Mehtá, Thákor Kapilrám	Bh.
	Sirvái, Mánikji Nasarvánji	B. Pro.
586	Aitvadekar, Dhondo Dámodar	R.
	Desái, Bápálal Harilál	Ah. M.
	Divánji, Rangildás Jamnáprasád	Su.
	Satavé, Khanderáo Rámchandra	P. M.
590	Rhide, Chintáman Ganesh	P. T.
	Chaugule, Lakshuman Pándurang	N. S.
	Lálváni, Tejumul Alimchand	H.
593	Cooke, Aubrey St. J.	P. T.
	DeFonseca, Andrew Benjamin	St. M.
	Gulumkar, Náráyan Vináyak	N. E.
	Mulgávkar, Sundarráo Shivrám	St. M.
	Sunáválá, Kharshedji Bejanji	B. Pro.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
598	Godbole, Mahádev Náráyan	P. N.
	Gulrájáni, Assudamal Amarsing	H.
	Chitalé, Nilkant Shankar	Ah.
	Desái, Bhimbhái Nágarji	A. & P. T
	Dikshit, Váman Gangádhar	P.
600	Jamindár, Nánálál Narsirám	P. T.
	Nargund, Venkatesh Sadáshiv	P. T.
	Singtankeri, Hanmant Shankar	B.M &P.T.
	Thudani, Tikamdás Bhavándás	H. & P. T
	Khare, Vithal Ganesh	M.
607	Padalkar, Govind Ganesh	R.
	Parulkar, Jiváji Krishnaráo	R. M.
	Adhmaniá, Barjorji Jámáspji	Sir C.
610	Kadam, Anant Abáji	S.
	Kelkar, Govind Báji	P. T.
613	Garsayni, Kimatrái Gagandás	H.
	Dighe, Mártand Shivráo...	E. S.
	Kitur, Rámchandra Venkatesh...	B.
614	Pánsare, Shivrám Vithal	G. A.
	Patvardhan, Vishnu Bháskar	B. T.
	Vaidya, Bhálchandra Sadáshiv...	N. S.
619	Gupte, Náráyan Rámráo	Am.
	Bengiri, Pralhád Jivanráo	B.
	Biliá, Kharshedji Jamshedji	N. E.
	Kákade, Káshiráo Pándurang	Am.
620	Páge, Rámkrishna Hanmant	Sh o
	Patel, Mánikji Kávasji	F. .
	Patel, Motibhái Dáyábhái	B. S.
	Purandare, Shankar Anant	P. M.
	Vaidya, Ganesh Krishna...	S.
	Kámskáná, Dinsháh Mervánji	Br.
628	Lálá, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái	B. .
	Rege, Bháskar Govind	P. T.
	Vaidya, Shankar Dinkar	N.E.&P.T
632	Dastur, Gustásp Temulji...	Sir J.
	Sethná, Nasarvánji Rastamji	F. G. A.
	Balani, Khánchand Fatechand	Sh.
634	Ghándhi, Mánikji Behrámji	F. G. A.
	Jagtáni, Valirám Kodumal	H.
	Joshi, Vináyak Rámchandra	Ah.
	Hajárnis, Raghunáth Pándurang	P. T.
638	Mahájan, Krishnáji Appáráo	B.
	Patel, Rámbhái Narsibhái	N.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Dave, Chunilal Keshavlál	A.
	Desái, Bálkrishna Tátya...	Dhu.
641	Kulkarni, Govind Váman	B. E. & P. T.
	Párekh, Harkisandás Prânjivandás	P. T.
	Gándhi, Rámchandra Govindshet	Rat
645	Jasáválá, Rastamji Mancherji	F.
	Máhimkar, Rámchandra Shrikrishna	E. S.
	Nánávati, Máneklál Dháranji	R. K.
	Dáni, Mártand Vináyak	Dhu.
	Dave, Navalrám Dayáshankar	Kát.
	Háthi, Durgáshankar Jayashankar	P. T.
649	Kooharekar, Krishnáji Báburáo	Rat.
	Lakhumaláni, Partábrái Náráyandás	H.
	Mehtá, Uttamrám Maganlál	E.S &P.T.
	Patel, Sámalbhái Vallabhbhái	N.
	Pendse, Vásudev Govind	P. T.
	Gokhale, Dámodar Govind	S.
657	Kusami, Muhámmad Yusaf Náhnábhái ...	F. G. A.
	Sohoni, Shankar Govind	Sho.
	Sunthankar, Nilkanthráo Raghunáthráo ..	B.
	Amin, Purshottam Lallubhái	P. T.
	Brother Nabob, Abdul Karimkháh	P. T.
	Gidváni, Jhámatmal Vasanmal	H.
661	Joglekar, Govind Káshináth	B. S.
	Tádpatri, Annáji Narsinh	P. T.
	Thorat, Govind Hari	P. N.
	Thákor, Thákorlál Parmádrái	A.
	Treasuryválá, Edalji Jamshedji	B. R.
669	Mulherkar, Dámodar Váman	B. T
	Sámant, Rámkrishna Vithal	P. T.
	Devane, Rangnáth Ganesh	Ah. M.
	Divánji, Balsukrám Kavstubharám	Su.
671	Joshi, Vináyak Gopál	P. T.
	Sháh, Manilál Lallubhái	A.
	Shroff, Mervánji Navroji	B. Pro.
	Dastur, Kávasji Dinsháh	Br.
	Maráthe, Rájárám Venkatesh	S.
676	Merchant, Pestanji Kharshedji	P. T.
	Patki, Bálkrishna Anant	S.
	Vazé, Rámchandra Ballál	P.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Amin, Chhotálál Bháilál	B. S.
681	Merchant, Muhámmad Vallibhái	E. S.
	Moon, Chiman Ochhavrái	Su. M.
684	Maráthe, Mahádev Vishnu	R.M.
685	Joshi, Shivrám Vishnu	P.
686	Gulábráo, Sadáshiv Chimnáji	Bho.
	Hirematha, Gadagayá Shivarudraya	Dh.
688	Pusálkar, Ganesh Dhonddev	E. S.
	Treasuryválá, Nasarvánji Jehángierji... ...	B. R.
	Bhagat, Pánánchand Ishvardás	P. T.
	Chandávarkar, Pándurang Ganesh	F. G. A.
	Deshpánde, Keshav Govind	B.
690	Gole, Náráyan Vináyak...	P. T.
	Joshi, Shridhar Váman	P.
	Kari, Bháu Gopál	Dh.
	Shirsát, Sadáshiv Rámchandra	Sáv.
	Bharuchá, Shápurji Sheriárji	Sir C.
697	Dhumál, Gangádhar Dámodar	Ah. M. S.
	Modi, Jehángier Dádábhái	E. S.
	Behere, Vithal Dhonddev	P. N.
700	Bharuchá, Dhanjisháh Hormasji	Br.
	Karjagi, Jagannáth Bálkrishnaráo	Dh.
	Lele, Gopál Govind	P.
703	Sahasrabudhe, Govind Mahádev	N. E.
	Shelolekar, Dattátraya Balvant	R.
	Abhyánkar, Mahádev Govind	P.
	Bágul, Damodar Ganesh	P. T.
	Bilimoriá, Jamshedji Manchershán	F.
	Daphtardár, Rámchandra Keshav	B. T.
706	*Hormasji Behrámji	F. G. A.
	Joshi, Hari Balvant	N. E.
	Lele, Krishnáji Dáji	P. T.
	Modak, Vináyak Trimbak	P.
	Sháh, Dalpat Kevaldás	P. T.
715	Mungekar, Rámchandra Vithal	E. S.
	Sákhvalkar, Krishnáji Sávalárám	P. T.
	Godbole, Shivrám Báji	P.
717	Joshi, Moreshvar Bhovánráo	F. G. A.
	Mehtá, Nánálál Bhikhábhái	A.& P.T.

*Surname not known.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Doctor, Pestanji Barjorji	Bh.
	Gagarát, Bamanji Mancherji	F.
720	Jádhav, Gangádhar Viroji	B.
	Kirkire, Chintáman Vásudev	P. T.
	Phansalkar, Dattátraya Nágesh	P. T.
	Dikshit, Gopál Náráyan	P. T.
725	Dubásh, Hormasji Pestanji	Sir J.
	Kumtá, Mangesh Santáyá	Dh.
	Solomon, Jacob Joseph	P. N.
729	Kumthekar, Lakshuman Hari	P. T.
	Vaishnav Anandrái Ranchhoddás	B. K.
731	Kápadiá, Khetsi Kárá	E. S.
	Mhápsekar, Náráyan Moreshvar	E. S.
	Dhairyaván, Vináyak Krishnaráo	E. S.
	*Jehángier Kávasji	B. Pro.
733	Joshi, Trimbak Vishnu	P. T.
	Kukade, Prasád Sháhuráo	Am. S.
	Mahony, James	St. M.
	Sahasrabudhe, Govind Ballál	Rat.
739	Bháve, Sadáshív Trimbak	P.
	Deshpánde, Gopál Váman	P. N
	Kámat, Mahádev Rámchandra	Sáv.
741	Páge, Shankar Hanmant	P. T.
	Sohoni, Raghunáth Govind	K.
	Doctor, Dinsháh Barjorji	Bh.
744	Maráthe, Vishnu Krishna	Ah.
	Merchant, Ismáel Alládinbhái	E. S.
	Deshmukh, Shankar Gopál	P. T.
747	Kulkarni, Annáji Krishna	N. E. B.
	Párekh, Fulchand Dáyá	Kát.
	Torgal, Krishnáji Venkatesh	N. E. D.
	Kothare, Krishnaráo Anandráo	E. S.
	Kulkarni, Bhikáji Balvant	B. E. & R. M.
751	Kulkarni, Bhárgav Krishna	R.
	Kurtkotti, Gurunáth Káshináth	Dh.
	Phadke, Ganesh Sakhárám	N. E.
	Jumdé, Chintáman Dáji...	Dhu.
756	Palshikar, Hari Amrit	N. E.
	Savadatti, Govind Náráyan	B. & Dh.

* Surname not known.

Rank.	Name of Candidates.	Schools.
759	Ajgáumkar, Janárdan Chimnáji	Sáv.
	Dándekar, Gajánan Govind	B. T.
	Tavariá, Edalji Sorábji	F.
762	Mehtá, Murárji Velji	Alf. P.
	Ránji, Dorábji Navroji	E. S.
764	Bhide, Dinkar Ráoji	P. T.
	Gokhale, Gopál Vináyak	P.
	Joshi, Bháskar Rámchandra	P. T.
767	Gádgil, Mahádev Vináyak	P. T.
	Karande, Yashvant Mahádev	B. M.
	Kulkarni, Subáji Venkatesh	Dh.
	Patel, Veribhái Vághjibhái	P. T.
771	Khatib, Bápu Ibráhim	M.
	Neurgávkar, Dáji Náráyan	P. N.
773	Dave, Ganpatrám Maháshankar	P. T.
	Joshi, Umiáshankar Lakhmidás	Alf. B. & P. T.
	Karnik, Sakhárám Vináyak	B. T.
	Kelkar, Govind Vishnu...	Sho.
	Nesargikar, Annáji Lingo	B.
	Wagal, Vináyak Nánábhái	P. T.
779	Bápat, Váman Dhonddev	N. E.
	Divechá, Jijibhái Mánikji	B. Pro.
	Godbole, Ganesh Keshav	P.
	Masáni, Jehángier Behrámji	F.
	Samel, Vishvanáth Krishnanáth	P. N.
784	Modi, Jamshedji Sorábji	E. S.
	Shroff, Dorábji Rastamji	B. Pro. & P. T.
786	Dongre, Raghunáth Náráyan	B. S.
	Kátvi, Dinánáth Sadáshiv	E. S.
	Pednekar, Govind Náráyan	R.
789	Mánkad, Udoyshankar Dolatrám	N. W. & P. T.
	Palshikar, Dhondu Keshav	N. E.
791	Joshi, Vináyak Vishnu	S.
	Richardson, Gerald F.	Bis.
	Rishi, Mahádev Keshav...	Ah.
	Sahasrabudhe, Vásudev Balvant	P. T.
	Tátke, Náráyan Mahádev	P. T.

Rank.	Name of Candidates.	Schools.
796	Bedekar, Báláji Govind	P. T.
	Kothére, Vámanráo Ganpatráo	E. S.
	Mehtá, Phirozsháh Pestanji	B.Pro.
	Oka, Trimbak Vishnu	B. T.
800	Bhadgávkar, Káshináth Gopál... . ..	P. T.
	Ichhápuriá, Bamanji Shápurji	B. H.
	Jayakar, Sundarráo Náráyan	F.G.A.
	Nagarkatti, Dattátraya Venkáppá	K.
	Wágle, Anandráo Dnyneshvar...	P.T.
805	Bátliválá, Jamshedji Kávasji	F.
	Koulgé, Shrinivás Hargrivácháry a	Dh.
	Pradhán, Vásudev Vináyak	P.T.
808	Ghánekar, Venkatesh Govind	B.M.
809	Káshlivál, Purna Shámlál	Ak.
810	Desái, Jayantyprasád Virprasád	E.S.
	Dinsháh, Hirji Pestanji...	B. Pro.
	Nagarshett, Maganlál Narottamdás	P.T.
813	Khamitkar, Vishvanáth Rámkrishna... ...	P.T.
814	Barve, Mahádev Ganesh	R.
	Gárdá, Frámji Barjorji	P. T.
	Lám, Jijibhái Barjorji	F.
817	Kulkarni, Shankar Dámodar	P.
818	Bhyáji, Mádhavdás Bhagvándás	Su. M.
819	Sethná, Navroji Edalji	B. Pro.
820	Bátliválá , Kávasji Edalji	F. I.
821	Workingboxválá, Hormasji Ardesir	P. T.
822	Deshpánde, Shrinivás Svámiráo	N.E.
823	Káká, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	E.S.
824	Adenválá, Kaikobád Kávasji	F.
825	Lám, Frámji Dinsháh	F.
826	Soman, Gopál Govind	P. T.
827	Jog, Vináyak Krishna	B.
828	Patel, Behrámji Nasarvánji	B. H.
829	Tabibkar, Narsinh Gurunáth	P. T.
830	Lám, Dádábhái Barjorji...	F.
831	Mehtá, Navroji Dádábhái	Sir. J.
832	Soman, Vishnu Ganesh	P.
833	Jámbhekar, Balvant Bhimráo	P. T.
834	Mankikar, Dattátraya Ananttayá	P. T.
835	Bhát, Vináyak Gangádhar	N. E.
836	Kirtikar Shámráo Moroji	E. S.
837	Káká, Limji Pestanji	B. Pro

XI.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate:—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

(*c.*) It shall be competent for the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, to recognize an Institution in any Faculty for the purposes of a particular Examination or Examinations only.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II.—COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay.
II. Deccan College, Poona ...
III. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ... ... } *In Arts.*
IV. St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

V. Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.—*For the purposes of the Previous, First and Second Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

VI. Rájáram College, Kolhápur.—*For the purposes of the Previous and First Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

VII. Barodá College ... ... } *For the purposes of the Previous Examination.*
VIII. Fergusson College, Poona ... }

IX. Sámaldás College, Bhávnagar.—*For the purposes of the Previous, First and Second Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

X. Government Law School, Bombay. } *In Law.*
XI. Government Law Class, Poona. }

XII. Grant Medical College, Bombay.—*In Medicine; and for the purposes of the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.*

XIII. College of Science, Poona.—*In Civil Engineering; and for the purposes of the First and Second Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.*

I.—ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,29,656, was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English Language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest

of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent donation. The Elphinstone College was removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the building on the Parel Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.; The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik, C.S.I.; and Sorábji Shápurji Bengálli, Esq., C.I.E.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaikavád Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaikavád in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji in memory of his father.

The Rájá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rájá of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

The Nawáb of Sachin Prize Fund, given in April 1871 by His Highness the Nawáb of Sachin in memory of his fourth son, Sidi Abdul Karim Khán.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone Prize, founded in 1874. This prize consists of Rs. 327-8-0 (the interest on Rs. 7,500 in Government securities) and is annually awarded to the student who passes the Previous Examination with the highest aggregate number of marks, and who is certified to be on the rolls of the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages...	...	10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics	...	4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences ...		2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class	...	...	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class	...	...	19 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates who are unable to pay the College fee are admitted free.

List of Principals.

1845. John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1874. William Wordsworth, B.A.

1886.

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A., Oxon., Professor of History and Political Economy.

Professors.

James Thomas Hathornthwaite, M.A., Cantab., Professor of Mathematics.
Peter Peterson, D.Sc., M.A. Edin., B.A., Oxon., Professor of Oriental Languages.
Michael Macmillan, B.A., Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.
Arthur Barrett, B.A., Lampeter, Professor of English Literature (*Acting Professor at Deccan College*).
J. Oliver, *Acting* Professor of English Literature.
Mirza Hairat, Professor of Persian.
Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry.
D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., Professor of Biology.
Kávasji Dádábhái Náegaumválá, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., F.I.C., Lecturer in Experimental Physics.

Shástris.

Bhimáchárya bin Rámbhat, Zalakikar.
Rájárám Bhat bin Ganesh Bhat, Bodas.

DAKSHINA FELLOWS.

Seniors.

Náik, Bhimbhái Jivanji, M.A.
(1) Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra, M.A.

Juniors.

Gokhalé, Náráyan Vishnu, B.A.
Pádsháh, Pestanji Jámásji, B.A.
(2) Bánáji, Frámji Kávasji, B.A.
Taná, Morárji Anandji, B.A.

Superintendent and Librarian.

Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh, B.A., LL.B.

Gymnastic Master.

Hormasji Nasarvánji Kurleválá.

Senior Scholars.

Dalál, Bálkrishna Pitámbar, B.A....	... Clare Fund.
Desái, Gulábrái Govindrái, B.A. ...	... Elph. Fund.
Desái, Haribhái Gopálji, B.A. ...	... Elph. Fund.
Javheri, Mathurámal Rámchandra, B.A....	Clare Fund.
Kelkar, Vásudev Sadáshiv, B.A. ...	... Elph. Fund.
Koyáji, Hormasdyár Kuvarji, B.A.	... Elph. Fund.
Sámant, Námdev Vithal, B.A. ...	... Clare Fund.
Surti, Hormasji Edalji, B.A. ...	... Elph. Fund.

Junior Scholars.

*	Apté, Hari Sadáshiv	...West Fund.
*	Gogte, Raghunáth Bhikáji	...West Scholar.
*	Kotvál, Dhanjishâh Pestanji	,,
(3) *	Koyáji, Sorábji Nasarvánji	,,
*	Masand, Atmárám Gangárám	,,
*	Mehtá, Márkand Nandshankar	,,
*	Nulkar, Atmárám Krishna...	,,
*	Ojá, Asandás Tejbhándás	,,
*	Patvardhan, Náráyan Ganesh	,,
*	Sáne, Ganesh Bháskar	,,
*	Vásu, Lákhimal Aidás	,,

* Passed the First B.A. Examination.
(1) Bhugwándás Purshottamdás Sanskrit Scholar.
(2) Rájá of Dhár Prizeman.
(3) Nawáb of Sachin Prizeman.

† Bhándárkar, Vithal Sitárám ... ...Clare Scholar.
† Captain, Kharshedji Hormasji ... ... ,,
† Chokshi, Manchhubhái Nárandás... ... ,,
† Ghásválá, Kharshedji Frámji ... ... ,,
† Kaliánpurkar, Vishveshvar Venkatesh ... ,,
† Machave, Rámchandra Gopál ... .. Elph. Scholar.
† Nádkarni, Rámkrishna Anant ... Gáikwár ,,
† Pakváshá, Vrijbhukandás Mánchhárám ...Clare Scholar.
† Paránjapye, Keshav Bálkrishna ... ... ,,
† Páthára, Krishnaráo Harischandra ... ,,
† Rátánjankar, Náráyan Ganesh ... ... ,,
† Vinckar, Shántárám Náráyan ... ... ,,
Apte, Sadáshiv Vináyak ... ... ,,
Dávar, Edalji Frámji ... ... ,,
Desái, Rámdatt Vithobá ... ... ,,
Deshpánde, Keshav Ganesh... ... ...Elph. Scholar.
Durge, Bálkrishna Bháiji ... ...West Scholar.
Engineer, Tribhuvandás Kahándás ...Clare Scholar.
Gokhalé, Nilkanth Venkatesh ... .. ,, ,,
Gupte, Dattátraya Khanderáo ... ...Elph. Scholar.
Hakim, Ardesir Dosábhái ... ... ,,
Kámá, Nasarvánji Mancherji ... ... ,,
Karamchandáni, Vaniálsing Nihálsing ... ,,
Máhájan, Vináyak Bápuji ... ... ,,
Mehtá, Hirálál Mojilál ... ...Clare Scholar.
Mobedji, Ardesir Rastamji .. ..West Scholar.
Nerurkar, Dattátraya Nilkanth ... ... ,,
Pádgávkar, Krishnaráo Báburáo ... ...Clare Scholar.
Patel, Chhotálál Lallubhái ... ...Elph. Scholar.
Patel, Prágji Mathurbhái ... ... ,,
Patel, Sámal Lallubhái ... ... ,,
Paymaster, Rastamji Barjorji ... ...West Scholar.
Rege, Jagannáth Bháskar .. .. ,,
Sabnis, Krishnaráo Rámchandra ... .. ,,
Wágle, Bhavánishankar Subráo ... ... ,,

Commoners.

* Akhund, Gulám Mahámmad Gulámálli.
* Bhárdá, Jálbhái Dorábji.
* Bhatt, Manchhárám Mayárám.
* Bhedvár, Dhanjisháh Pestanji.
* Chavbal, Nilkanth Bháskar.
* Dalál, Hirjibhái Kávasji.
* Dállas, Barjorji Sorábji.

* Passed the First B.A. Examination.
† Passed the Previous Examination.

† Deshmukh, Govind Sakhárám.
* Dhond, Rámchandra Sájo.
* Dhurandhar, Gajánan Vishvanáth.
* Divechá, Navroji Ratanji.
* Ezekiel, Ezekiel Moses.
* Gupte, Lakshuman Appáji.
* Hardikar, Dattátraya Krishna.
† Hodiválá, Shápurji Hormasji.
* Kaniá, Jayakisandás Jethábhái.
* Kehimkar, Abráham Aaron.
* Kharás, Dosábhái Bejanji.
* Koyáji, Koyáji Nasarvánji.
* Lálá, Chandirám Giánchand.
* Lálváni, Kundanmal Manghirsing.
* Limbálkar, Gangájiráo Rájobá.
* Limaye, Hari Vithal.
* Mádan, Ardesir Hormasji.
* Mehtá, Manmukh Krishnamukh.
* Mehtá, Manu Nandshankar.
* Mistri, Dhanjibhái Pálanji.
* Mullá, Dinsháh Fardunji.
† Mansukháni, Vadhumal Udhavrám.
* Nábar, Dattátraya Náráyan.
* Pradhán, Káshináth Bábáji.
† Patvardhan, Rámchandra Trimbak.
* Reporter, Edalji Dárásháh.
* Shástri, Jamiatrám Gavrishankar.
* Tárápurválá, Ratanji Jivanji.
* Trivedi, Chhaganlál Shambhulál.
* Wágh, Venkatesh Vaikunth.
† Abhyánkar, Sakhárám Vishnu.
† Astikar, Rámchandra Gopál.
† Alimchandáni, Lilárám Jethmal.
† Athalye, Ganesh Vishnu.
† Athalye, Madhusudan Vásudev.
† Atmárámbhukanválá, Mathubhái Kasanbhái.
† Billimoriá, Nánábhái Mancherji.
† Bhagvánáni, Mulráj Sujansing.
† Borkar, Yashvant Bálláppá.
† Chándorkar, Ganesh Lakshuman.
† Dalál, Káshidás Nárandás.
† Davé, Káshirám Shevakrám.
† Desái, Dhanjisháh Bápuji.
† Dholkiá, Manishankar Sadáshankar.
† Doshi, Nánchand Bechar.

* Passed the First B.A. Examination
† Passed the Previous Examination.

† Fouzdár, Motilál Tribhuvandás.
† Gándhi, Ardesir Dádábhái.
† Ghodá, Sadáshankar Mayáshankar.
† Gokhale, Shridhar Balvant.
† Jayakar, Náráyan Gajánan.
† Joshi, Narbherám Manchhárám.
† Joshi, Purshottam Nilkanth.
† Káprekar, Náráyan Bhikáji.
† Khambátá, Sorábji Dosábhái.
† Lálkáká, Káikoshru Kharshedji.
† Manerikar, Bálkrishna Rámkrishna.
† Mehtá, Bápuji Rastamji.
† Mehtá, Motibhái Manibhái.
† Mehtá, Nagindás Gokaldás.
† Mohilé, Ganpat Bháskar.
† Munshi, Hirálál Mansukhlál.
† Nagarkar, Dámodar Ganesh.
† Nánávati, Hoshangsháh Phirozsháh.
† Patel, Chhotálál Báburbhái.
† Patel, Ardesir Sorábji.
† Patvári, Ranchhordás Vandrávandás.
† Rele, Chintámani Atmárám.
† Rindáni, Davlatrám Motirám.
† Sardesái, Govind Sakhárám.
† Shukla, Jivanlál Mohanlál.
† Shukla, Venishankar Reváshankar.
† Talpadé, Náráyan Bápuji.
† Tripáthi, Tansukhrám Mansukhrám.
† Váchá, Jehángier Mancherji.
† Vakil, Chunilál Harilál.
Anklesariá, Hormasji Jamshedji.
Ashburner, Kávasji Rastamji.
Banáji, Kharshedji Navroji.
Balsári, Maganlál Máneklál.
Badvalli, Lakshuman Rámchandra.
Belvelkar, Hari Sadáshiv.
Bhatt, Manishankar Ratanji.
Chaináni, Khubchand Jethmal.
Chinái, Ardesir Kávasji.
Coláh, Dádábhái Mancherji.
Cooper, Manchersháh Dorábji.
Dátáni, Abdulkádar Umerkhán.
Digriá, Navroji Rastamji.
Ghámat, Káikhoshru Edalji.
Ghodi, Keshavlál Murlidhar.
Jáll, Manchersháh Phirozsháh.

† Passed the Previous Examination.

Jáll, Rastamji Hormasji.
Jijibhái, Mervánji Dhanjibhái.
Khubchandáni, K. R.
Koregávkar, Vináyak Mahádev.
Lálá, Nandirám Giánchand.
Madan, Atmárám Harischandra.
Mándviválá, Usafálli Alibhái.
Mansukháni, Gulábrái Murajsing.
Mehtá, Mansukhrám Manirám.
Mehtá, Navnitrái Náráyanbhái.
Mehtá, Pránjivan Jagjivan.
Mehtá, Ratanrám Manchhárám.
Merchant, Amidás Karsandás.
Nentin, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái.
Pandit, Davlatrám Káshirám.
Ráje, Dvárkánáth Yashvant.
Sayáni, Ahmed Rahimtuláh.
Sáher, Kharshedji Navroji.
Seth, Morárji Nárandás.
Sethná, Rastamji Edalji.
Shroff, Jagmohandás Vandrávandás.
Thákore, Ratilál Mádhavrám.
Valladares, Philip Reginald.
Adenválá, Kávasji Edalji.
Alimchandáni, Bulchand Dayárám.
Asráni, Ismáel Ján Muhámmad.
Bhávnáni, Pohumal Bakasrám.
Bottliválá, Kávasji Kaikobád.
Broker, Mádhavji Virji.
Chandávarkar, Padmanábh Gopál.
Dalál, Motilál Nagindás.
Dastur, Gustasp Temulji.
Desái, Jayantiprasád Virprasád.
Desái, Lallubhái Pránubhái.
Desái, Ranchordji Khandubhái.
Dharmáji, Narsing Shivji.
Divánji, Balsukharám Kavastubhrám.
Divánji, Rangildás Jamnáprasád.
Daftardár, Rámchandra Keshav.
Gágarat, Bamanji Mancherji.
Gámudiá, Behrám Navroji.
Gorválá, Jehángier Bezanji.
Gulrájáni, Assudamal Amersing.
Garsayáni, Kimatrái Gagandás.
Jagtiáni, Valirám Kodumal.
Joshipárá, Manirái Trikamrái.
Káká, Nasarvánji Jamshedji.
Kápadiá, Khetsi Kárá.

Kápadiá, Phirozsháh Ratanji.
Kehimkar, Moses Aaron.
Keláválá, Bamanji Fardunsháh.
Keláválá, Dhanjisháh Hormasji.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kávasji.
Korde, Lakshuman Bápuji.
Kothára, Vámanráo Ganpatráo.
Mankikar, Dattátraya Ananttayá.
Mansukháni, Menghalmal Tahilrám.
Márkar, Hirjibhái Frámji.
Marzbán, Kekobád Behrámji.
Mehtá, Thákore Kapilrám.
Merchant, Ismáel Alládinbhoy.
Merchant, Mulji Khatáv.
Merchant, Mahammad Vallibhái.
Mistri, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái.
Mullná, Rastamji Fardunji.
Niramválá, Kávasji Shávaksháh.
Oka, Prabhákar Káshináth.
Oka, Vináyak Sávlárám.
Ojá, Tulsidás Chaturbhuj.
Phalájáni, Bhojsing Gurudinamal.
Panji, Thákordás Jamnádás.
Panthaki, Homeji Dinsháh.
Panthaki, Hormasji Kekobád.
Patvardhan, Purshottam Ganesh.
Rele, Hari Parshurám.
Rukhá, Náráyan Vullabhavarmá.
Rustam-Frám, Rustam Pestanji.
Sanzgari, Rámráo Bháu.
Saraiyá, Hirálál Dharmadás.
Shivdásáni, Jethánand Choritrám.
Surti, Dosábhái Edalji.
Sabjá, Jamshedji Edalji.
Taláti, Dinsháh Sorábji.
Tárápurválá, Mancherji Sorábji.
Thadani, Uttamchand Gangárám.
Thákore, Girjáshankar Ránábhadlál.
Váchá, Ardesir Mancherji.
Vakháriá, Bamansháh Rastamji.
Vásudev, Keshav Krishnáji.
Wádiá, Hormasji Nasarvánji.
Wágh, Subráo Vaikunth.

Free Students.

* Desái, Govindbhái Háthibhái.

* Passed the First B.A. Examination.

* Patel, Behrámji Ratanji.
* Patvardhan, Dámodár Ganesh.
† Bodas, Mahádev Rájárám.
† Joshi, Vásudev Balvant.
† Kerkar, Váman Rámchandra.
† Varde, Dinkar Sakhárám.
Engineer, Ardesir Dinshábji.
Jasáválá, Rastamji Mancherji.
Mobedji, Dosábhái Rastamji.
Resamválá, Uttamchand Premchand.

II.—DECCAN COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818 it was found that a certain portion of the revenue of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pensions and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped, the study of the Vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes, and after having been amalgamated with the English School in 1851 it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College Division from the School Division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund, Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which four fellowships, one Senior and three Junior, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College Buildings for the Deccan College.

* Passed the First B A. Examination.
† Passed the Previous Examination.

In March 1868 the new Buildings were occupied, and the Government directed that the name, which had been Poona College, should henceforth be Deccan College.

The following Endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I.—GOVERNMENT.

One Senior Fellowship, of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Three Junior Fellowships, of Rs. 75 per mensem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year.....	Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year.....	Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

Eleven Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10 and one of the value of Rupees 5 per mensem, tenable for one year.

Junior Scholars further pay a reduced College fee of Rupees 3 per mensem, but Senior Scholars pay the full fee of Rupees 5 per mensem.

II.—PRIVATE.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each: one for Marathi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, some time Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

In the year 1877 a fund was raised by subscription among Bombay Civil Servants to perpetuate the memory of William Henry Havelock, some time Revenue Commissioner, S.D. The interest upon this fund is devoted to an annual prize awarded in September of each year. The prize is open to all students of the College of not more than three years' standing.

In the year 1879 Mr. Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani, M.A., some time a student and fellow of the College, presented the sum of one thousand rupees to found an annual Prize for that student who obtains the highest marks for Sanskrit in the annual Junior Scholarship Examination.

In the year 1884 Ráo Báhádur Náráyan Govind Apte presented the sum of one thousand Rupees at 4 per cent. to found an annual Prize of Rs. 40 for the student who obtains the highest marks for Sanskrit in the annual scholarship Examination of the 1st B. A. Class.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1851. Major Thomas Candy.
1857. Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860. William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862. William Wordsworth, B.A.
1874. R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

1886.

Principal.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A., Oxon., Professor of English Literature.
F. G. Selby, B.A., Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Professors.

G. W. Forrest, B.A., Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics.
Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Oriental Languages.
Khán Bahádur Dastur Hosháng Jámásp, Professor of Persian.
Dhanjishàh Hormasji Dastur, M.A., Lecturer on Physics.

Law Lecturer.

Ráo Sáheb Venkatrao Rámchandra, Government Pleader.

Fellows.

(L) Vaijnáth Káshináth Rájváde, B.A., Senior Dakshina Fellow.
Rámchandra Malhár Deshpánde, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.
Chintáman Gangádhar Bhánu, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.
Ráoji Janárdan Bhide, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.
* Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman, B.A., Honorary Fellow.

Superintendent of Resident Students.

Rámchandra Malhár Deshpánde, B.A.

(L) Law Student.
* Náráyan Vásudev Scholar.

Librarian.

Bápu Abáji Sohoni.

Shástris.

Govind Shástri Bháradvája.
Vámanáchárya Jhalkikar.

Students.

1.—*Graduates.*

(1) H. T. Lenahan.
(1) Bápat, Mahádev Sakhárám.
(1) Májgávkar, Bálkrishna Rango.
(1) Pendse, Dattátraya Rangnáth.
(1) Dáte, Náráyan Káshináth.

2.—*Undergraduates.*

(*a*)—*Senior Scholars.*

(L) (2) Ambegávkar, Ganesh Balvant.
(L) (2) (10) Gát, Ganesh Váman.
(2) Godbole, Vináyak Apáji.
(2) (8) Joshi, Bháskar Vishnu.
(2) Shendre, Vishnu Náráyan.
(12) (6) (3) Sorábji Cornelia.

(*b*)—*Junior Scholars.*

(L) (3) Bharuchá, Rastamji Pherozsháh.
(L) (3) Hebbel, Ganesh Annáráo.
Kále, Ráoji Rámchandra.
Joshi, Váman Ganesh.
(3) Lele, Ganesh Anant.
(3) Nirukhekar, Dattátraya Sadáshiv.
(L) (3) (4) Paránjapye, Vásudev Káshináth.
(7) (3) (4) Pathán, Saifudin Lálkhán.
(3) Purveyor, Pestanji Barjorji.
(3) Sukhiá, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái.

Commoners.

(L) (2) Argikar, Lakshuman Bhimráo.

(1) Senior Scholar.
(2) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(3) Passed the Previous Examination.
(4) Berár Scholar.
(6) Havelock Prize.
(7) Sir Frank Souter Scholar.
(8) Ráo Báhádur Náráyanráo Apte's Scholar.
(10) Varjivandás Mádhavdás Scholar.
(12) Hughlings Prize.
(L) Law Student.

(2) Atre, Hanmant Bápuji.
(L) (2) Bharuchá, Behrámji Phirozsháh.
(2) Devrukhkar, Náráyan Sadáshiv.
(2) Dhadphale, Krishnáji Bahirav.
(2) Joglekar, Keshav Rámchandra.
(L) (2) Konnur, Shesho Janárdan.
(2) Lele, Gangádhar Váman.
(2) Modak, Rámchandra Váman.
(2) Pandit, Krishnáji Náráyan.
(2) Sáne, Venkatesh Moreshvar.
(L) (2) Sethná, Rastamji Aspandiárji.
(3) Bade, Rámkrishna Nilkant.
(3) Baindur, Bhavánishankar Subráo.
(L) (3) Bápat, Nilkant Krishna.
(3) Bápat, Rámchandra Vishnu.
(3) Barve, Váman Náráyan.
(3) Bháleráo, Náráyan Rangnáth.
(L) (3) Bhade, Lakshuman Vithal.
(3) Bhide, Náráyan Vishnu.
(L) (3) Bhide, Vásudev Trimbak.
(3) Bobde, Bálkrishna Ramákánt.
(3) Bomlá, Nasarvánji Pestanji.
(3) Brahme, Govind Bahirav.
(3) Cherikar, Daniel Abraham.
(3) Dámle, Shankar Nágesh.
(3) Deshmukh, Hari Pándurang.
(3) Yekhe, Yádav Chimnáji.
(3) Godbole, Parshurám Ráoji.
(3) Gáikavád, Khanderáo Apásáheb,
(3) Gokhale, Keshav Náráyan.
(3) Kárkhánis, Rájeráo Sadáshiv.
(3) Khádilkar, Rámchandra Krishna.
(3) Limaye, Lakshuman Náráyan.
(L) (3) Masur, Govind Venkatesh.
(3) Náik, Pándurang Bhikáji.
(3) Nátu, Janárdan Keshav.
(3) Oka, Mahádev Káshináth.
(3) Oka, Váman Báláji.
(3) Padamji, Bamanji Dorábji.
(3) Pádhye, Dattátraya Keshav.
(3) Pánse, Náráyan Sakhárám.
(3) Paránjapye, Shivrám Mahádev.
(3) Patel, Dhanjisháh Edalji.
(L) (3) (8) Patvardhan, Vináyak Sadáshiv.

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(2) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(3) Passed the Previous Examination.
(8) Ráo Báhádur Náráyan Apte's Scholar.
(L) Law Student.

(3) Phadnis, Subáji Sheshgir.
(3) Phansalkar, Shridhar Raghunáth.
(3) Phátak, Ganesh Bálkrishna.
(3) Potnis, Raghunáth Bájiráo.
(3) (4) Raghuvirsinh Duniásinh.
(3) Sabnavis, Gangádhar Atmárám.
(L) (3) Sahasrabudhe, Trimbak Sakhárám.
(3) Samarth, Náráyan Mahádev.
(3) Saranjáme, Náráyan Balvant.
(3) Sáthe, Náráyan Nilkanth.
(3) Tembe, Anant Dámodar.
(3) Tilak, Sakhárám Váman.
Abdul Karim Abdul Kásim.
Ajgávkar, Janárdan Chimnáji.
(L) Anklesariá, Phirozsháh Mánikji.
(L) Apte, Hari Náráyan.
Athale, Mahádev Gopál.
Athavale, Krishnáji Ganesh.
Atre, Rangnáth Narhar.
Bágul, Dámodar Ganesh.
Bápat, Vináyak Náráyan.
(4) Baraháte, Yeknáth Tukárám.
(L) Bhadkamkar, Náráyan Mahádev.
Bhándárkavthekar, Bápuji Gopál.
(L) Bhat, Krishnáji Purshottam.
Bhavanáni, Chandirám Davlatrám.
Betigiri, Jiváji Hanmant.
Betigiri, Keshav Rámchandra.
Bhopatkar, Váman Vishnu
Biliá, Kharshedji Jamshedji.
Bivalkar, Vásudev Raghunáth.
(L) Bodas, Yashvant Govind.
Chakradev, Ganesh Purshottam.
Chitalé, Nilkanth Shankar.
Chitgupi, Rámchandra Shrinivás
Choughule, Lakshuman Pándurang.
Choughule, Rámchandra Vináyak.
Dáni, Mártand Vináyak.
Dánge, Shankar Náráyan.
Desái, Narsinhráo Vyasráo.
Deshmukh, Dámodar Krishna.
Deshpánde, Balvant Bábáji.
Deshpánde, Náráyan Balvant.

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(3) Passed the Previous Examination.
(4) Berár Scholar.
(L) Law Student.

Deshmáne, Bálappá Shivappá.
Dhadphale, Chintáman Bahirav.
Dhárvádkar, Gopál Govind.
Gadkari, Dattátraya Sitárám.
(L) Gáulá, Lakshuman Narsáppá.
Ghárpure, Shrikrishna Sadáshiv.
(5) Ghálí, Satyápá Sankhápá.
Gupte, Náráyan Rámráo.
Haligiri, Mahádev Náráyan.
Herlekar, Náráyan Ganesh.
Jakkál, Málu Ganpat.
Jalihál, Krishnáji Rangráo.
Jathár, Rámchandra Rájárám.
(L) Jáhánjiáni, Gadumal Avatrái.
Jáhánjiáni, Premchand Avatrái.
Joglekar, Vithal Parshurám.
Joshi, Vináyak Vishnu.
Kakde, Káshiráo Pándurang.
Karandikar, Rámchandra Balvant.
Ketkar, Rangnáth Mahádev.
(L) Ketkar, Mahádev Janárdan.
Khare, Váman Sakhárám.
Kirloskar, Shambhuráo Rangnáth.
Kitur, Gurunáth Venkatesh.
Kitur, Rámchandra Venkatesh.
Kaulgi, Shrinivás Hayagrivácháryа.
Kuppi, Subráo Nágesh.
(5) Kalolgi, Virupáksh Shivalingappá.
Kotvál, Bálkrishna Rámchandra.
Kulkarni, Dhondo Govind.
Kulkarni, Subáji Venkatesh.
Kurthkotti, Gurunáth Káshináth.
Lálváni, Krishna Uttamchand.
(L) Limaye, Krishnáji Govind.
Limaye, Pándurang Náráyan.
Madurkar, Govind Dattu.
Maráthe, Rájárám Venkatesh.
Mansukháni, Mangulmal Tahilrám.
(L) Melagne, Rangnáth Bápuji.
Nagarválá, Sorábji Navroji.
Nargund, Gurunáth Gangádhar.
Nargund, Venkatesh Sadáshiv.
(L) Nátekar, Moreshvar Pándurang.
Nátu, Ganesh Janárdan.

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(5) Lingáit Scholar, Lingáit Educational Fund.
(L) Law Student.

Nátu, Gopál Káshináth.
Nene, Lakshuman Sadáshiv.
(L) Pandit, Vishnu Balvant.
Parádkar, Dinkar Krishna.
Patel, Dorábji Pálanji.
Patvardhan, Durgo Rámchandra.
(L) Phadke, Náráyan Khanderáo.
Phadke, Sadáshiv Ganesh.
Phanse, Gopál Dhonddev.
Phátak, Parshurám Váman.
Phansalkar, Shridhar Raghunáth.
(4) Pophale, Udhav Hari.
Prabhuné, Lakshuman Gangádhar.
Ráje, Rájárám Yashvant.
(L) Rájopádhye, Náráyan Sadáshiv.
(L) Rámchandáni, Sátrámdás Mustakrám.
Ránáde, Lakshuman Vaijanáth.
Redkar, Krishnáji Sitárám.
Rishi, Mahádev Keshav.
Roddá, Rukamángad Venkatesh.
Samuel Mary.
Sanjáná, Phirozsháh Edalji.
Sarvate, Sitárám Vishnu.
Sáthaye, Vishnu Vináyak.
Singtonkári. Hanmant Shankar.
Soman, Pándurang Trimbak.
Svádi, Anant Vishveshvar.
Syed, Mahomadálli.
Syed, Mahomad Zakir.
Tádpatri, Annáji Narsinh.
Tagde, Krishnáji Vináyak.
Takle, Trimbak Rámchandra.
Támbe, Gopál Rámchandra.
Thákur, Tukárám Vithal.
Thosar, Raghunáth Náráyan.
Vakil, Dorábji Fardunji.
(5) Vantamuri, Shivshankar Bábá Shástri.
(L) Vaze, Gopál Govind.
Vadekar, Náráyan Bápuji.

Free Students.

(L) (2) Bijápurkar, Vishnu Govind.

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(2) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A
(4) Berár Scholar.
(5) Lingáit Scholar, Lingáit Educational Fund.
(L) Law Student.

(2) Godbole, Dinkar Sadáshiv.
(L) (3) Khárkar, Váman Trimbak.
(3) Modak, Mahádev Hari.
(L) (3) Phadke, Sitárám Mahádev.
(3) Potdár, Váman Moreshvar.
(L) Fernandez, J. P. Salvador.
(L) Kirloskar, Dhondo Pándurang.
Narvane, Náráyan Anant.
Vartak, Vishnu Náráyan.

III.—FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(Recognized 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and was originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following Endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming Scholarship	Rs. 100	per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Theological Scholarship	„ 120	per annum.
Smyttan (G.) Memorial Scholarship...	„ 60	per annum.
Lang (W.) Scholarship.....	„ 180	per annum.
Miller (H.) do.	„ 100	per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Literary Scholarship	„ 60	per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship.	„ 40	per annum.
Four Fleming (Jas. N.) Nomination Scholarships, each	„ 40	per annum.
Purvis (Col.) Scholarship.....	„ 62	per annum.
Molesworth (J. T.) Scholarship	„ 40	per annum.
Davidson (D.) do.	„ 40	per annum.

(2) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(3) Passed the Previous Examination.
(L) Law Student.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize (Gold Medal or Books).

The Rájá of Dhár Prize.

Vithal Náráyan Páthak Prize (value Rs. 40 per annum

William Graham Prize (value Rs. 20 per annum).

The Campbell (A.) Prize.
The Murray Mitchell Prize.
The Bálá Gopál Joshi Prize.
} For Preparatory Classes.

List of Principals.

1832. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876. The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.
1884. The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.

1886.

Principal.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., Professor of Physics and English.

Professors.

The Rev. A. C. Grieve, Professor of English Literature.

,, ,, R. Scott, M.A., Professor of English and Moral Philosophy.

J. Jack, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

W. M. Alexander, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Chemistry and Biology.

Shridhar Ganesh Jinsiválo, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit and Logic.

Kharshedji Mancherji Khateli, Professor of Persian.

Shástri.

Ráoji Rámchandra Upásani.

Teacher attached.

Dádábhái Kharshedji Munshi, B.A.

Students.

Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev, B.A.
(1) Lajmi, Venkat Anandráo.
(1) Pátkar, Dámodar Raghunáth.
Kále, Govind Vithal.
Mackváná, Hirálál Mulji.
Kále, Ganesh Bápuji.
Moghe, Vishnu Balvant.
Bhide, Nágesh Pándurang.
Oke, Gopináth Vináyak.
Jayavant, Bháskar Lakshuman.
Patel, Sorábji Rastamji.
Surveyor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji.
Iráni, Kaikhosru Tirandoz.
(1) Rebeiro Julio.
Bennett, Sorábji Kharshedji.
Bennettná, Rastamji Mánikji.
Buch, Anantrái Nánálál.
Chándorkar, Ganesh Rámchandra.
(1) Dholkiá, Rupshankar Murárji.
Dhurandhar, Bábulji Krishnaráo.
Kalliánpur, Ganpat Rághavendra.
Kángá, Kaikhosru Kávasji.
Meherji, Phirozsháh Frámji.
Michagen Anandráo.
(1) Nánávati, Purshottamrái Bhagvatidás.
Padgaumkar, Vithal Atmárám.
Patki, Vásudev Raghunáth.
Rájádhyaksh, Sázbá Yashvant.
Sapre, Rájárám Sadáshiv.
Saráiyá, Motilál Vithaldás.
Talkar, Daniel Moses.
Trilokekar, Lakshuman Atmárám.
(1) Trilokekar, Sundar Vishvanáth.
Ugrankar, Rámráo Lakshuman.
Amalnikar, Tukárám Rámchandra.
Málvankar, Náráyan Káshináth.
Agáshe, Sakhárám Sadáshiv.
Khándekar, Bháskar Yadneshvar.
Vorá, Maganlál Lakshmishankar
Haldane, Macdonald.
Velankar, Náráyan Gunáji.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar.
(1) Náyampali, Shrinivás Krishnaráo.
Sanjgiri, Purshottam Moreshvar.

(1) College Scholar.

Gokhale, Krishnáji Keshav.
Bámji, Phirozsháh Kávasji.
Charles Jesudas Ashbury.
Treasuryválá, Edalji Jamshedji.
Treasuryválá, Nasarvánji Jehángier.
Shidhaye, Mahádev Náráyan.
Sanjáná, Rastamji Kharshedji.
Ozá, Gavarishankar Hiráchand.
Ghángurde, Lakshuman Vishnu.
Sirvái, Mánikji Nasarvánji.
Patel, Behrámji Nasarvánji.
Shintre, Narhar Moreshvar.
Bhat, Kálidás Mulchandra.
(1) Parab, Krishna Anant.
Nánávati, Máneklál Dharanji.
Kasámi, Muhámad Usuf Nánábhái.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Pestanji.
De Saldhana Frank Anthony.
(1) Phanshe, Vináyak Báburáo.
Dámle, Anant Sakhárám.
Nerurkar, Náráyan Sitárám.
Modi, Jehángier Dádábhái.
Ranji, Dorábji Navroji.
Nádkar, Vithal Rájárám.
Randive, Káshináth Atmárám.
Nerurkar, Báji Vishnu.
Baxter, Mervánji Rastamji.
Hirjikharshedná, Kharshedji Dorábji.
Sunáválá, Kharshedji Bezanji.
Cooper, Shávaksháh Frámji.
Kirtikar, Shámráo Moroji.
Náik, Lakshuman Bálkrishna.
(1) Mayekar, Harichandra Vithobá.
Maráthe, Váman Dámodar.
Vakil, Miss Meherbái Ardesir.
Vakil, Miss Ratanbái Ardesir.
(1) Parulkar, Vishnu Náráyan.
Kohiyár, Sorábsháh Ratansháh.
Kohiyár, Kharshedji Ratansháh.
Dinsháh, Hirji Pestanji.
Lám, Jijibhái Barjorji.
Lám, Frámji Dinsháh.
Solená, Rastamji Dádábhái.
Dhairyaván, Vináyak Krishnaráo.
Gurjar, Makund Bálkrishna.
Abhyánkar, Hari Krishna.
Gokhale, Vináyak Vishnu.

(1) College Scholar.

Pandit, Govind Mahádev.
Chávak, Ganesh Krishna.
Shroff, Maganlál Láldás.
Shukla, Navalshankar Narsinh.
Vasavadá, Harilál Sadáshankar.
Kukade, Prasád Sháhuráo.
Pitalé, Vináyak Sadánand.
Athávle, Bápuji Náráyan.
Horá, Nágardás Rupji.
Pávaskar, Vishnu Gopál.
Bháve, Atmárám Narsu.
(1) Purohit, Váman Mahádev.
Billimoriá, Dosábhài Dhanjibhái.
(1) Limaye, Náráyan Váman.
Nimak, Bálkrishna Atmárám.
Vaishnav, Ishvarrái Bápubhái.
Kolaskar, Mangesh Bálkrishna.
Mehtá, Mávji Kánji.
Kináre, Hari Mahádev.
Agáskar, Lakshuman Raghunáth.
Háte, Vasantráo Harichandra.
Karnátki, Shrinivás Náráyan.
Moghe, Sadáshiv Náráyan.
Modi, Hirjibhái Dhanjibhái.
Cardmaster, Behrámji Sorábji.
Shroff, Phirozsháh Sorábji.
Mehtá, Edalji Kharshedji.
Dádáchanji, Dorábji Sorábji.
Abdulkarim, Yavarhussein Nánábhái.
Mehtá, Nagindás Pránjivandás.
Devgikar, Pándurang Dásáppá.
Dádarkar, Makundráo Madhusudan.
Trilokekar, Rámchandra Atmarám.
Kotháre, Dhákji Dádáji.
Doctor, Jamshedji Mánikji.
Názar, Ochhavlál Hirálál.
Mehtá, Jivábhái Bhikábhái.
Mainodin, Sayed Hussein.
Dádiná, Frámroze Mancherji.
Taliyárkhán, Manchersháh Hormasji.
Panthaki, Fardunji Phirozsháh.
Earnest, Crage.
Karnik, Shankar Vináyak.
Karnik, Sakhárám Vináyak.
Parulkar, Jiváji Krishna.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Mánikji.

(1) College Scholar.

Doctor, Jamnádás Premchand.
Adhav, Dámodar Bhairobá.
(1) Ghotge, Vithal Sitárám.
Parádkar, Lakshuman Anant.
Arjáni, Navroji Jámásji.
Langráná, Navroji Frámji.
Tilve, Dattu Rámchandra.
VediáDave, Kánji Máṽji.
Mehtá, Kuvarji Devji.
Mohilé, Vithal Morobá.
Dr. Kher, Govind Báláji.
Vaishnav, Narottamdás Indraji.
Bhábhá, Dorábji Dádábhái.
Nádkarni, Rámchandra Devrám.
Achárya, Gajánan Govind.
Desái, Keshavrái Rudarji.
Panthaki, Nádirsháh Phirozsháh.
Bátliválá, Jamshedji Kávasji.
Achárya, Rámráo Keshav.
Joshi, Umayáshankar Lakshumishankar.
Chikarmani, Rámráo Shantayá.

IV.—BOMBAY St. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution. In it Undergraduates may continue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at St. Xavier's High School.

There is one endowed Scholarship connected with the College:—

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship for Portuguese Undergraduates, of the annual value of Rs. 125, tenable for two years. It is awarded by competition in an English Essay. The competition takes place in the month of January.

1886.

Rector.

The Rev. J. Mayr, S.J., Professor of Political Economy.

(1) College Scholar.

Professors.

The Rev. Ch. de Boeselager, S.J., Professor of History.
,, ,, F. Dreckmann, S.J., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
,, ,, J. M. Hamilton, S.J., Professor of English Literature.
,, ,, E. Usteri, S.J., Professor of Latin.
Mr. G. W. Johns, B.A., Professor of Mathematics and Logic.
,, Rájárám Rámkrishna Bhágvat, Professor of Sanskrit.
,, Rustam Meherbán Agá ... } Professors of Persian.
,, Nasarvánji Kávasji Kángá ... }

Students.

(*a*) *Preparing for M.A.*

Kutár, Bejanji Navroji.
Master, Manchersháh Bamanji.
Mávlankar, Vásudev K.
(1) Mehtá, Dárásháh Bejanji.
Rele, Shántárám Ganesh.
Vijayakar, Dinkar Khanderáo.

(*b*) *Attending the Second B.A. Class.*

Banáji, Rastamji Ratanji.
Bátliboi, Ardesir Frámji.
Ferreira, Dominic.
Háte, Gajánan Harichandra.
(2) Háidari, Akbar.
Mánkar, Shámráo Dinánáth.
Máster, Rastamji Dos.
Pávri, Navroji Pálanji.
Sabnis, Rámchandra Ghanashám.
Screwvállá, Kharshedji Hormasji.
Sheth, Vithaldás Bhagvándás.
Sutáriá, Kávasji Mánikji.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Frámji.
Wágle, Ganpatráo Raghunáth.

(*c*) *Attending the First B.A. Class.*

Agáskar, Bálkrishna Vináyakráo.
Anklesariá, Dhanji Temuras.
Bahádurji, Jamshedji Nasarvánji.
Bámji, Hormasji Edalji.
Bámji, Kaikhosru Edalji.
(3) Bastávállá, Sorábji Dádábhái.

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(1) Duke of Edinburgh Fellow.
(2) Sir Frank Souter Scholar.
(3) Gibbs Prizeman.

Bhátená, Kharshedji Frámji.
Dádáchanji, Ratansháh Kharshedji.
Dádiseth, Jamshedji Nasarvánji.
Doctor, Frámroz Pestanji.
Doctor, Jamshedji Pestanji.
Dubásh, Mervánji Pestanji
Gazdar, Manchershán Kávasji.
Joshi, Pándurang Rámchandra.
Joshi, Shápurji Sorábji.
Kángá, Edalji Rastamji.
Khán, Mancherji Frámji.
Karkariá, Rastamji Pestanji.
Kátrak, Dádábhái Hormasji.
Khote, Dinánáth Sundernáth.
Mádgávkar, Govind Dinánáth.
Máster, Shávakshán Rastamji.
Misquitta, Gabriel.
Mistri, Jamshedji Pestanji.
Mistri, Bamanji Shápurji.
Mus, Nánábhái Hormasji.
Mulgávkar, Ganpatráo
Mulgávkar, Vithal
Nádkarni, Rámchandra Hanmant
Patel, Ardesir Dhanjibhái.
Pingale, Mádhavráo Morobá.
Raymond, Edward.
Saldanha, Camillo Francis.
Sethná, Kharshedji Phiroze.
Sethná, Hormasji Mervánji.
Sethná, Nasarvánji Dhanjibhái.
Vakil, Hardevrám Nánábhái.
Varde, Pundlik Gangádhar.
Velankar, Shrikrishna Gunáji.
Vohrá, Jayachand Morárji.
Velkar, Vámanráo Shámráo.
Vimádalál, Jehángier Jamshedji.

(*d*) *Attending the P.E. Class.*

Arjáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji.
Bahádurji, Dorábji Nasarvánji.
Banáji, Jehángier Shávakshán.
Bháthená, Mervánji Behrámji.
Bátliválá, Hormasji Dinshán.
Bharuchá, Shápurji Sheriárji.
Báman-Behrám, Kávasji Bamanji.
Baman-Behrám, Jehángier Bamanji.
Bamanji, Ratanji Bamanji.

Cámá, Frámji Mánikji.
Couto, Francis Xavier.
Dádáchánji, Kávasji Edalji.
Desái, Behrámji Barjorji.
Desái, Krishnaráo Venkobá.
Desái, Vináyak Venkobá.
Dábholkar, Vináyak Jiváji.
Divádkar, Shántárám Vishvanáth.
Divechá, Jijibhái Mánikji.
D'Monte, Ignatius.
Doctor, Ardesir Dosábhái.
Dukle, Govind Mádhavráo.
El-Edroos, Sayed Abu Bakar.
Enti, Edalji Bamanji.
Esperance, John Joseph.
Ganderiá, Chunilál Goverdhandás.
Gardá, Frámji Barjorji.
Ghándi, Ratanji Behrámji.
Háte, Mothábhái Gopináth.
Ichhápuriá, Bamanji Shápurji.
Ingle, Frederick Arthur.
Joshi, Dádábhái Sorábji.
Joshi, Mahádev Vináyak.
Kamalákar, Shámráo Ganpatráo.
Kankodivállá, Chandulál Dáyábhái.
Kátvi, Dinánáth Sadáshiv.
Khambátá, Soráb Rastamji.
Kotháre, Gajánan Dvárkánáth.
Kotvál, Ardesir Pestanji.
Kotvál, Bamansháh Bejanji.
Lám, Bápuji Barjorji.
Lauder, Charles.
Lukmáni, Mahomed Banker Abdul Karim.
Mahálaxmiválá, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái.
Major, Frámroz Barjorji.
Mehtá, Navroji Dádábhái.
Mehtá, Navroji Frámji.
Mehtá, Nasarvánji Edalji.
Meisheri, Lakhmichand Tejpál.
Merchant, Pestanji Kbarshedji.
Mistri, Ardesir Shápurji.
Mistri, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái.
Mistri, Dinsháh Dádábhái.
Mistri, Frámji Pálanji.
Mistri, Mervánji Edalji.
Munshi, Abdullá Jairáj.
Munshi, Mádhavlál Motirám.
Motiválá, Rastamji Barjorji.

Mulgávkar, Sundarráo Shivrám.
Náik, Ganpatráo Rámchandra.
Petit, Pestanji Kávasji.
Pradhán, Vásudev Vináyak.
Rozario, Anth. Chrysostom.
Ratnágar, Ratanji Jamshedji.
Sanzgiri, Shankar Vináyak.
Sáthe, Pándurang Lakshuman.
Sealy, Hugh Orr Fernes.
Sethná, Behrámji Shápurji.
Sethná, Dhanjibhái Rastamji.
Sethná, Frámroz Shápurji.
Shiveshvarkar, Nilkanth Atmárám.
Shroff, Bejanji Sorábji.
Timble, Bhái Bábulji.
Tyabji, Ali Najmudin.
Unvállá, Kharshedji Frámji.
Unválá, Kaikhosru Rastamji.
Váchá, Kaikhosru Dinsháh.
Vakil, Frámji Ardesir.
Valladares, Diogo.
Vaidya, Vishvanáth Prabhurám.
Velankar, Lakshuman Dinkar.
Vyavahárkar, Gajánan Sadáshiv.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Rastamji.
Wádiá, Mánikji Nasarvánji.
Wádiá, Nánábhái Ratanji.
Wágle, Atmárám Balvant.
Watchmaker, Bápuji Mánikji.

V.—GUJARA'T COLLEGE

(RECOGNIZED 1879.)

In 1856 a subscription was set on foot for the establishment of a College at Ahmedabad. A sum of Rupees 50,000 was collected, and by favourable investment and accumulation of interest this amount was afterwards raised to Rupees 70,000. In 1858 the sanction of Government was given to the "establishment of a professional School at Ahmedabad (to be called a College if thought desirable) in which English composition, translation, the elements of jurisprudence (as required by Deputy Magistrates and Police Officers), positive law in its most popular and useful branches, the elements of political economy, the revenue and administrative system of Government in India, drawing as a useful rather than a fine art, surveying and the most

practically useful applications of natural science (especially agricultural chemistry) might be taught." The object of the College was the special preparation of youths "for Government employment in the Revenue and Judicial lines and in the Public Works Department." Government promised a State contribution equal to the annual interest of the Endowment, and with the total sum thus available classes were sanctioned for the instruction of youths in Law and Civil Engineering. But the insufficiency of the income for even a school of this character, and the want of precise and definite objects at which the institution might aim, were from the first apparent, and combined with other causes to prevent the development and growth of the College. The Engineering class was never opened, partly because of the difficulty of obtaining a competent teacher for the salary offered, partly because of the discouraging want of funds and opportunities for practical instruction. In the Law class, on the other hand, it was found that the general education of the pupils was not as high as was required for the effective study of jurisprudence; and it was considered that instruction in Literature was necessary to liberalize their minds. Accordingly in 1863 the salary set apart for the Engineering lecturer was divided between three teachers in the subjects of (1) Logic, Moral Philosophy and History, (2) Applied Mathematics (Surveying, Mechanics, &c.), (3) Drawing. The two last subjects were intended for boys desirous of preparing for admission to the new Civil Engineering College at Poona. These arrangements continued in force until 1872, when the failure of the Law students to pass the test imposed on candidates for the Pleaders' Examination led to an enquiry which resulted in the closing of the Law class. The other classes were continued for a time until it could be decided how the funds might be applied to a less vague object than that assigned to the College "of keeping up a taste for literary pursuits in young men who had matriculated, and of extending the knowledge of those who were unmatriculated." The leading Native gentlemen of Ahmedabad acquiesced in this condemnation of the old institution, but applied to Government for the establishment at Ahmedabad of an Arts College such as that given to Poona, and at once set themselves to the task of collecting additional subscriptions, which, with the old fund, might form a sufficient endowment to justify

compliance with their application. In September, a public meeting was held, and a Committee of management was appointed with the Collector as President. By these efforts Ahmedabad has raised a fund which will yield a yearly income of Rupees 8,000. This sum, met by a Government grant of equal amount and supplemented by fees, has been considered sufficient for the establishment of classes studying up to the First B.A. Examination. The Trustees for the College are the Collector of Ahmedabad, Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Ambaidás, and Ráo Bahádur Promábhái Hemábhái, the Collector being nominated by Government, while the two Native gentlemen were elected by the subscribers.

The following Endowments are connected with the Gujarát College :—

(I) A. A. Borradaile Scholarship of the value of Rs. 120 per annum to be given to the student of this College who has passed highest in the Matriculation Examination, and is an inhabitant of Ahmedabad.

(II) S. H. Philpotts Scholarship of the value of Rs. 120 per annum to be given to the student of this College who has passed highest in the Previous Examination from this College.

(III) Lallubhái Sámaldás Scholarship of the value of Rs. 120 per annum, to be given to a Vadnagrá Nágar student of this College who has passed highest in the 1st B.A or the P.E. (if there is no student of that caste in the 1st B.A.) from this College and continuing his further studies in this very College.

(IV) Ráo Bahádur Maganbhái Karamchand Scholarships, eight in number, of the annual value of Rs. 588, to be given to the students of this College according to merit.

1886.

Principal.

K. T. Best, M.A. Oxon., M.R.A.S., Professor of English Literature. (*On Furlough to Europe.*)

Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, M.A., LL.B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. (*Acting.*)

Professors.

Abáji Vishnu Káthavate, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

H. F. Shanahan, B.A., *Acting* Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Mirza Musá Cowser, Professor of Persian.

Kaikhosru Kuvarji Kápadiá, M.A., Lecturer in Science.

Dakshina Fellows.

Náráyan Dáso Banhatti, B.A. *(Senior).*
Shankar Vishnu Puránik, B.A. *(Junior).*

Lallubhái Sámaldás Scholar.

* Desái, Haridhar Ranchhodji.

S. H. Philpotts' Scholar.

† Káthavate, Nágesh Abáji *(Honorary).*
† Bariá, Vrajdás Dáyábhái.

A. A. Borradaile Scholar.

Dhruva, Anandshankar Bápubhái *(Honorary).*
Javeri, Manilál Bhagubhái.

Ráo Bahádur Maganbhái Karamchand Scholars.

* Pandyá, Bhagvantrái Narbherám.
† Dálal, Ardesir Fardunji.
† Mehtá, Fardunji Dorábji.
† Maniár, Abhechand Vakhatchand.
Dalál, Barjorji Jamshedji *(Honorary).*
Majmundár, Trikamrái Ishvarrái.
Sháh, Dáyábhái Hakamchand.
Sháh, Mulchand A'shárám.
Mehtá, Jamnádás Fatechand.

Commoners.

* Kadri, Shamsudin Sayedmiá.
* Nilkanth, Ramanbhái Mahipatrám.
* Patel, Chaturbhái Vallabbhái.
† Aneráo, Govind Balvant.
† Desái, Chunilál Lakshmilál.
† Desái, Harilál Desáibhái.
† Desái, Hirálál Motilál.

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
† Passed the Previous Examination.

† Desái, Khandubhái Lallubhái.
† Gházekhán, Rangnáth Shambhunáth.
† Karnik, Krishnaráo Balvant.
† Kasumbgar, Vádilál Nathubhái.
† Kázi, Gordhandás Nautamrám.
† Kotháválá, Rastamji Ratanji.
† Mehd, Chhaganlál Anantrái.
† Mehtá, Umedrám Jametrám.
† Nánávati, Bechar Kasturchand.
† Pátel, Chunilál Kákubhái.
† Thákore, Kalliánrái Keshavlál.
Achárya, Harjivan Achalji.
Amin, Purshottam Lallubhái.
Anklesariá, Bamanji Navroji.
Atmárámbhukhanválá, J. K.
Buch, Mohanlál Rangildás.
Dalál, Dáyábhái Dholsá.
Dalál, Mohanlál Hemchand.
Dave, Chunilál Keshavlál.
Desái, Bapálál Harilál.
Desái, Jivanlál Varajrái.
Desái, Kharshedji Rastamji.
Desái, Kuvarrái Prágji.
Desái, Pránshankar Lallubhái.
Desái, Rastamji Jamshedji.
Desái, Shambhudhar Lakshmidhar.
Divátiá, Mukandrái Ishvarrái.
Divátiá, Parmodrái Ishvarrái.
Goldsmith, Chunilál Jivrám.
Javeri, Dalsukhbhái Bhagubhái.
Javeri, Máhásukh Chunilál.
Javeri, Nathubhái Sákalchand.
Kanthária, Hakumatrái Chhotálál.
Karmajválá, Anurái Vithalrái.
Kinkhábválá, Bálábhái Gatábhái.
Kudálkar, Bháskar Rámchandra.
Lákhiá, Trikamlal Pránjivandás.
Mehtá, Chhaganlál Chunilál.
Mehtá, Girdharlál Harilál.
Mehtá, Hoshangji Dinsháh.
Mehtá, Lakshmilál Gunvantrái.
Mehta, Parshurám Harsukhrám.
Mehtá, Thákarlál Hirálál.
Náik, Prágji Kalliánji.
Nánávati, Himatlál Jamnádás.
Nánávati, Motilál Chunilál.

† Passed the Previous Examination.

Pandyá, Pítámbar Lakshmirám.
Párikh, Bápulál Jethábhái.
Párikh, Jethálál Motilál.
Patel, Lálbhái Dáyábhái.
Patel, Sámalbhái Vallabbhái.
Patel, Shivábhái Motibhái.
Patel, Thákordás Narottamdás.
Patel, Veribhái Vágjibhái.
Sháh, Dáyábhái Nathubhái.
Sháh, Vrijlál Nathubhái.
Shástri, Narbherám Ganpatrám.
Shroff, Chamanlál Nagindás,
Suteriá, Máneklál Chunilál.
Talyárkhán, Erachsháh Jehángiersháh.
Thákore, Jametrám Narbherám.
Thákore, Ratilál Máneklál.
Thákore, Thákorlál Parmodrái.
Trivedi, Mangal Dájibhái.
Urezi, Buránudin Abdullá.
Vyás, Vithal Jethábhái.

Free Students.

Dhulekar, Dinkar Keshav.
Kotháválá, Ardesir Rastamji.
Motláni, Gani Arbi.
Sháh, Dáyábhái Javerdás.

VI.—RA'JA'RA'M COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1880.)

The Rájárám College, which is maintained by the Kolhápur State, owes its origin partly to the growth and development of the Rájárám High School, and partly to the desire of Government to make a suitable provision for the education of Chiefs and Sardárs in the Southern Maráthá Country. The British Government having assumed the administration of the State in 1844, laid the foundation of English education in 1851 by opening an English school in the town of Kolhápur. This in 1867 was raised to the status of a High School, called the Rájárám High School, after the lamented Rájárám Mahárái of Kolhápur, who while travelling in Europe died at Florence in 1870.

In 1880 the Government, on the recommendation of the Political Agent, raised the School to an Arts College which

was subsequently recognized in the Faculty in Arts of the University of Bombay for the purposes of the Previous Examination, and in 1883 it was further recognized for the purposes of the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

The College is provided with a substantial and ornamental building which cost the Kolhápur State nearly five lakhs of Rupees, the foundation stone being laid in 1869 by the late Rájá and the building completed in 1874.

Endowments.

Government has sanctioned the transfer of the sum of Rs. 760, being the annual interest on the so-called Sardárs' Fund at Belgaum, where a Sardárs' Class was opened some years ago.

In 1883 the Rájá of Mudhol on leaving the College presented an endowment of Rs. 15,000 to be held in trust by the Political Agent, Southern Maráthá Country, and Rájá of Mudhol for the time being: the interest of this sum to be applied towards the support of a "Ghorpade Lectureship" in honour of the Rájá's father.

The late Rájárám Maháráj, to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to this country, invested Rs. 45,000 in the four per cent. Promissory notes, the interest thereon being applied to the formation of Scholarships for the encouragement of higher education in the State. The following Scholarships are awarded every year:—

(*a.*) One Alfred Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable for four years at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, will be awarded to a deserving freshman who shall have matriculated from the Rájárám High School after having attended that school for not less than three continuous years immediately previous. The stipend may be continued for a fifth year if funds are available and the Principal recommends it. If there be no freshman desirous of studying medicine, a scholarship of the same value to be held in Bombay and tenable for two years will be given to a deserving candidate who passes the Previous Examination from the Rájárám College with the highest number of marks.

(*b.*) Two Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem, each tenable for one year and to be held at any College, will be awarded to two deserving students who have passed the First B.A. Examination from the Rájárám College after having attended it for two full terms.

(*c.*) Three Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem, each tenable for one year and to be held at the Rájárám College, Kolhápur, will be awarded to three deserving students who have passed the Previous Examination, from the Rájárám College, after having attended it for two full terms.

(*d.*) Four Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem, to be held for one year at the Rájárám College, will be awarded to four deserving students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from the Rájárám High School after having attended it for not less than two continuous years immediately previous.

(*e.*) In 1884, Mr. Krishnáji Bhikáji Gokhale presented the sum of Rs. 1,500 in 4 per cent. Government paper to found a "Bhikájipant Scholarship" in memory of his father the late Mr. Bhikájipant Gokhale. The stipend of Rs. 5 per mensem is to be held for one year by that undergraduate of the Rájárám College who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from the Miraj High School.

1886.

Principal.

C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M. Cantab., Principal and Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A., Vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Shivrám Bápuji Paránjapye, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Báláji Prabhákar Modak, F.A., Lecturer in Physics.

Káshináth Ganesh Kelkar, B.A., Ghorpade Lecturer.

Alfred Scholars.

(1) Agáshe, Ganesh Krishna.
(1) Agáshe, Náráyan Krishna.
Choukuis, Vishnu Krishna.
Dodhálkar, Krishnáji Annáji.
Heralekar, Ganesh Bhavánráo.
Joshi, Rámchandra Vishnu.
Kulkarni, Lakshuman Sadáshiv.
(1) Práni, Datto Pándurang.
(1) Sontake, Datto Dámodar.

Students paying half-fee.

Kulkarni, Raghunáth Narsinh.
Shelolikar, Datto Balvant.

Commoners.

(2) Kelkar, Mahádev Chintáman.
Kulkarni, Bhárgav Krishna.
Maráthe, Sadáshiv Keshav.
Modak, Lakshuman Báláji.
Padalkar, Govind Ganesh.
Panditráo, Rámchandra Bábáchárya.
Párkhe, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth.
Vádvane, Pandharináth Chintáman.
Vaidya, Váman Ganesh.
Vazé, Rámchandra Ballál.

VII.—BARODA' COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1881.)

The Barodá College was founded to complete the system of English education organized in the Barodá State by the Government of His Highness the Mahárájah Sayájiráo Gáekwár, and on the 1st of October 1881 was recognized in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Bombay for the purposes of the Previous Examination. The College building is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in India. It is in the shape of an E, the centre being formed by a domed hall sixty feet square and one hundred and forty-four feet high. Each wing contains ten class rooms, five on

(1) Passed the Previous Examination.
(2) Bhikáji Pant Scholar.

the ground floor and five on the first floor, besides library, museum, chemical and physical laboratories, offices, and smaller ante-rooms. There is accommodation for about six hundred students, and College and High School classes are both carried on in the building. The style of architecture is early Hindu *(Hemádapanti)*, and the design is by R. Chisholm, Esq., F. R. I. B. A., Architect to the Madras Government. The building has cost about Rs. 6 lákhs.

Endowments.

Three scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable at any college are awarded under certain conditions to students passing the Previous Examination direct from the Barodá College. Two additional scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem are reserved for students wishing to join the Poona College of Science or the Grant Medical College. Five scholarships of Rs. 5 per mensem to be held for one year at the Barodá College are awarded under certain conditions to deserving students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from the Barodá High School. In addition to the above the University awards the Melvill Memorial Scholarship to that student from this College who obtains the highest number of marks at the Previous Examination.

1886.

Principal.

T. S. Tait, M.A. Camb., B.Sc. Lond., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Professors.

Harold Littledale, B.A., Senior Moderator T. C. D., Vice-Principal, Professor of History and English Literature.

Tápidás Dayárám Mehtá, M.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Govind Moreshvar Hasabnis, B.A.
Rámchandra Dinkar Phadke, B.A. } Lecturers in Sanskrit.

Farid-ud-din Ahmed, B.A., Lecturer in Persian.

Scholars.

Ambekar, Vásudev Vithal.
Barve, Káshináth Chimanráo.
Dadáchanji, Phirozesháh Kersásji.
Mehtá, Jekissan Vallabhdás.
Nánávati, Nárandás Dáyábhái.

Commoners.

Amin, Chhotálál Bháilál.
Amin, Ráoji Motilál.
Chaván, Mátádinsing Bhavánsing.
Chinái, Dhanjisháh Frámji.
Dalál, Jeysing Thákarsing.
Dalál, Kaniálál Jamnádás.
Desái, Anantrái Girdharlál.
Desái, Ambábhái Kesarbhái.
Desái, Dáyábhái Ranchhod.
Desái, Jugalbhái Kalliánrái.
Desái, Maganlál Chhotálál.
Desái, Vasantlál Sundarlál.
Divátiá, Gunvantrái Gopálrái.
Gupte, Dámodar Mahádev.
Gupte, Govind Keshav.
Gupte, Nilkant Káshináth.
Hátálkar, Shámráo Anandráo.
Háte, Vináyak Nánábhái.
Joglekar, Govind Vishrám.
Kantháriákar, Bholánáth Trikamlál.
Kirtane, Káshináth Vináyak.
Kirtane, Yashvant Váman.
Khopkar, Shivrám Ráoji.
Lele, Krishnáji Dáji.
Majmudár, Venishankar Dinmanishankar.
Mehtá, Kanayálál Anantrái.
Patel, Darubhái Ishvarbhái.
Patel, Lakhábhái Bhulábhái.
Patel, Motilál Dáyábhái.
Patel, Motilál Shivábhái.
Pátharkar, Raghunáth Ráoji.
Patvardhan, Keshav Apáji.
Sapre, Gangádhar Anant.
Sháh, Dalpat Kevaldás.
Soman, Rámchandra Ganesh.
Taláti, Gokaldás Dvárkádás.
Vaishnav, Purshottamrái Ranchhoddás.
Vorá, Lakshmishankar Jatháshankar.

VIII.—FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1884.)

The Fergusson College owes its origin to the development and growth of the New English School, Poona, founded in 1880 by the late Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar and Messrs. B.

G. Tilak and M. B. Námjoshi for the purpose of cheapening and facilitating education. Gradually several other gentlemen joined the staff of teachers with the object of devoting their lives to the work, and the body thus formed felt that they were in a position to take a higher step. Before doing so, however, they called a meeting of the sympathizers of private education on the 24th October 1884, and this meeting formed themselves into the "Deccan Education Society" for the purpose of carrying out the original objects of the promoters of the New English School. Soon after, the Council of the Society resolved to start a College under the name of "The Fergusson College" to mark their appreciation of the interest which His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay, took in the cause of private education generally and in the growth and prosperity of their school in particular; and on their application, the College was recognized in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination on the 13th December 1884.

The College is under the direct control and supervision of the Local Managing Board and the Council of the Deccan Education Society.

The permanent funds of the Society, including sums realized and subscribed up to date, amount to nearly Rs. 84,000.

Scholarships.

Eleven Scholarships of the total monthly value of Rs. 90 are open for general competition. Of these three, of the value of Rs. 32, are *endowed* Scholarships, and the remaining are paid from the current funds of the Society.

The endowed Scholarships are awarded under the following conditions:—

(*a*) Two Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 22, one of Rs. 12 and the other of Rs. 10, called "Govind Hari Scholarships", and tenable for one year, are open for general competition by all the College Students. The Chief of Sángli has made a donation to the College of a sum of Rs. 6,000 invested in 4½ per Cent. Government Promissory Notes, and the interest is appropriated for Scholarships in the name of the ancestor of the Patvardhans.

(*b*) The Nawáb of Junágad has given a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per Cent. Government Security for a Scholarship of Rs. 10 per month in connection with the Fergusson College. It is open for general competition.

(c) Mr. G. R. Kiráne, State Engineer, Sángli, has placed the sum of Rs. 1,500 at the disposal of the Society. The interest on the endowment is to be applied to found a monthly Scholarship of Rs. 5, to be called "Kiráne Scholarship," tenable for one year, and to be awarded to a student educated at the New English School as a free student intending to prosecute his studies in the Fergusson College, and who may have matriculated with the highest number of marks in Mathematics. This Scholarship will be available for award from 1889.

Besides these Scholarships, 10 per cent. free studentships are allowed. Mr. Mahádev Chimnáji Apte, B.A., LL.B., of the Bombay Bar, has given two Scholarships, of Rs. 5 each, to be awarded to poor Bráhman students, and has promised to continue them *till the end of 1887*.

1886.

Principal.

Váman Shivrám Apte, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Professors.

Bál Gangádhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B., Professor of Mathematics.
Gopál Ganesh Agarkar, M.A., Professor of History and Logic.
Mahádev Shivrám Gole, M.A., Professor of Physics.
Vásudev Bálkrishna Kelkar, B.A., Professor of English Literature.

Clerk and Librarian.

Trimbak Sitárám Joshi.

Scholars.

* † Pátankar, Nilkanth Pándurang.
† Deshpánde, Náráyan Sitárám.
‡ Deshpánde, Anant Lakshuman.

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* First Jagonnáth Sunkersett Scholar for 1885.
† Govind Hari Scholars.
‡ Junágad Scholar.

Dhavale, Ganesh Vináyak.
Sant, Mahádev Bápáji.
Maráthe, Vishnu Krishna.
Sáthe, Purshottam Krishna.
Sáne, Dámodar Moreshvar.
Telegu, Lakshuman Jenuji.
Limaye, Dattátraya Rámchandra.
Kále, Vishnu Rámchandra.

Commoners.

Abhyánkar, Dámodar Náráyan.
Abhyánkar, Mahádev Govind.
Abhyánkar, Rámchandra Vishnu.
Akut, Vásudev Bápu
Apte, Ganesh Shridhar.
Bakshi, Shrinivás Krishna.
Bálsekar, Mangesh Krishna.
Bámji, M. C.
Bápat, Nágesh Jiváji.
Barve, Govind Vásudev.
Bhágvat, Narhar Govind.
Bhágvat, Purshottam Balvant.
Bhanage, Káshináth Bálkrishna.
Bhándivád, Gopál Bhimráo.
Bhat, Vináyak Gangádhar.
Bhide, Keshav Vithal.
Bhoraskar, Shridhar Keshav.
Bhurse, Krishnáji Bápuráo.
Bivalkar, Vásudev Raghunáth.
Budha, Kelavaldi Govind.
Chitnis, Balvant Sitárám.
Dátárkar, Náráyan Trimalráo
Deshpánde, Káshináth Gangádhar.
Deshpánde, Shrinivás Svámiráo.
Devale, Anná Bábácháryа.
Dhase, Dhondo Atmárám.
Dhekne, Yashvant Lakshuman.
Durvás, Durvás Báláji.
Gádgil, Mahádev Keshav.
Gangal, Krishnáji Trimbak.
Gogte, Shridhar Bálkrishna.
Gokhale, Gopál Vináyak.
Gokhale, Hari Rámchandra.
Gokhale, Janárdan Mahádev.
Gokhale, Náráyan Sadáshiv.
† Gokhale, Vishnu Bálambhatt.

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* Mahádev Chimnáji Apté Scholars.
† Second Jagonnáth Sunkersett Scholar for 1884.

Gokhale, Vishnu Gangádhar.
Gole, Náráyan Vináyak.
Gulábráo, Sadáshiv Chimnáji.
Hariharkar, Bhimáji Shrinivás.
Haranhalli, Subáji Shrinivás.
Hoiligolkar, Lakshuman Bhujangráo.
Jog, Gopál Hanmant.
Joglekar, Shridhar Rámchandra.
Joshi, Shridhar Váman.
Joshi, Vináyak Rámchandra.
Kaduskar, Vásudev Ganesh.
Kále, Krishnáji Govind.
Káne, Bhálchandra Purshottam.
Káne, Hari Vináyak.
Kari, Bháu Gopál.
Karmarkar, Vináyak Ganesh.
Kashekar, Gopál Lakshuman.
Kelkar, Balvant Govind.
Kelkar, Ganesh Bhikáji.
Kelkar, Náráyan Chintáman.
Kelkar, Prahbákar Lakshuman.
Ketkar, Raghunáth Mahádev.
Khardikar, Sadáshiv Balvant.
Kulkarni, Hari Ganesh.
Kolhátkar, Náráyan Krishna.
Kumthekar, Bápayá Matapá.
Lavalekar, Vináyak Hanmant.
Lele, Vásudev Venkatesh.
Limaye, Mahádev Náráyan.
Limaye, Náráyan Hari.
Mahekikar, Balvant Gopál.
Mahálas, Shankar Raghunáth.
Masurkar, Vithal Vishnu.
Nádkarni, Mangesh Shántápá.
Nagarkar, Janárdan Keshav.
Nagarkatti, Dattátraya Venkápá.
Nevurgávkar, Dáji Náráyan.
Oka, Trimbak Vishnu.
Palsikar, Hari Amrit.
Pánse, Krishnáji Mártand.
Paránjapye, Sadáshiv Vináyak.
Pátankar, Anant Pándurang.
Patvardhan, Ganesh Balvant.
Patvardhan, Rámkrishna Vishnu.
Pendshe, Janárdan Nilkanth.
Pethe, Govind Krishna.
Phátak, Dattátraya Bháskar.
Purandharé, Lakshuman Govind.

Pusalkar, Ganesh Dhonddev.
Rághavaya, Bellári.
Ránáde, Vináyak Vishnu.
Risvádkar, Govind Sadáshiv.
Sahasrabudhe, Govind Mahádev.
Sárangpáni, Ganesh Vishnu.
Sáthe, Govind Nilkanth.
Shidhaye, Krishnáji Náráyan.
Soman, Krishnáji Lakshuman.
Soman, Vináyak Trimbak.
Sukthankar, Nilkanth Raghunáth.
Tilak, Govind Krishna.
Tilak, Vásudev Krishna.
Torgalkar, Krishnáji Venkatesh.
Udgatti, Guddo Mukund.
Vyavháre, Keshav Bhagvant.
Vaze, Ganesh Sakhárám.

Half-Free Students.

Kher, Gangádhar Mahádev.
Paránjapye, Anant Krishna.
Pendshe, Bháskar Raghunáth.
Sapre, Govind Somnáth.
Vaidya, Ganesh Krishna

Free Students.

Limaye, Sadáshiv Pándurang.
Rájbde, Krishnáji Gopál.
Shurpali, Bhimáji Narsing.
Thakar, Mártand Balvant.
Bhide, Rámchandra Káshináth.
Kadkal, Shrinivás Keshav.
Apte, Vináyak Ganesh
Limaye, Narhar Bhagvant.
Sheik, Jáffer Mahomed.
Dáte, Sadáshiv Manohar.
Máne, Báláji Limbáji.

IX.—SA'MALDA'S COLLEGE.

(Recognized in 1885.)

This College was founded by His Highness Sir Takhtsingji Jasvatsingji, Thákore Sáheb of Bhávnagar, in memory of his late Diván Sámaldás Parmánanddás. The College was opened in January 1885.

Receives a Scholarship of Rs. 10 from the Deccan Maráthá Association

The College is maintained by the Bhávnagar State, and is under the supervision of a Managing Board, consisting of six officials of the State, with the Diván, Mr. Vithaldás Sámaldás, as President.

The following Endowments are connected with the College:—

Six Darbári Scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 per mensem.

Four Darbári Scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Two Darbári Scholarships of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem.

Two Javansingji Scholarships of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem.

One Gavrishankar Scholarship of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem.

One Vidyárám Scholarship of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem.

One Gavrishankar Gold Medal founded by Mr. Gavrishankar Udeshankar, C.S.I., of the value of Rs. 120, to be awarded annually.

1886.

Principal.

R. H. Gunion, B.A. Oxon., Professor of English Literature and History.

Professors.

Jamshedji Navroji Unválá, M.A., Professor of Physics, Vice-Principal.

Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Manilál Nabhubhái Dvivedi, B.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Barjorji Ardesir Enti, B.A., Professor of Logic.

Shástri.

Bhánushankar Harishankar.

Munshi.

Shaik Mahamad Ispháni

Clerk and Librarian.

Bechardás Chhaganlál Párekh.

Scholars.

* Enti, Kaikhoshro Ardesir.
* Thákore, Balvantrái Kaliánrái.
* Davé, Hariharshankar Bhánushankar.
* Agarválá, Brijlál Keshavlál.
* Mehtá, Pánáchand Jeychand.
Pandiá, Chhabilánand Harinand.
Jivrájáni, Ranchhod Náranji (also Vidyárám Scholar).
Maru, Mohanlál Jatáshankar.
Thakar, Parmánand Vithaldás.
Davé, Kamaláshankar Tárashankar.
Davé, Jivanrám Lakshmirám.
Anjáriá, Narsing Reváshankar.
Shroff, Chunilál Chhaganchand.
Gami, Nárandás Kálidás.
Dubal, Mulji Lálji.

Commoners.

* Mehtá, Lallubhái Sámaldás.
* Mehtá, Motichand Javerchand.
* Mehtá, Navnidhirái Harjivandás.
* Mehtá, Pratáprái Vajeshankar.
* Modi, Anupchand Jagjivandás.
Badika, Dáyálál Harjivandás.
Bhat, Manishankar Gavarishankar.
Contractor, Ardesir Edalji.
Dastur, Kávasji Dinsháh.
Desái, Champaklál Manilál.
Doctor, Pestanji Barjorji.
Háthi, Durgáshankar Gavarishankar.
Jhaveri, Krishnalál Mohanlál.
Mehtá, Ichháshankar Prabháshankar.
Mehtá, Mánshankar Pitámbardás.
Mehtá Pratáprái Santokrám.
Mehtá, Shankarprasád Chhaganlál.
Ozá, Bhupatrái Lakshmishankar.
Ozá, Navnidhirái Vajeshankar.
Ozá, Vasantrái Mahipatrái.
Pandiá, Chandravidyánand Shrikrishnánand.
Párekh, Bechardás Chhaganlál.
Párekh, Bhogilál Bápulál.
Reshamválá, Bháidás Ichhárám.
Ruválá, Mánoklál Pránjivandás.
Thakar, Pránjivandás Odhavji.
Thakar, Jatáshankar Pranjivandás.

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* Have passed the Previous Examination.

X.—GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence, as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects:—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

1886.

Professors.

Edward Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

William C. Webb, Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

S. Newcome Fox, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. *(On leave to Europe.)*

Rastamji Dhanjibhái Sethná, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, *Acting* Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

I.—Senior Law Students.

F Abhyánkar, Sakhárám Vishnu.
Advání, Himatsing Gajsing, B.A.
Akhund, Gulám Mahámmad Gulámalli.
F Apte, Hari Sadáshiv.
Apte, Mahádev Krishna, B.A.
Apte, Raghunáth Náráyan, B.A.
Athavankar, Anandráo Mangesh, B.A.
Bápat, Gopál Váman.
Bhárdá, Jálbhái Dorábji.
Bháte, Vithal Bálkrishna.
Bhatt, Mahádev Váman, B.A.
Boyce, Bamanji Rastamji, B A.
Damniá, Ranchordás Lálbhái.
Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji, B.A.
Deshpánde, Dámodar Lakshuman, B.A.
Dhond, Rámchandra Sájo.
Gádgil, Vishnu Gangádhar, B.A.
Gogte, Raghunáth Bhikáji.
Jokágar, Jametrám Raghurám, B.A.
Kalsulkar, Trimbak Vithal, B.A.
Kápadiá, Sorábji Bamanshán, B.A.
Ketkar, Keshav Sadáshiv, B.A.
Khándekar, Shankar Dattátraya, B.A.
Kharé, Dámodar Nilkanth, B.A.
Kharé, Purshottam Parshurám, B.A.
Kirtane, Rámchandra Trimbak, B.A.
Kolá, Hiráji Kávasji, B.A.
Kshirságar, Bápuji Káshináth.
Kutár, Bezanji Navroji.
Lálá, Chandirám Giánchand.
Lálváni, Kundanmal Manghersing.
Laskari, Hormasji Bápuji, B.A.
Manerikar, Bháskar Dhonddev, B.A.
Masand, Atmárám Gangárám.
Mehtá, Nagindás Gokuldás.
Mistri, Dhanjisháh Pálanji.
Nátu, Vishnu Raghunáth, B.A.
Nisal, Shivrám Náráyan, B.A.
F Ojá, Asandás Tejbhándás.
Pleader, Phirozsháh Nasarvánji, B.A.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Náráyan, B.A.
Ráshinkar, Vishnu Krishna, B.A.

F Free Students.

Sháh, Mahásukh Narsinhdás.
Shukla, Dalpatrám Bhagvánji, B.A.
Sovani, Govind Krishna, B.A.
Tátá, Edalji Pestanji, B.A.
Trivedi, Chhaganlal Shambhulál.
Vakil, Chunilál Harilál.
Vaishnav, Anandrái Dvárkádás, B A.

II.—Junior Law Students.

Prizeman of 1885.

Desái, Gulábbhái Vasanji, B.A.

Passed the Jurisprudence in 1885.

Angal, Balvant Rámchandra, B.A.
Bánáji, Frámji Kávasji, B.A.
Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev.
F Bhágvat, Sakhárám Keshav, B.A.
F Bhatt, Manchhárám Mayárám.
F Borker, Yashvant Bállapá.
Chinmulgund, Hanmant Venkatesh.
Chirmule, Vásudev Ganesh, B.A.
C. Shrinivás Achárya.
Dalál, Motilál Gangádás, B.A.
Dastur, Meherji Hoshang, B.A.
Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman, B A.
Gokhale, Gopál Krishna, B.A.
Gole, Gopál Shivrám.
Hardikar, Datto Krishna.
Hirámánik, Rastamji Mánikji, B.A.
Huilgolkar, Lakshuman Narsinh.
Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna, B.A.
Joshi, Náráyan Dámodar, B.A.
Kále, Ganesh Bápuji.
F Kelkar, Vásudev Sadáshiv, B A.
Kopikar, Sheshgiri Rámchandra, B.A.
Kulkarni, Mangesh Anant, B.A.
Lenham, Herbert Thomas.
Limaye, Hari Vithal.
Limbálkar, Gangajiráo Rájobá.
Mántri, Káshináth Jánárdan, B.A.
Mávlankar, Vásudev Keshav.
Muhlla, Daráshá Bezanji.
Metá, Motibhái Manibhái.
Modi, Jekisondás Murárdas.
Mudhivedkar, Shrinivás Rájiráo.
Mule, Gangádhar Bálkrishna.

F Free Students.

Náik, Harischandra Sadáshiv.
Nádkarni, Rámkrishna Anant.
Nimachválá, Jehangier Dorábji, B.A.
Parmánand, Jagannáth Náráyan, B.A.
Patel, Kharshedji Sorábji, B.A.
Pádhye, Dámodar Ganesh, B.A.
Patvardhan, Gajánan Bháskar, B.A.
Patvardhan, Ganesh Vináyak, B.A.
F Patvardhan, Rámchandra Trimbak.
Pleader, Ardesir, Nasarvánji.
Ránáde, Yashvant Nágesh, B.A.
Ráná, Frámji Ardesir.
Rele, Shántárám Ganesh, B.A.
F Sáne, Ganesh Bháskar.
Sethná, Dárásháh Shápurji, B.A.
Taná, Murárji Anandji, B.A.
Vijáyakar, Dinkar Khanderáo.
Vyás, Rághavji Jaikrishna, B.A.
Warden, Behrámji Hirjibhái.
Yájnik, Mádhavlál Javerilál, B.A..

III.—Candidate Law Students.

Paymaster, Rastamji Barjorji.
Rindáni, Davlatrám Motirám.
Patel, Motilál Báverbhái.
Patel, Prágji Mathurbhái.
Patel, Sámaldás Lallubhái.
Vásudev, Keshav Krishnáji.
Balsarj, Maganlál Máneklál.
Bhatt, Manishankar Ratanbhái.
Thákor, Girjáshankar Ranchordás.
Shroff, Jagmohandás Vandrávandás.
Dalál, Motilál Nagindás
Joshipárá, Manirái Trikamrái.
Lele, Rámchandra Sadáshiv.
Ghodá, Sadáshankar Mayáshankar.
Shukla, Venishankar Reváshankar.
Mulá, Dinsháh Fardunji.
Shukla, Jivanlál Mohanlál.
Koyáji, Hormasdyár Kuvarji, B.A.
Khambátá, Sorábji Dosábhái.
Desái, Dhanjisháh Bápuji.
Mánkar, Shámráo Dinánáth.
F Machave, Rámchandra Gopál.
Chandorkar, Ganesh Lakshuman.
F Sirdesái, Govind Sakhárám.
Kerkar, Váman Rámchandra.
Rele, Chintámani Atmárám.

(1) Free Students.

Kehímkar, Abráham Aaron.
Bodas, Mahádev Rájárám.
Alimchandáni, Bhulchand Dáyárám.
Mándviválá, Usafálli Allibhái.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kávasji.
Durge, Bálkrishna Bhái.
Mohile, Ganpat Bháskar.
Munshi, Hirálál Mansukhlál.
Chokshi, Manchábhai Nárandás.
Atre, Bálkrishna Narhar.
Rajádhyksha, Sájbá Yashvant.
Wágle, Ganpatráo R.
Sethná, Frámji Shápurji.
Vimádalál, Jehángier Jamshedji.
Doctor, Jamshedji Pestanji.
Majmundár, Sárábhái Valabbhái, B.A.
Desái, Jayantyprasád Virprasád,
Pakvásá, Vrijbhukandás Manchhárám.
Gupte, Lakshuman Appáji.
F Paránjapye, Keshav Bálkrishna.
Sámant, Námdev Vithal, B.A.
Rukhá, Náráyan Vallabhvarma.
Sháh, Murárji Nárandás.
Oka, Vináyak Sávlárám.
Nádkarni, Rámkrishna Atmárám.
Koyáji, Koyáji Nasarvánji.
Desái, Pándurang Anant.
Shivdásáni, Jethánand Choritrám.
Karamchandáni, Variálsing Nihálsing.
Garsayáni, Kimatrái Gagandás.
Gulrájáni, Assudamal Amersing.
Oja, Tulsidás Chaturbhuj.
Panji, Thákordás Jamnádás.
Bhavnáni, Pohumal Bakasrái.
Bápat, Máhádev Sakhárám.
Machagen, Anandráo.
Deshpánde, Keshav Ganesh.
Mehtá, Manu Nandshankar.
Ghotge, Vithal Sitárám.
Thadáni, Uttamchand Gangárám.
Makváná, Hirálál Mulji.
Divánji, Balsukrám Kavastubharám.
Astikar, Rámchandra Gopál,
F Edward Raymond.
Kotvál, Sorabji Pestanji.
Saraiyá, Hirálál Dharamdás.
Joshi, Umáshankar Lakshmidás.
Mahtá, Thákore Kapilrám.

(1) Free Students.

XI.—GOVERNMENT LAW CLASS.

(Recognized in 1885.)

In April 1884 the Principal of the Deccan College requested that a jurisprudence class might be established and a Lecturer in jurisprudence appointed in the Deccan College. It was pointed out that for want of such a class students of this College could keep none of their law terms as undergraduates, so that they laboured under a great disadvantage as compared with students in Bombay. In a Government Resolution, dated November 10th, His Excellency the Governor in Council sanctioned the establishment of the class asked for, subject to its recognition by the University. The class was recognised by the University, and Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Govind Ránáde, M.A., LL.B., was appointed Law Lecturer. The Lecturer delivers about seventy lectures during the thirty-five weeks of the academic year on the subjects of the first year's course as given to undergraduates in Bombay. The salary of the Lecturer is Rs. 125 per mensem; Rs. 50 is given as a prize to the pupil who is first in the yearly examination. The year is divided into two terms, and the fee for each term is Rs. 12-8. The class was opened on January 1st, 1885.

Law Lecturer.

Ráo Sáheb Venkatráo Rámchandra.

Students.

Ambegávkar, Ganesh Balvant.
Anklesariá, Phirozeshàh Mánikji.
Apte, Hari Náráyan.
Argikar, Lakshuman Bhimráo.
Bápat, Nilkant Krishna.
Bhade, Lakshuman Vithal.
Bharuchá, Behrámji Pensháha.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Pensháha.
Bhadkamkar, Náráyan Mahádev.
Bhat, Krishnáji Purshottam.
Bhide, Ráoji Janárdan, B.A.
Bhide, Vásudev Trimbak.
Bijápurkar, Vishnu Govind.
Bodas, Yashvant Govind.
Bhore, Náná Náráyan.
Chándorkar, Dinkar Trimbak.

Fernandez, J. P. Salvador.
Gaikavád, Khanderáo Apáji.
Gaulá, Lakshuman Narsappá.
Gát, Ganesh Váman.
Hanson, C.M., B.A.
Hebbal, Ganesh Anandráo.
Jánjaháni, G. A.
Ketkar, Raghunáth Mahádev.
Kirloskar, Dhondo Pándurang.
Khárkar, Váman Trimbak.
Konnur, Shesho Janárdan.
Limaye, Krishnáji Govind.
Masur, Govind Venkatesh.
Melague, Rangnáth Bápuji.
Nátekar, Moreshvar Pándurang.
Nene, Shankar Vithal.
Paránjapye, Vásudev Káshináth.
Phadke, Náráyan Khanderáo.
Phadke, Sitárám Mahádev.
Pandit, Krishnáji Náráyan.
Pandit, Vishnu Balvant.
Patvardhan, Raghunáth Krishna, B.A.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Sadáshiv.
Pendse, Dattátraya Raghunáth, B.A.
Rájváde, Vaijanáth Káshináth, B.A.
Rájopádhye, Náráyan Sadáshiv.
Rámchandáni, Satárám Mustakrám.
Sethná, Rastamji Aspandiárji.
Shrikhande, Govind Vináyak.
Sabnavis, Hanmant Govind.
Sahasrabudhe, Trimbak Sakhárám.
Vaze, Gopál Govind.

XII.—GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

This College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is to "impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's

friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain Endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language on every branch of Medical Science by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehánghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds; (*c*) a Hospital for incurables, built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds. There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious Diseases.

The students are arranged in two classes:—

1. Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

The College possesses the following Endowments:—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Lisboa, Jamkhandi and Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Scholarships and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund; the Burnes, Arnott and Hemabhoy Vakutchund Medal Funds; and Sir J. P. Willoughby, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Prize Funds, Hunter Prize Funds, and Cursetji Framji Khori Prize Fund.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments amounting to Rs. 1,10,200, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise medicine, and the designation

"Graduate of Grant Medical College." There are at the present time forty-eight such Graduates, who either are engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860. John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865. Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Robert Haines, M.B. (Lond.)
1866. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1876. HENRY COOK, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.

1886.

Principal.

H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., Professor of Medicine, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene.

Professors.

A. N. Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I., Professor of Physiology (*Acting* Physician, European General Hospital.)

G. Waters, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Acting* Professor of Physiology.

I. B. Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery *(Europe)*.

G. Bainbridge, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), *Acting* Professor of Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery.

G. A. Maconachie, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

J. Arnott, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Pathological Museum (*Acting* Professor of Physiology).

R. Manser, *Acting* Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Pathological Museum.

W. K. Hatch, M.B., Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

R. Manser, Professor of Materia Medica (*Acting* Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Pathological Museum).

R. Baker, M.D., *Acting* Professor of Materia Medica.

D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., Professor of Practical Histology and Physiology, and Botany.

Demonstrator.

Anná Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Tutors.

Nasarvánji Hormasji Chokshi, L.M. & S., Tutor in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany.

Sorábji Kharshedji Narimán, L.M. & S., Tutor in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Mancherji Jámásji Mistri, L.M. & S., Tutor in Practical Histology and Physiology and Mayo Demonstrator.

Ismáil Ján Mahomed, L.M. & S., Tutor in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany.

Chunilál Dharamdás Saraiyá, L.M. & S., Tutor in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany.

Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar, B.A., L.M. & S., Tutor in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Senior Students.

		Foundation.
*	Navroji Kávasji Kalliánválá ...	...Anderson Scholar.
*	Mancherji Kávasji Kángá, M.A., B.Sc.	..Farish Scholar.
*	Hormasji Mánikji Másiná ..	...Carnac Scholar.
*	Navroji Mancherji Lákdáválá ...	. .Farish Scholar.
*	Kharshedji Pestanji Boyce ...	...Reid Scholar.
*	Káshináth Váman Káne ...	...
*	Hormasji Dhanjibhái Baksi ...	...
*	Shápurji Dosábhái Bharuchá ...	...
*	Pránjivan Jagjivan Mehtá ...	...

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.

*	Vishnu Rámchandra Kirloskar ...	
*	Frámji Jivanji Gilder	
*	Rastamji Ardesir Dádimáster	
*	Bápu Dhondsett Bhogte	
*	Dvárkánáth Rámnáth Khoté, B.A. ...	
*	Vajerám Sákerrám Diván	
*	F. X. Ferreira	
*†	Ganpat Annáji Sirur	
*	Fardunji Nasarvánji Bisni	
*	Chunilál Fakirbhái Dalál	
*	B. A. K. Lukmánji	
*†	Vithal Anáji Salgar	
*	Erachji Sheriárji Bharuchá ...	...Farish Scholar.
*	Kharshedji Kávasji Málegávválá	.. Carnac Scholar.
*†	Adarji Mernosji Masáni, M.A., B.Sc.	....Farish and Lisboa Scholar.
*	Mulchand Gangárám Thadani ...	...Reid Scholar and Sind Scholarship,
*	Sorábji Fardunji Gándhi ...	...Anderson Scholar.
*	Hormasji Kuvarji Taveriá ...	...
*	Louis G. Godinho	
*	Ardesir Dosábhái Cooper	
*	Shridhar Nityanám Mehtá ...	...
*	Brijlál Javerilál Gujaráthi	
*†	Khojá Abdullá Adam	...
*	Mánikji Dosábhái Cámá	
*	Sorábji Mánikji Pávri	
*	Nagindás Pránjivandás Mehtá... ...	
*	Prabhákar Rámkrishna Bhándárkar, B.A.	Government Exhibitioner.
*	Sorábji Kávasji Hormasji Doctor ...	
*	Rastamji Dorábji Cooper	
*†	Barjorji Dádábhái Ráná	
*	Balvant Mahádev Puránik, B.A.	...Government Exhibitioner.
*	T. G. Waite	
*	Rastamji Navroji Unválá	
*	Ardesir Mánikji Dotiválá	
*	Bápuji Rastamji Wádiá...	
*	Kharshedji Edalji Surti	
*	Nasarvánji Mánikji Cámá	
*	Benjamin Reubin	
*	Kharshedji Behrámji Doctor	
*	Fardunji Edalji Sherdiválá	
*	Hormasji Pestanji Dádi-Barjor ...	

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.
† Free students.

* Jamshedji Mancherji Mullán ... ...
* Sorábji Hormasji Modi ... ...
* Hormasji Pestanji Kámákáká ... ...
* Frámroz Pestanji... ... ...
* Ratanji Mancherji Nánji ... ...
* Chhaganprasád Deviprasád Diványi ...
* Mervánji Jamshedji Hakim ... ...
* Mánikji Bápuji Laheválá ... ...
* Narottamdás Indraji Vaishnav ...
* Chhotálál Harilál Desái... .. ...
* Mervánji Temulji Vaid... ... ...
* Dhanjibhái Nasarvánji Divechá ...
* Sorábji Edalji Dubásh ... ...
* Rastam Nanábhái Rániná ... ...
* Shávakshá Ratanji Sethná ... ...
* Pitámbardás Kuberdás Patel ... . .
* Alexander Britto... ... ...
* Dáyábhái Narottamdás Patel ... ...
* Ernest Gerald Robert Whitcombe ...
* Abraham S. Hyams ... ...
* Gopináth Chintáman Chitnis ... ...
* Ardesir Dhanjisháh Contractor ...
* Kaikhosru Dhanjisháh Doctor ... ...
* Jehángier Kharshedji Commissariat-válá .. ..
* Dorábji Hormasji Bharuchá ... ...
*† Kávasji Pestanji Bharuchá ... ...
* Edalji Mánikji Modi ... ...

Junior Students.

Vinayák Sokarji Trilokekar ... .. Anderson Scholar.
Annie Walke ... ...Farish Scholar.
† Narsinh Trikamji Mehtá ... ..Anderson and Reid Scholar.
† Shivdás Parmánand Broker ... ...Carnac Scholar.
Jhivráj Ghelábhái Doshi ... ...Government Exhibitioner and Carnac Scholar.
Abasáli Allibhoy Hátiválá ... ...
Vináyák Gopál Kirloskar ... ...
Ravishankar Ganesh Anjáriá ... ...
Balvant Lakshuman Paránjapye ...
Rámchandra Náráyanráo Jádhav ...Gáikwár Scholar.
Yashvant Mangesh Sanzgire ... ...

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.
† Free students.

Kávasji Behrámji Shroff	
Dosábhái Hormasji Kámdin	
Behrámsháh Manchersháh Marshall ...	
Sorábji Rastamji Sirvái..	
Kaikhosru Mánikji Dubásh	
Joseph Sheshádri	
Kaikhosru Edalji Doctor	
Jagmohandás Chhabildás Merchant ..	
John Moniz	
Purshottam Vishnu Rángnekar ...	
S. Jacob	
Purshottam Harichand Dalál	
Ranchhoddás Parmánanddás Voráh ...	
Rámkrishna Náráyan Parmánand ...	
Vikáji Dorábji Afinválá...	
Náráyan Vináyak Bhágvat	
Charles Cockrane	
Hirjibhái Jehángier Dádisett	
Dosábhái Rastamji Dhábhar	
Ardesir Dorábji Doctor	
Pestanji Ukarji Engineer	
Sorábji Mancherji Gandeviá	
Chandulál Ghelábhái Mál	
Kaikhosru Edalji Máster	
Jehángier Manchersháh Meherhomji ...	
Umáshankar Gavrishankar Mehtá	...Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
Vardráj Govind Naidu	
Trikamrái Mahipatrái Ozá ...	...Government Exhibitioner and Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar,
Prabháshankar Dalpatrám Patni	...
Náráyandás Dámodardás Sháh	...
Bálkrishna Ravalnáth Shirgáykar	...
Popat Prabhurám Vaidya ...	...
Váman Ganesh Sáthe	...
Bálkrishna Rámchandra Jayakar	...
Dorábji Kávasji Doctor	...
Hormasji Jamshedji Sanjáná ...	...Government Scholar.
Anant Náráyan Sámbáre ...	...Government Scholar.
Nasarvánji Fakirji Surveyor, B.A.	...Government Scholar.
Ardesir Kávasji Turner... ...	...Government Scholar,

Rámchandra Shiváji Pordi ...	...Government Scholar.
John Baptist DeQuadros ...	...
Louisa Cooke	... ...
Shankar Anant Chobe ...	... ...
Barjorji Bejanji Bharuchá	... ...
Kaikhosru Rastamji Doctor	... ..
Nánábhái Dosábhái Bharuchá	... ...
Shápurji Hormozsháh Commissariválá.	
Hope Wellis	... ...
Shápurji Mánikji Mehtá...	... ...
Hari Shrikrishna Dev	...Government Exhibitioner.
Rastamji Mánikji Keláválá	... ...
James Baird	... ...
Sorábji Dorábji Kámdin	... ...
Khaikhosru Mancherji Hirámánik	...
Phirozsháh Pestanji Bháká	... ...
Ratanji Adarji Collector	... ...
Ardesir Hormasji Ghásválá	... ...
Rastamji Dádábhái Dáruválá	... ...
Jamshedji Pálanji Motáfrámná	...Gáikwár Scholar.
Augustus Dantes... ...	... ...
Raghunáth Bálkrishna Redkar	...
Shrikrishna Mahádev Achárya	...
Kávasji Nasarvánji Wádiá	... ...
Hoshangji Kuvarji Mediválá	... ...
Jehángier Kharshedji Khambátá	...
Ganpat Raghunáth Nádkarni	... ...
Shámji Dámodar Amaliá	... ...
Alfred Waller	... ...
Umedrám Lallubhái Desái	... ...
Jehánbaksh Rastamji Thánáválá	...
Krishnáji Rámchandra Madgávkar	...
P. P. Frenchman... ...	... ...
Ardesir Edalji Reporter...	... ...
Rastamji Nasarvánji Mehtáji	... ...
H. J. Bhut	... ...
Yashvant Chintáman Bháskar	... ...
Vishnu Atmárám Keni ...	... ...
Peter Lawrence	... ...
Vishvanáth Krishna Kále	... ...
Reváshankar Pránshankar Buch	...
Rastamji Dádábhái Moda	... ...
Narimán Dosábhái Narimán	... ...
Virjivandás Dámodardás Merchant	...

* Passed F. E. A. Examination.

	C. J. DeCunha	...
	Krishnasvamy Sheshayá Naidu	...
	Bápuji Pestanji Nárielválá ...	..
*	A. V. DeQuadros...	...GovernmentScholar.
	Govind Sadáshiv Manerikar ..	...
	Anant Bálkrishna Bhágvat ...	...
	Motilál Trikamji Avásiá ...	.. Government Scholar.
	J. G. DeMello	...
*	Dnyáneshvar Atmárám Tarkhad	...Government Scholar.
	Gopál Abáji Nádkar	...
	Nasarvánji Rastamji Sethná ...	...
	Dhirajrám Pránshankar Vaidya	...
	Frámji Shápurji Gotlá	...
	Mervánji Sorábji Divechá ...	...
	Dinsháh Barjorji Doctor... ...	...
	Sorábji Dosábhái Desái	...
	Kávasji Jamshedji Kátrak ...	...
	J. N. Kotak	...
	Rastamji Navroji Dordi... ...	...
	Anandrái Ranchhoddás Vaishnav	...
	Gangádhar Bálkrishna Paránjapye	...Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar.
	Vithal Pándurang Chaván ...	...Jamkhandi Scholar.
	Phirozsháh Bhikáji Motiválá ...	...Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar and Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
	Solomon Jacob Joseph	...
	Dádábhái Barjorji Lám	...
	M. U. Minchandáni	...
	Ratanji Dinsháh Dalál	...
	Jamshedji Manchershah Billimoriá	...
	Hássam Alidiná Lakháni ...	...Government Exhibitioner and Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholar.
	N. N. Mansukháni	...
	Hormasji Behrámji Masáni ...	...
	Pándurang Dattáji Págnis ...	...
	Dádábhái Rastamji Gazdar ...	...
	Mánikji Behrámji Gándhi ...	...
	J. W. Pereira	...Government Scholar.
	Freany K. R. Cámá	...
	D. C. Gonsalves	...

* Passed the Previous Examination.

	Bháskar Váman Bhide ...	...	...
	A. B. DeFonseca	...	...
	Vasant Raghunáth Gándhi	...	...
	Matilda Hunt	...	...Sind Scholarship.
	Jamshedji Sorábji Modi ...	...	...
‡	Nichabhái Morárji Desái	...	...Government Scholar.
	Váman Báji Kulkarni ...	...	...Government Exhibitioner and Alfred Scholar.
	Amritrám Keshavrám Bhatt	...	...
	Dosábhái Kuvarji Doctor	...	...
	Dorábji Kharshedji Lálkáká	...	...
	M. S. Dhárkar	...	...
	Mervánji Navroji Shroff...	...	...
	Hari Balvant Joshi ...	...	...
	Vináyak Nánábhái Vagal	...	...
	D. N. Varde	...	...
	Chandulál Lakshmilál Desái	...	...
	Phirozsháh Pálanji Dámri	...	...
	Ratansháh Bezanji Damri	...	...

XIII.—POONA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

(Recognized 1685.)

The Poona College of Science (formerly the Poona Civi Engineering College) arose out of a school established in Poona in 1854 by Government, at the suggestion of Lieut.-Colonel (now Major-General) Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers, for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The College is divided into four Departments :—

1. Matriculated Students who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering.
2. Matriculated Students who study Scientific Agriculture in the College and the farm attached to it, and who obtain certificates of qualification from the College.
3. Matriculated Students who enter the Forest Branch of the College, to which Branch six appointments have been guaranteed annually by the Bombay Forest Department.

‡ Passed F. E. A. Examination.

4. Students, who prosecute their studies in the College and the Workshops attached to it, with the object of becoming educated Maistries.

Attached to the College are workshops where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable buildings for the College. The foundation-stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Three Fellowships, one of Rs. 50 and 2 of Rs. 25 each, all tenable for one year, are attached to the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition :—

1	of Rs.	15	per mensem.
1	„	12	„
3	„	10	„
1	„	9	„
5	„	8	„
3	„	7	„
3	„	6	„
10	„	5	„
2	„	4	„
4	„	3	„

1 *McDougall Scholarship* of Rs. 5 per mensem.
1 *Frere Scholarship* of „ 25 „

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then school the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum the amount of Rupees 72 is placed

annually at the disposal of the Principal, to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona held on 11th November 1866, Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That, in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H E Frere, a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that Student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any College affiliated to the University

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1854 The Rev James McDougall.
1857. Henry Coke, M A.
1859. Captain G. Close, R E.
1864 Captain H. Wilkins, R E.
1864 THEODORE COOKE, M A, M I, LL.D, F.G S.

1886

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M A, M.I, LL.D., F G.S, M.Inst.C E I.

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, M A, F I C, F.G.S, A M I C.E, &c., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

James Scorgie, F C S, Mem Inst M Eng, Professor of Mechanism and Applied Science.

H. M Page, Head Master.
G. M Woodrow, Scientific Agricultural and Botanical Lecturer
Kávasji Jamshedji Sanjáná, M A, Mathematical Master
T Pottinger, V S, Lecturer on Veterinary subjects.
Nánábhái Ardesir Moos, L C E, First Master.
Bamanji Hormasji Pávri, L.C E., Second Master.

Mánikji Kávasji Bámji, L.C.E., Third Master.
Tukárám Rámkrishna, First Assistant Master.
Mártand Ganesh Panshe, Second Assistant Master.
Robert Royal, Superintendent of Workshops.

Librarian.

Sadáshiv Ganesh Paránjapye.

I.—Civil Engineering Department.

Fellows.

* Karpur Shrinivásráo, B. Sc.
H. Rámanná B.A.
* C. Tudball.

Frere Scholar.

Chikkaballápur Subráo, B.A.

Undergraduates holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

* Chakravarti Shrinivásáchárya, B.A
* K. Krishna Iyengar, B.A.
* Dájiráo Amritráo Vicharé.
* Gajanur Náráyanráo.
* Keshavdás Sakhidás Sanghání.

Second-year Students.

Samba Siva Iyer.
Ardersir Nasarvánji Máster.
Khodádád Ratanji Váchá.
Vináyak Trimbak Agáshe.
Parashrám Kuberrám Bhatt.
Harirám Mádhavji Machhar.
Mulji Liládhar Sháh.
Mahádev Bhikáji Parchure.
Vincent D. Paul Rebeiro.

First-year Students.

Vishvanáth Anant Arankalle.
Vishveshvar Mangesh Kulkarni.
Dámodar Náráyan Kshirságar.

---

* Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

Sakhárám Vishvanáth Rájádhyksha.
Ganesh Vishvambhar Gáyatonde.
Govind Rághav Deshpánde.
Mánikji Dádábhái Pánday.
Bálkrishna Sakhárám Wákde.
Hirjibhái Phirozsháh Meherji.
Charles Marton Moor Corkery.

Undergraduates not holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

* A. C. Robinson.
* N. V. Rámasvámy.
* H. Grogan.
* Joseph Baptista.
* Bhagvándás Harkisandás Dalál.
* Jagannáth Ganesh Badhe.
* Sámba Murti Mudliar.
* Appáji Rámchandra Kulkarni.
* Manirám Rupsing Chaván.
* Keshavji Gopálji Davé.
* Navaratna Rámráo.
* Atmárám Náráyan Mhátre.
* Rámchandra Shrinivás Kulkarni.

Second-year Students.

Jagannáth Bápu Akut.
Náráyan Vishnu Athavale.
Rámchandra Vishvanáth Gádgil.
Meherji Hormasji Dabu.
Sumitra Rámkrishna Modak.
Roslynn George Miles.
John Bhore.
Mervánji Ratanji.
Frámji Jamshedji Biliá.
Hormasji Bejanji Engineer.
Bájibhái Jádavbhái Patel.
Dádábhái Sorábji Divechá.
Revensiddáppá Basavanyappá Kittur.
Peter Manuel Fernandez.
Jijibhái Jiváji Váchá.
Sangáppá Chikápá Shetti.
Charles Windsor.

---

* Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

Louis Cosserat.
Nasarvánji Eadaljí Báttleválá.
Ranganáth Krishna Deshmukh.
Ráoji Bháilál Patel.
Nellore Rámráo.
Chakravati Krishna Iyengar.
N. C. Narsinha Iyengar.
Bálkisandás Pitámbardás Dalál.
Pándurang Vishnu Gopujkar.
Percival Wright.
Annáji Hanmant Narsápur.
Harischandra K. Mhátre.
Victor Emanuel De Mello.

First-year Students.

Hirjibhái Dinsháh.
Frederick George Croley.
Andrew Walter Macdonald Scott.
Robert MacFarlane.
Clifford Scott Baynes Misquit.
Krishnáji Keshav Ghárpure.
Dattátraya Ganesh Nádkarni.
Lakshmichand Javerchand Párekh.
Kháje ndra Náth Mukarji.
Dinkar Shankar Sávarkar.
Hari Bálkrishna Bhágvat.
B. Garudáchárya.
Sávlárám Balvant Ránáde.
Jehángier Tehwuráj Anklesariá.
Jamshedji Dhanjibhái Lálá.
Dinsháh Mervánji Kanskállá.
Maganlál Ráyachand Sháh,
Chunilál Gulábchand Daliá,
Fulchand Dáyábhái Párekh.
Gajánan Moreshvar Rájarishi.
James Lumsdon Maybury.
Mulji Kapurchand Mehtá.
Kálláppá Siváppá Angadi.
Gangádhar Viroji Jádhav,
Mancherji Behrámji Merchant.
Mánikji Shápurji Antiá
Chittur Vijiarangam Mudliar.
Edwin Abráham Faulconer.

Half Free Students.

Shalaom Elizah.
Hari Anant Athavale.

Ganesh Váman Gadre.
Nicholas Francis Noronha.
Rangráo Náráyan Moholkar.
Rámchandra Shesho Dhárvád.
Harihar Anant Nádkarni.
Surat Chandrasen.
Mervánji Pestanji Bháká.
Ganesh Bháskar Naralikar.
Jamshedji Nasarvánji Gazdar.
Jashanmal Relárám Kirpálani.
Jehángier Behrámji Masáni.

Quarter Free Students.

Vithal Vishnu Godbole.
Harilál Bhogilál Párekh.

II.—Agricultural Department.

Senior Agricultural Class.

Ganesh Keshav Kelkar.
Rámchandra Vishnu Gádgil.
Govind Bháskar Oka.
Govind Ganesh Mehendarji.
Vináyak Janárdan Godbole.
Náráyan Balvant Ránáde.
Bhagvánlál Rághavji Anjáriá.
Amritlál Táráchand Dalál.
Annáji Lingo Nisargikar.
Chunilál Bápuji Gándhi.
Rámbhái Narsibhái Patel.
Rámchandra Shridhar Joshi.
M. Rajayá.
Tribhuvandás Pránjivandás Ruválá.
Dattátraya Pándurang Bhosekar.
Vithal Vishnu Chitalé.

Junior Agricultural Class.

Gopál Govind Lele.
Purshottam Girijáshankar Pándya.
Shivaprasád Ajitrái Desái.
Gopálkrishna Anant Hattangdi.
Govind Vithal Joshi.
Jagannáth Bálkrishna Tádpatri.
Sadáshiv Ganesh Vaze.
Venkat Hanmant Kátarki.
Bálkrishna Tátiá Desái.
Náráyan B. Limaye.

Shridhar Báji Godbole.
Lakshuman Hari Kumthekar.
Govind Krishna Maráthe.
Lakshuman Vithobá Edvankar.
Govind Ganesh Junre.
Vishnu Keshav Deshmukh.
Balvant Trimbak Dravid.
Bhárgava Govind Sháháne.

Forest Department.

Senior Forest Class.

Vásudev Shankar Pálekar.
Ganpat Lakshuman Ugrankar.
Mangesh Venkatrámanná Sirur.
Narbherám Kánji Joshi.
Gangárám Jethábhái Mehtá.
Nandlál Bholáshankar Dikshit.

Junior Forest Class.

Krishna Rámchandra Heblikar.
Lakshuman Shámráo Koppekar.
Manghárám Dayárám Jhurmaláni.
Methárám Deumal Jagtiáni.
Náráyan Rájárám Vadvatharkar.

XII.

A Statement of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II. The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.....	,,	5,000
	,,	1,000
	,,	500
III. The Bhugwandass Purshottumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.....	,,	10,000
	,,	1,500
IV. The Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.....	,,	5,000
	,,	1,500
	,,	1,000
V. The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships..	,,	20,000
VI. The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	,,	4,500
	,,	600
VII. The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	,,	5,000
VIII. The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal	,,	5,000
	,,	2,200
	,,	2,000
IX. The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship ...	,,	5,000
	,,	1,700
X. The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	,,	8,000
	,,	1,000
	,,	1,500
Carried forward...	Rs.	1,02,000

	Brought over.....	Rs.	1,02,000
XI.	The Ellis Prize	„	1,500
XII.	The Hebbert and La-Touche Scholarship ...	„	5,000
XIII.	The Wilson Philological Lectureship	„	23,500
		„	500
XIV.	The Ellis Scholarship ...	„	7,500
XV.	The Chancellor's Medal.	„	...
XVI.	The Arnould Scholarship.	„	6,000
XVII.	The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship	„	10,000
XVIII.	The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize	„	2,000
XIX.	The Ráo Sir Pragmalji Scholarships	„	30,000
		„	1,500
XX.	The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships	„	25,000
XXI.	The Karsandas Mulji Prize	„	3,000
XXII.	The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize ...	„	5,000
		„	1,500
XXIII.	The Hughlings Prize ...	„	2,500
XXIV.	The James Taylor Prize.	„	2,500
XXV.	The Bhau Daji Prize...	„	5,000
XXVI.	The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize	„	4,500
XXVII.	The Mervanji Framjee Panday Scholarship...	„	6,000
XXVIII.	The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship	„	6,000
XXIX.	The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship	„	6,000
XXX.	The Sinclair Prize	„	1,500
	Carried forward ...	Rs.	2,58,000

	Brought over	Rs.	2,58,000
XXXI.	The Gibbs Prize...	„	2,000
XXXII.	The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship	„	5,000
XXXIII.	The Cobden Club Medal ..	„	...
XXXIV.	The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Scholarship	„	3,000
XXXV.	The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize	„	11,000
XXXVI.	The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship	„	5,000
XXXVII.	The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship	„	5,000
XXXVIII.	The Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naegaumvala Prize	„	3,000
XXXIX.	The Melvill Memorial Scholarship	„	6,000
XL.	The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships	„	13,500
XLI.	The Charles Morehead Prize	„	5,000
XLII.	The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize	„	5,000
XLIII.	The Thakore Saheb of Gondal's University Collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts...	„	5,000
XLIV.	The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship	„	3,000
XLV.	The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship	„	3,600
XLVI.	The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarships	„	7,200
			3,40,300

	Brought over... ..	Rs.	3,40,300

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall	Rs.	1,00,000
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	„	1,200
III.	University Library Building	„	2,00,000
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells	„	2,00,000
V.	Mace for the University.	„	1,200
VI.	The Gibbs Library	„	12,808
VII.	Gondal's Collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts	„	1,000
			5,16,208
	Total.....	Rs.	8,56,508

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments at present is Rs. 13,795

The total amount of Benefactions received is Rs. 5,16,208.

Twelve Institutions are recognized by the University of Bombay.

The number of Matriculated Students is 7,666.

Results of Examinations of the University of Bombay for the Year 1885-86.

	Number of Candidates.	Candidates.				Passed.				Religion of Passed Candidates.						Class.*		
		Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Christians.	Hindus.	Pársis.	Mahommedans	Others.	Europeans.	First.	Second.	Pass.
Matriculation Examination	2,262	503	126	626	947	364	80	281	112	16	647	145	6	4	19	..	..	..
Previous Examination	487	232	82	173	..	64	12	66	..	2	102	36	1	1	.	1	16	125
First Examination for B.A. ..	246	172	14	60	..	69	7	18	..	1	65	23	3	1	1	..	8	86
Second Examination for B.A.	92	81	..	11	..	59	..	10	..	..	57	10	..	..	2	1	24	44
First Examination for B.Sc. ..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	.	1	1
Second Examination for B.Sc.	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
M.A. Examination	10	9	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
LL.B. Examination	36	36	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	16	1	.	..	..	3	14	.
Honours in Law Examination.	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
First Examination in Medicine (*under old rules.*)	77	77	..	.	..	47	.	..	.	3	13	30	1	..	..	5	42	..
First Examination in Medicine (*under new rules*)	71	71	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	3	27	17	1	1	1	4	23	23
Second Examination in Medicine	12	12	..	..	..	11	.	..	..	..	2	6	..	1	2	1	10	..
Examination for the Degree of L. M & S	48	48	..	..	.	28	..	..	..	4	10	13	1	..	..	..	8	20
First Examination in Civil Engineering	23	23	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	1	.	2	7	5
L.C E. Examination	20	20	..	.	..	13	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	1	5	8
M.C.E Examination .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	* ..	..	..	..
M. D. Examination .. .	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..

* Applies to higher Examinations only and not to Matriculation Examination. † Division.

XIII.

The annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for Conferring Degrees was held on Tuesday, the 19th January 1886, at 5-15 P M, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University of Bombay. The Members of the Senate present on this occasion were :—

The Honourable J. B. PEILE, C.S., M.A., C.S.I.

Mr. Principal WORDSWORTH, B.A.
The Honourable F. L. LATHAM, M A.
H. COOK, M D, F R C P, F R G.S, F G.S, F.M.S.
A W. FORDE, Mem. Inst. C.E.

The Honourable Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD, C.S., M.A., LL.M
I B LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S, F.I.C
The Honourable KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL B., C.I E.
JAMES JARDINE, M.A.
A. N. HOJEL, L K. and Q.C.P.I.
COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G G.M.C.
Colonel G. L. C. MERRWETHER, R.E.

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.

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NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

The Right Reverend LEO MEURIN, S.J., D.D.

The Honourable MAXWELL MELVILL, C.S.

The Honourable Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.
The Honourable Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, Bart., C.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice JARDINE, C.S.

The Honourable BADRUDIN TYABJI.
The Honourable DADABHAI NAVROJI.

Mánockjee Cursetjee.
Dhanjeebhoy Framjee Patel.
Kharshedji Rustomji Cámá.
Dastur Peshutan Byrámji.
Pherozsháh Mervánji Mehtá, M.A.
Bál Mangesh Wágle, M.A., LL.B.
Shántárám Náráyan.
The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.
Atmárám Pándurang, G.G.M.C.
T. P. H. Macartney Filgate.
Harichand Sadáshivji, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
Raghunáth Náráyan Khote, C.I.E.
Edaljee Nasarwánjee, G.G.M.C.
Charles Chambers, F.R.S.
Jamshedjee Pállonjee Kápadiá.
Váman Abáji Modak, B.A.
Ardesir Frámji Moos.
Shántárám Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.
Khán Bahádur Jamsetji Dhanjibhoy Wádiá.
Báláji Pándurang Bháleráo.
Frámji Rastamji Vikáji, B.A., LL.B
Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikáji, M.D., L.M.
Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik.
J. Gerson DaCunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.
James Arnott, M.D., C.M.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
Khán Bahádur Mancherji Kávasji Murzbán, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
Nánábhái Rastamji Rániná.
Khán Bahádur Bamanji Sorábji, L.C.E., Ph.D. (Wurzburg), F.C.S. Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.; M.C. G. (Berlin and Würzburg).

Rastamji Nasarwánji Khori, L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P Lond., F.R.C S. Lond., F.R.O.S.
Dastur Jámáspji Minocherji Jámáspásáná, M.A, Ph.D.
Jehánghier Barjorji Váchá.
J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C.
Manasukharám Suryarám Tripáthi.
Philip Clement DeSouza, L.M.
Yashvant Vásudev Athale. M.A., LL B.
Cowasji Pestonji, G.G.M.C.
Joseph Ezekiel.
Jehánghier Cowasjee Jehán-'ghier Readymoney.
Grattan Geary.
D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.
Kávasji Dádábhái Náegaumvála, M.A., F.R.A S., F.C.S., F.I.C.
Michael Macmillan, B A.
Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A., L.M. & S.
Mancherji Mervánji Bhownagri.
Shivshankar Govindrám.
Dosábhái Nasarvánji Wádiá, M.A.
Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A., LL B.
Temulji Bhikáji Narimán, L.M.
Mahádev Chimnáji Apte, B.A., LL.B.
Ráo Bahádur Mahádev Vásudev Barve.
Pándurang Balibhadra.
Abdullá Meerálli Dharamsey, B.A., LL.B.
Ardesir Pestonji Cámá, L M. & S.
Ghanashám Nilkanth Nádkarni, B.A., LL.B
Signor O. S. Pedraza.
Sitárám Vishnu Sukthankar, L C.E.
J. A. DaGama, L.M., M.R.A.S.
Moreshvar Gopál Deshmukh, M.D., B.Sc., B.A.
Pundlik Ganesh Dhumatkar, L.C.E.
Dossábhái Pestonji, G.G.M.C.
Khán Bahádur Ghulám Muhámmad Munshi.
Mahomed Hussein Hakim.
Harkisondás Narottamdás.
The Rev. J. Mayr, S.J.
Uttamrám Narbherám Mehtáji.
Kávasji Bejanji Sethná, B.A., LL.B.

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Morobá Pitale, Assistant Registrar, carried the Mace.

The Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats, A. W. Forde, Mem.Inst.C.E., Dean in Civil Engineering, rising, supplicated a Grace of the Senate as follows :—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—On behalf of Subbaráo Basavapatna, Vináyak Hari Gokhalé, Vishnu Vithal Golé, Dattu Bálkrishna Vaidya, Ardesir Kávasji Vakil, C. Chakarbatti, Vishnu Anant Chirmulé, Krishnáji Vishnu Joshi, Vásudev Keshav Kunte, Chunilál Jethábhái Mehtá, and Ardesir Nasarvánji Thánáválá of the College of Science, I submit the certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon the Vice-Chancellor put the question, "Doth it please you that this Grace be passed" ? and the Senate assenting, the Vice-Chancellor said, "This Grace is passed."

The Grace having been passed, A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E., presented the Candidates in the following words:—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I present to you the Candidates (named above) who have been examined and found qualified for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, to which I pray they may be admitted."

Upon which the Vice-Chancellor addressed the Candidates as follows:—

"By the authority given me as Vice-Chancellor of this University, I admit you, one and all, to the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering; and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourselves worthy of the same."

The same words, *mutatis mutandis*, were used successively both for Grace and Admission on behalf of the Candidates for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Arts; Dr. Cook, the Dean in Medicine, supplicating for the Candidates in Medicine and Surgery; Principal Wordsworth, Dean in Arts, supplicating for the Candidates in Science and Arts; and the Honourable Mr. Latham, Dean in Law, supplicating for the Candidates in Law.

The Degrees were conferred as follows:—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

SECOND CLASS.

Subbaráo Basavapatna	College of Science, Poona.
Vináyak Hari Gokhale ...	
Vishnu Nithal Gole	
Dattu Bálkrishna Vaidya ...	
Ardesir Kávasji Vakil... ...	

PASS

C. Chakarbatti	College of Science, Poona.
Vishnu Anant Chirmule ...	
Krishnáji Vishnu Joshi ...	
Vásudev Keshav Kunte ...	
Chunilál Jethábhái Mehtá ...	
Ardesir Nasarvánji Thánávála.	

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST CLASS.

Mancherji Jámásji Mistri ..	Grant Medical College.
Dhanjisháh Edalji Anklesariá.	
Maganlál Motirám Modi ..	
Frámroz Shávakshah Dávar ...	
Dorábsháh Edalji Kotháválá ...	
Ismáel Ján Muhámmad Asrani.	
Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar.	
Chunilál Dharamdás Saraiyá ...	

SECOND CLASS.

Purshottam Náranji Dávadá ...	Grant Medical College.
Shevaklál Máneklal Dave ...	
Francis Xavier DeCosta ...	
Sorábji Jamshedji Dáruválá ...	
George F. DeCunha	
Erasmo Xavier Dias	
Khusháldás Karsanji Joshi ...	
Sorábji Frámji Kápadiá ...	
Ganesh Vishnu Kher . ..	
Mervánji Dádábhái Masáni ...	
Chhabildás Tribhovandás Master	
Dhanjibhái Hormasji Mehtá .	
Mahipatrám Govindrám Mehtá.	
Dárásháh Jamshedji Moudáválá	
Dosábhái Kávasji Patel ...	
Anthony Aluisius Jervis Pereira	
Dhanjibhái Rastamji Tátá .	
Táráchand Jairámdás Vadváni.	
Dárábsháh Dinsháh Writer ...	

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

FIRST CLASS.

Sorábji Kharshedji Narimán ... Grant Medical College.

SECOND CLASS.

Shrinivásráo S. Karpur ... College of Science.

PASS.

Rámchandra Atmárám Tarkhad.	Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Frámji Kávasji Banáji ...	Elphinstone College.

SECOND CLASS.

Hiránand Khemsing Advání ...	Elphinstone College.
Bálkrishna Narhar Atre ...	Deccan College.
Vishnu Vináyak Bákre ...	Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Náráyan Bhátkhande .	Elphinstone College.
Ráoji Janárdan Bhide	Deccan College.
Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmulgund.	Deccan College.
Gopál Rámchandra Dábholkar.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Balkrishnadás Pitámbardás Dalál.	Elphinstone College.
Náráyan Káshináth Dáte ...	Deccan College.
Pándurang Anant Desái ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Raghunáth Váman Devbhánkar	Deccan College.
Ganpatrái Mayáshankar Ghodá.	Elphinstone College.
Mathrádás Rámchand Javáhri.	Elphinstone College.
Bábáji Abáji Karnik	Deccan College.
Bájiráo Vishnu Khándekar ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Hormazdiár Kuvarji Koyáji ...	Elphinstone College.
Herbert Thomas Lenahan ..	Deccan College.
Dámodar Ganesh Pádhye ...	Elphinstone College.
Námdev Vithal Sámant ...	Elphinstone College.
Mahásukh Narsinhdás Sháh ...	St. Xavier's College.
Edalji Pestanji Tátá	Elphinstone College.
Anandráo Dvárkádás Vaishnav.	Elphinstone College.
Dinkar Hari Váknis	Deccan College.
Behrámji Hirjibhái Warden ...	St. Xavier's College.

PASS.

Himatsing Gajsing Advání ...	Elphinstone College.
Chintáman Náráyan Apte ...	Deccan College.
Mahádev Sakhárám Bápat ..	Deccan College.
Dádábhái Adarji Bomboatválá.	Elphinstone College.
Anant Mahádev Dámle ...	Deccan College.
Kisanlál Ratanlál Daphtari ...	St. Xavier's College.
Gulábrái Govindrám Desái ...	Elphinstone College.

PASS—*continued.*

Haribhái Gopálji Desái ...	Elphinstone College.
Naginbhái Santokbhái Desái ...	Elphinstone College.
Sákarlál Chandulál Desái ...	Elphinstone College.
Maheshvar Náráyan Devdhar...	St. Xavier's College.
Shápurji Barjorji Doctor ...	Elphinstone College.
Lakshuman Govind Ghánekar.	Deccan College.
Mánikji Kávasji Gobhái ...	Elphinstone College.
Gopál Shivrám Gole	Deccan College.
Charles Maurice Hanson ...	Deccan College.
Lakshuman Narsinh Huilgolkar	Deccan College.
Ganesh Balvant Jagde ...	Deccan College.
Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar ...	Elphinstone College.
Sorábji Bamanshán Kápadiá ...	Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Sadáshiv Kelkar ...	Elphinstone College.
Pestanji Sorábji Kotvál ..	St. Xavier's College.
Dalpatrái Rochirám Lálváni ...	Elphinstone College.
Rámchandra Sadáshiv Lele ...	Deccan College.
Purshottam Raghunáth Limaye	Deccan College.
Sárábhái Válábhái Majmudár .	Elphinstone College.
Gopál Trimbak Modak ...	Elphinstone College.
Shrinivás Rájeráo Mudivedkar.	Deccan College.
Nilkanth Annáráo Nádagaud...	Elphinstone College.
Ráoji Parshurám Pandit ...	Elphinstone College.
Sadáshiv Gopál Parchure ...	Deccan College.
Parshurám Náráyan Pátankar.	Deccan College.
Raghunáth Krishna Patvardhan	Deccan College.
Dattátraya Rangnáth Pense ...	Deccan College.
Annáji Rámchandra Pethe ...	Deccan College.
Shankar Vishnu Purámik ...	Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Vináyak Safre... ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Shridhar Náráyan Sáthaye ...	Deccan College.
Dalpatrám Bhagvánji Shukla...	Elphinstone College.
Hormasji Edalji Surti	Elphinstone College.
Mahádev Rangnáth Záte ...	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bálkrishna Parshurám Karandikar. Motilál Tribhovandás Sattáválá Tahilrám Khemchand Vaziráni.	Government Law School.

SECOND DIVISION.

Keshav Ganesh Ajrekar ...	Government Law School.
Bálájı Abáji Bhágvat	
Harchandrái Vishındás Bhárváni	
Harı Sitárám Dikshit	
Vásudev Dáji Joglekar ..	
Govind Náráyan Kelkar ...	
Gajánan Bápuji Kotháre ..	
Govind Balvantráo Lagháte ...	
Mohanrái Dolatrái Munshi ...	
Ghanashám Náráyan Pandit ..	
Fardunji Pálanji Pávri .	
Krishnáji Sadáshiv Risvádkar. .	
Dattátraya Sadáshiv Sapre ...	
Rámchandra Raghunáth Shirgávkar.	

MASTER OF ARTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Adarji Mernosji Masáni, B.Sc. .	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

SECOND CLASS.

Bhimbhái Jivanji Náik... ...	Elphinstone College.

PASS.

Bápu Náráyan Dhekne... ...	Deccan College.

The following Report was then read :—

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR,

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a Report of the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 20th January 1885.

The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—This Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedábád, Belgaum and Karáchi. Two thousand two hundred and sixty-two Candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from the various Schools and Private Tutors, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Schools.	No. of Successful Candidates	No. of Candidates sent up.
Elphinstone High School	62	134
Poona New English School	42	65
Fort High School...	39	81
Poona High School	38	78
Ahmedábád High School	28	37
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay ...	27	35
Bombay Proprietary School	26	56
Barodá High School	25	34
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	22	54
Dhárvád High School	22	35
Nadiád High School	21	28
Rájárám High School, Kolhápur ...	21	38
Belgaum Sirdárs' High School ...	20	45
Surat High School	18	38
Haidarábád High School	17	22
Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot ...	16	21
Ratnágiri High School	16	23
Poona Native Institution	15	29
Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.	13	14
Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.	13	27
Sátárá High School	13	23
Sávantvádi English School	11	15
Ahmednagar High School	10	20
Ahmedábád Irish Presbyterian Mission High School.	10	23
Bhávnagar High School .. .	10	16
Amráoti High School	9	11
Dhuliá High School	9	15
Ahmednagar Mission High School ..	8	10
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Thánà.	8	25
Surat Mission High School	8	30

Schools.	No. of Successful Candidates	No of Candidates sent up.
Sir Cowasjee Jehánghier N. Z. Madresá...	7	11
Karwár High School	7	16
Miraj High School	7	14
Násik High School	7	14
Broach High School	7	15
Sholápur High School	7	13
Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad ...	6	9
Belgaum London Mission High School ...	6	33
Shikárpur High School	6	14
Akolá High School	5	10
Bishop's High School, Poona ...	5	6
Bombay New English School ...	5*	10
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	5	13
Robert Money Institution, Bombay ...	5	11
Navánagar High School	4	8
Poona Free Church Mission Institution ...	4	4
Alfred High School, Bhuj	3	7
Bombay High School	3	11
Chandanvádi High School	3	15
Scottish High School, Byculla .	3	10
Cathedral Boys' High School	3	9
Bombay Ripon High School	2	5
Cathedral Girls' High School... ...	2	2
St. Mary's School, Poona	2	3
American Mission School, Bombay ...	1	1
Belgaum New English School ...	1	7
Bhor English School	1	1
Bombay Private English School ...	1	4
Dhárvád New English School ...	1	29
Fort Imperial High School	1	2
Frere Fletcher School, Bombay ...	1	1
Grammar School, Karáchi	1	1
St. Patrick High School	1	1
Poona Victoria High School	1	4
Sángli English School	1	4
St. Peter Boys' School, Mazgaon ..	1	3

* Of whom 4 attended the Robert Money Institution until the year under report.

Schools.	No. of Successful Candidates	No. of Candidates sent up.
St. Peter Girls' School, Mazgaon ...	1	2
St. Vincent School, Poona	1	2
Indian High School	0	1
John Connon High School	0	1
Karáchi Mission High School... ..	0	4
Haidarábád Mission High School ..	0	2
Private Tuition	112	847
Total ...	837	2,262

Previous Examination.—At this Examination there were 487 Candidates.

The following is a Statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the seven Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination:—

Colleges.	No. of Ex-Students	No. of Successful Ex-Students.	No. of Students.	No. of Successful Students.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College ..	19	3	100	31	119	34
Deccan College .. .	30	3	61	18	91	21
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	4	..	69	21	73	21
St. Xavier's College .	1	1	49	27	50	28
Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.	2	..	20	9	22	9
Rájárám College, Kolhápur.	12	1	29	3	41	4
Barodá College .. .	..	..	23	5	23	5
Fergusson College, Poona.	..	..	50	17	50	17
Bhávnagar Sámaldás College.	..	..	18	3	18	3
	68	8	419	134	487	142

First Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination there were 246 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the five Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Ex-Students.	No. of Successful Ex-Students.	No. of Students	No. of Successful Students.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College ..	14	7	78	36	92	43
Deccan College	20	5	45	18	65	23
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	7	1	22	4	29	5
St. Xavier's College ..	2	1	29	12	31	13
Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.	2	..	13	3	15	3
Rájárám College, Kolhápur.	7	5	7	2	14	7
	52	19	194	75	246	94

On the successful Candidates 65 were Hindus, 23 Párs is. 3 Muhámmedans, 1 an Eurasian, 1 a Jew and 1 a Portuguese, 50 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 15 Latin, 28 Persian and 1 Hebrew. 8 passed in the Second Class.

Second Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination there were 92 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates examined from each of the four Colleges and the number passed :—

Colleges.	No. of Ex-Students.	No. of Successful Ex Students.	No. of Students.	No. of Successful Students.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College .	14	10	30	21	44	31
Deccan College .	7	4	30	24	37	28
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	1	1	4	4	5	5
St. Xavier's College ..	1	1	5	4	6	5
	23	16	69	53	92	69

Of the successful Candidates 57 were Hindus, 10 Pársis, and 2 Europeans and Eurasians. 1 passed in the First Class and 24 in the Second Class. 52 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 4 Latin, and 13 Persian In the selected Groups 20 passed in Language and Literature (Group A), 29 in History and Political Economy (Group B), 4 in Logic and Moral Philosophy (Group C), 2 in Mathematics (Group D), and 14 in Natural Science (Group E).

First Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—At this Examination there were 2 Candidates who passed the Examination. 1 was a Pársi and 1 was a Hindu, 1 from the College of Science, Poona, and 1 from Elphinstone College; 1 of them was placed in the Second Class.

Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—At this Examination there were 3 Candidates, who passed the Examination; 1 of them was placed in the First Class and 1 in the Second Class. 1 was from Elphinstone College and 1 from Grant Medical College and 1 from the College of Science, Poona. 2 were Hindus and 1 a Pársi.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There were 4 Candidates, who failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics.—There were 4 Candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination. They were both Hindus. 1 was from Elphinstone College and 1 from Deccan College; 1 of them was placed in the Second Class.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Sciences.—There were 2 Candidates, 1 of whom passed the Examination in the First Class from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay He was a Pársi.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 36 Candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 17 passed the Examination. 3 were placed in the First Division. 16 were Hindus and 1 a Pársi.

First Examination in Medicine under old Rules.—There were 100 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 47 passed the Examination under old Rules, and 23 under new Rules; 5 of the former were placed in the First Class. 23 were Hindus, 41 Párs'is, 3 Portuguese, 1 a Muhámmedan, 1 a Jew and 1 a European.

First Examination in Medicine under new Rules.—There were 48 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 27 passed. 4 were placed in the First Class. 15 were Hindus, 6 Párs'is, 2 Portuguese, 2 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, 1 a Native Christian and 1 a Muhámmedan.

Second Examination in Medicine under new Rules.—Three were 12 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 14 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the First Class. 2 were Hindus, 6 Párs'is, 2 Europeans and 1 a Jew.

Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.—There were 48 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 28 passed the Examination. 8 were placed in the First Class and 20 in the Second Class. 10 were Hindus, 13 Párs'is, 1 Portuguese and 1 a Muhámmedan.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 23 Candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 14 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the First Class and 7 in the Second Class. 13 were Hindus and 1 a Jew.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 20 Candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 13 passed the Examination. 5 were placed in the Second Class. 12 were Hindus and 1 a Pársi. In the selected subjects 6 passed in Mining and Metallurgy, 4 in Optics and Astronomy, 1 in Mechanical Engineering, 1 in Botany and Meteorology, and 1 in Architecture.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

During the year under report the University Prizes and Scholarships were awarded as follows:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Jugonnáth Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—First to Nilkant Pándurang Pátankar, of New English School, Poona; and second to Ráoji Rámchandra Kále, of Poona High School.

The Cowasjee Jehánghier Latin Scholarship.—To Edalj Frámji Dávur, of Fort High School, and Joseph Aloysius Ezekiel, of St. Vincent's School, Poona, (*equal*).

The Ellis Scholarship.—To Frámji Kávasji Banáji, of Elphinstone College.

The Arnould Scholarship.—To Bálkrishna Parshurám Karandikar, of Government Law School.

The Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholarships.—First to Lakmichand Tejpál Meisheri, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, and second to Kánji Mávji Vediádave, of Private Tuition, Bombay.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—First to Phirozsháh Bhikáji Motiválá, and second to Parmánand Vithaldás Thakar, both of Bhávnagar High School.

The Merwánji Frámji Panday Scholarship.—To Subbaráo Basavapatna, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Náráyan Vásudev Scholarship.—To Raghunáth Váman Devbhánkar, of Deccan College.

The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship.—To Ezekiel Solomon, of Scottish High School, Byculla.

The Varjivandás Mádhavdás Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Ganesh Váman Gát, of Deccan College.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship.—To Keshav Ganesh Deshpánde, of Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.

The Jairázbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To Motláni Gani Arabi, of Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.

The Káhándás Manchárám Scholarship.—To Mulji Kapurchund Mehtá, of Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.

Sir Frank Souter Scholarships:—

(1). *Matriculation.*—To Alli Najmudin Tyabji, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.

(2). *Previous Examination.*—To Saifuddinkhán Lálkhán Pathán, of Deccan College.

(3). *First B.A. Examination.*—To Muhámmad Akbar Nazaráli Hydari, of St. Xavier's College.

The Melvill Memorial Scholarship.—To Rámchandra Gopál Astekar, of Barodá College.

PRIZES.

The Ellis Prize.—To Krishnáji Báburáo Kocharekar, of Ratnágiri High School.

The Bái Máneckbái Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Nasarvánji Mancherji Cámá, of Fort High School.

The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Prize.—To Lewis Paul Gomes, B.A., L.M. & S., of Grant Medical College.

The Hughlings Prize.—To Cornelia Sorábji, of Deccan College.

The James Taylor Prize.—To Frámji Kávasji Banáji, of Elphinstone College.

The Bháu Dáji Prize.—To Hari Mahádev Bhadkamkar, of Deccan College.

The Vináyakráo Jugonnáthji Sunkersett Prize.—To Vithal Sitárám Bhándárkar, of Elphinstone College.

The Sinclair Prize.—To Shankar Náráyan Dánge, of Akolá High School, *formerly* Poona New English School.

The Gibbs Prize.—To Sorábji Dádábhái Bastáválá, of St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

The Jamshedji Dorábji Náegaumválá Prize—To Ardesir Kávásji Vakil, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Charles Morehead Prize.—To Mancherji Jámásji Mistri, of Grant Medical College.

The Bálkrishna Sudámji Prize.—To Dorábsháh Edalji Kotháválá, of Grant Medical College.

MEDALS.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—To Dámodar Krishna Karandikar, B.A., of Elphinstone College.

The Chancellor's Medal.—To Adarji Mernosji Masáni, B.A., B.Sc., of Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

The James Berkley Gold Medal with a Prize of Books.—To Vishnu Vithal Gole, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To Frámji Kávasji Banáji, of Elphinstone College.

PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Wilson Philological Lectureship.—R. H. Gunion, B.A., has been elected to deliver these Lectures on "Latin and Greek."

COLLEGES.

The Gujarát College and the Bhávnagar Sámaldás College, which were recognized for the purposes of the Previous Examination only, have been now recognized for the purposes of all the Examinations for the Degree of B.A for a space of three years.

ENDOWMENTS.

The public interest in higher education and the confidence reposed in this University have during the past year, as in all previous years in the history of the institution, been manifested by conspicuous additions to the list of benefactions. In this connection the Syndicate have peculiar pleasure in noting the generous gift of His Highness the Thákore Sáheb of Gondal, Fellow of the University, of a

sum of Rs. 6,000, Rs. 1,000 of which is to be spent at once, and the interest of the balance from time to time, in forming a collection of the ancient records of the literature of India to be deposited in the University Library, and known as the "Thákore Sáheb of Gondal's collection of Sanskrit MSS." This endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate: and a beginning has been made—by the purchase of a valuable palm leaf manuscript of the Uttarâdhyayanatikâ and several Vedic books—with the formation of a collection, which the Syndicate trust will be a great and growing benefit to Sanskrit studies in Bombay.

The Senate have accepted with their best thanks the offer of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes from the Memorial Fund of the late Majmudár Manishankar Kikani of Káthiáwár, for the foundation of a Scholarship to be called "The Majmudár Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship."

The Senate have also accepted with their best thanks the offers from Mr. Haridás Veharidás Desái, of Nadiád, of Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 7,200 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of Scholarships to be respectively called "The Bhávnagar Percival Scholarship" and "The Bhau Sáheb Desái Scholarships."

The Vice-Chancellor's Speech.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Senate,—In a second year the duty has fallen to me of addressing you in this place at the Convocation for conferring degrees. I had hoped that this chair would be otherwise and more worthily filled to-day. You, I am sure, hoped that also. If you are denied an intellectual pleasure on which you had counted, it will still be easily understood that the claims and interests of education in this Empire, the aim and grasp, the tendencies and influences of the University and of public and private instruction, are many-sided and complex, such as are not to be learnt from books or the conversation of those who have been in India; and the mastery of them in all lights, political, social, material, literary, requires some time.

Next year, if I am present, I shall be glad to take a lower place, and to listen while our educational performances are passed through the crucible by the refined intelligence of Lord Reay.

Now, I will advert here to an unpleasant subject which I am bound to notice, but from which I shall be glad to pass on. I speak of the unhappy event which marred the Matriculation Examination of 1885, and which, though its shadow lies only on the threshold of the University precincts, is so abhorrent to the clear air of elevated studies, that it may well fill all friends of learning with dismay. If there was a breach of trust, latent it may be, in a carelessness which is not defensible, or even corruption somewhere, the reproach of which rests on us—the Executive of the University—how much more grievous was the breach of trust committed by the young men who were not true to themselves at a time of life when all the worth of the future character is staked on a rigid conscientiousness about the work in hand? What can be the value or quality of a youth's studies at college who gains his title of entrance to the higher course by an acted lie? Carlyle, addressing the students of Edinburgh, said of even the minor offences of shallow pretentiousness and cramming:—"Avoid all that as entirely unworthy of an honourable habit. Morality as regards study is, as in all other things, the primary consideration, and overrides all others. A dishonest man cannot do anything real. This is a very old doctrine, but a very true one; and you will find it confirmed by all the thinking men that have ever lived in this long series of generations of which we are the latest."

The new benefactions of this year are from the province of Gujarát. The most interesting is that of a Fellow of last year—the Thákore Sáheb of Gondal—who has presented Rs. 6,000 to form a collection of ancient records of the literature of India to be placed in the University Library. The second is the endowment of a scholarship in memory of the late Majmudár Manishankar of Káthiáwár. The third is an endowment of two scholarships by Mr. Haridás Veharidás Desái, of Nadiád, and Diván of Junágad, a filial tribute to the memory of his respected father.

It is worthy of record that one female student passed the First Examination in Medicine, and eleven female

students passed the Matriculation Examination. Of the latter, three are Pársi young ladies, and I am informed that all of them will carry their studies further, one in the Grant College and the other two in a College of Arts.

Examination results show, in Matriculation, 2,262 candidates, of whom 837 finally passed. Last year the numbers were 2,036 and 840. There is a decrease in the number of candidates who passed the Previous Examination, and in those who have qualified for the degree of B.A. The successful candidates for the degree of B.Sc. numbered only three. There is an increase in the new graduates in Law and Medicine; a decrease in those in Civil Engineering. There are no doctors in Medicine this year, and a fall from 9 to 3 in Masters of Arts. Looking back some fifteen years to the time when I was more specially connected with the administration of public instruction, I observe that the yearly average of men who matriculated was then under 200. The B.A.s were about 12 to 18 yearly. The average of the past three years is over 70. The M.A.s were very much as they are now. The number this year represents the average since 1865. Some thoughts are suggested by these numerical results reviewed side by side with the means of teaching. We have four Arts College of old standing, with a College of Medicine, a College of Science, and a School of Law, all recognized between 1860 and 1869 —chiefly about 1860. Then comes the youger generation —the Gujarát, Kolhápur, Baroda, and Bhávnagar Colleges, and the Fergusson College at Poona, all recognized in the last five or six years. But these are elementary colleges, teaching the less advanced part of the Arts course; they are all concerned with the Arts course; they are also scantily provided with European Professors. Three of these are supported by Native States. The other two, though partly supported by subscriptions or endowments, make a demand on our public taxation-fund. So also will the college to be established in Sind.

It would seem, then, that the increase of the higher teaching power—by which I mean the fresh accession of Professors of high attainment from Europe—has not been in proportion to that of the numbers seeking to be taught. The subject presents itself in this light that, if there are narrow limits to the increase of the professorial body

maintained by the State, as I am afraid that we must admit that there are, it is better to apply some sifting process to the students than to allow the teaching power to be overtasked by numbers. The Previous Examination of this year has certainly acted as a sifting process, 345 candidates having been rejected out of 487. Half of all the candidates failed in English, and cannot have been competent to profit by lectures given in that language. But, notwithstanding this check, the numbers who pass the preliminary barrier, and the numbers who reach the B.A. degree, show a remarkable increase in the last two or three years. This is no doubt attributable to the enlargement of the means of secondary education, but the question suggests itself—What is the object of this great body of students marching chiefly on one and the same line, and would any just expectations be thwarted by the adoption of stricter methods for the exclusion of the unfit? Certainly no public object is gained by increasing the number of our graduates in Arts at the expense of their quality. In regard to the best way of using a higher teaching power which cannot be much augmented, the military principle commends itself, that, when a force is small in proportion to its field of occupation, it is more effective when collected at a centre than when its strength is dissipated by sub-division.

Lower down in the educational system, there are financial reasons, but others also, why the Government should cease, at a certain point, to multiply grammar schools and elementary Arts Colleges. I do not mean that general education should be starved. Every boy should have within his reach the means of education appropriate to his position. But it would seem that the appetite for secondary education may soon be trusted to supply for itself what more is needed of these institutions, whether designed to supply the particular wants of a locality, or leading up to the University course in languages, history, literature, political economy, or moral philosophy. It may be observed that the course in arts or letters is much more commonly selected by students than the courses in natural philosophy. That which is most popular is also most capable of self-support. The upholding hand of the State may properly transfer itself from that side of national education where it has planted both a demand for teaching and the knowledge how to supply it, to help in its turn another side where at present

there is little either of knowledge or demand. That side is Technical Education, which is a good deal discussed in these days. The promotion of a Technical Institute, in memory of the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, has brought the subject forward in the past year. Madras has anticipated us by the publication under authority of a comprehensive scheme of examinations in science, arts, and industries, supplemented by grants-in-aid and scholarships, the Government at the same time preparing to enlarge its own institutions for scientific and technical instruction. Now what is it that is wanting? If we look to the University, we find, besides the science course which comprehends most of the branches of Natural Science, the more special programme of studies and degree in Civil Engineering, and the affiliated College of Science where technical education is given of the kind suited to the higher and middle class of professional men. I do not say that either the College of Science or the allied institution for teaching decorative art and design is as complete or potent as it should be, and we are preparing to strengthen both of them. But where is the sub-structure of which a Polytechnic College is the upper story? The answer is that it does not exist. Our elementary and middle school course has no regard to technical instruction, nor is it linked with a system of special technical and art schools for handicraftsmen or for foremen and managers of works. Drawing is restricted to our high schools. Nothing that is not quite fragmentary is being done to develop the intelligence of our industrial population as such. There is a dearth of skilled workmen, of scientifically educated supervisors of workmen and employers of labour. There is no connecting bond of trained intelligence among the classes interested in skilled industry, no elementary training of workmen in sympathetic alliance with the superior technical knowledge of the directors of work, such as has long existed in many small Continental States. Our science is not wedded to manipulative skill.

Now, as experience has shown that the nation which most vigorously promotes the intellectual development of its industrial population takes the lead of nations which disregard it, this is a matter which will not bear neglect. Palæography, epigraphy and the like are luxuries, but the enlightened employment of the forces and products of nature is a vital need. India has entered into competition with

other nations in the market of the world, and competition in the world's market is very keen. The hold of Indian produce on foreign markets is somewhat critical and precarious. India cannot afford to despise any reduction of cost price or improvement in quality which can be made by the substitution of scientific for rough processes and manipulation. Nor should India continue to buy at a great price in silver any commodity which an increase of industrial capacity may enable her people to produce well and cheaply for themselves. Again, there is the growth of population liberated in a great measure from the checks of war and famine. We have districts in which a margin of only 5 or 6 per cent. of land is left available for the extension of tillage. Either the land must soon produce more under higher cultivation, or other means of industrial livelihood must be opened out. Undoubtedly there are great difficulties. Industries have to be created, others rehabilitated rather than merely improved by science. An indebted peasant proprietary is not the most capable of utilizing the steam plough or the chemical factory. Yet we see around us signs of a renascence of manufactures. Our mill industry, though now struggling with difficulties, has promise of a great history. Indian silks, muslins, gold and silver brocade, carved work, dyes—all old Indian products—are in evidence in the international exhibitions, and where manufactures touch the province of the Fine Arts, we have the old forms and traditions, which, if now productive in a somewhat mechanical way, are still among us as suggestive guides to excellence. It may be said that to organize technical education is the duty of the Government which provides such educational means and appliances as seem suited to the needs of those whom it rules, rather than of the University which confers degrees for proficiency in the use of those means. This must be frankly admitted. The Government must lead the way, and I had it in view when indicating technical education as in my opinion that object to which public expenditure in this department may now be directed with the greatest benefit to the Indian people. Examples in this matter may best be sought on the Continent of Europe. Twice in the last twenty years the English Government has turned for instruction to those examples. In 1867 there was reason to fear that England, though possessed of great advantages in raw material, was being rivalled and surpassed in its own specialities by na-

tions which had developed their manufacturing skill by well-organized technical education. Exhibitions and Royal Commissions revealed the fact that France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Switzerland were counterbalancing the initial advantages of England by the scientific education of masters and foremen, and the industrial training of workmen. The report of the Commission of 1884, full of most interesting information as to the comparative progress of industrial teaching on the Continent and in England, shows how much has been done in both under stress of keenest competition and what remains to be done in England. Even now it is confessed that the advocacy of technical teaching as an extended and systematic education up to and including the methods of original research has not entirely prevailed. But it must be remembered that, even with defects of organization, England is rich in the great names of scientific discovery and invention, that national poverty is not the difficulty in England, and that the English workman is second to none in natural energy, intelligence, and inventiveness.

In our Indian Empire I need not say that the difficulties are incomparably greater, and their very outworks have still to be attacked. Where taxation is not cheerfully borne, where the workman is apathetic under the superstition of custom, and content with a bare subsistence, where the reach of elementary education is small, where the upper classes are indifferent or inadequately appreciate the needs of their country, a too ambitious scheme put forward by the Government on a European model would certainly be doomed to failure. But it is profitable to observe by what efforts and sacrifices the successes of European nations in industrial progress have been purchased. Both Governments and peoples are animated by the conviction that the prosperity of their industries depends on the cheapness and attractiveness of their products, and these on the high perfection of manual skill combined with artistic culture. Thus, while the State undertakes the cost of the highest general and technical instruction, most of the cost of the secondary and elementary instruction, both in science and in art applied to industrial and decorative purposes, is cheerfully borne by the localities. Moreover, elementary education, which everywhere includes instruction in drawing, is in most European nations compulsory. Both republics and monarchies have

accepted the principle that there is a discipline and restraint which a free people may impose on individual freedom for the attainment of a great public object.

If an Indian Presidency need not despair of doing, in a measure, what a Swiss Canton or a small German State succeeds in doing completely and excellently, it is time to lay down the lines of action. The admirable system of technical education in the countries of the Continent had its origin only half a century since with the creation of railways and factories. A similar educational development should follow in India on the extension of railways, the expansion of commerce, and the freer interchange of thought. Municipal law has also been advanced so far as this, that the new Local Government Acts impose on local boards and municipalities the obligation to maintain an adequate system of elementary schools which is the indispensable basis of technical education. Most remarkable in the history of technical education on the Continent is the great part taken in its support by communes and municipalities. We also must use these agencies. I venture to think that an institution in memory of the man who stirred in so many million hearts the ambition to share in the duties and responsibilities of Local Government should be content with nothing less than a wide-reaching endeavour to guide those impulses to this practical end, stimulating into action the authorities who now control communal and municipal expenditure, and imparting knowledge and assistance to all centres of population in Western India, by subsidies, by opening artisans' evening classes and model technical schools, by distributing mechanical appliances and objects of art, by promoting museums and art collections. In 1869 when I was Director of Public Instruction, when the law left it quite optional with municipal bodies to support schools or not, and in fact 1¾ millions of townspeople were contributing less than Rs. 14,000 yearly for school purposes from municipal funds, I made a proposal to Government for imposing by law a school-rate on municipal towns, and one of my suggestions was that by aid of this rate each town of the higher class should support an industrial college or school of instruction in science and art. I said :— "The object would be two-fold: first, to teach practically the common trades and turn out skilled masons, carpenters, and smiths; and, secondly, to teach theoretically and prac-

tically, the application of science to the work of the builder and mechanician, and to the higher industries with a view to the production of articles of luxury and export; skill being here expended on products special to the country, or for manufacturing which there are special local facilities." I proposed that there should be workshops and schools of science and art-teaching, and continued :—" For teachers in these schools I look to the Poona College for graduates in Civil Engineering and to the Central School of Art in Bombay for certificated teachers of art. I am afraid some of this may appear utopian. But a beginning must be made in the restoration of Indian industries. In 1862 Mr. Laing said :—" With cheap raw material, cheap labour and many classes of the native population, patient, ingenious, and endowed with a fine touch and delicate organization, I see no reason why the interchange between India and Europe should be confined to agricultural produce against manufactures, and why in course of time manufactures of certain descriptions where India has a natural advantage, should not enter largely into her staple exports." I am afraid my scheme did appear utopian, for nothing was done at that time. But as we have now advanced a little further in the science of municipal government, I hope the project may at last be carried out.

Last year I somewhat briefly and imperfectly directed the attention of the students before me to the opportunities open to them of developing the resources of their country by scientific research and the application of science to industries. I say further to-day that this appears to me to be the appropriate direction of the widest current of our public education, because by far the greatest part of Indian students are, like the Englishmen in India, of the class of working men. As the great majority of them have to contribute their labour in some special calling to the public stock, the best they can do is to promote their country's prosperity by directing a skilled intelligence to extract from nature, through science, the services of her means and agents of material progress. It is quite true that the University may direct the use of scientific method to the study of languages and philosophy as well as to the study of the natural sciences. There is room for science of both kinds; but I think that there is more need for the latter, and that specialism in the study of the natural sciences is more use-

ful for the young men of this day than general culture, and wholesome as well as useful. Science and art applied to invention and production pay no regard to distinctions of nationality or clime. They choose as their most honoured agents those who are best educated, whose natural taste and aptitude have been best cultivated for the work to be done. The competition in the world's industrial school gives the prize to those results of labour which derive the highest excellence from enlightened skill and the fine artistic sense, and to the peoples who most assiduously cultivate those faculties. There is no room there for the assertion of an equality which cannot prove itself by facts and achievements. That arena is quite apart from baseless jealousies of class and race, their passions and profitless strife. The competition is waged under conditions likely to promote the modesty which is an element of wisdom and the reverence which Goëthe calls the soul of all religion.

With these elementary remarks I leave a great subject, of which I am glad to call myself a student, hoping that at next Convocation there may be a record of something done in this matter.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor, after a short pause, declared the Convocation dissolved.

Examination Papers.

1885-86.

B 58—1 ex

Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate at the beginning of each Examination.*]

1. Write your number on the list and your name, beginning with your surname, at the top of each sheet of foolscap.

2. Make a margin (as in this paper), and write in the margin, at the top of each page, the number of the answer.

3. Write upon one side only of the paper, and do not write any part of your answer upon the margin.

4. Begin each answer at the top of a new page.

5. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the question, *and tie them together* with the piece of string provided.

6. Write on the back of the last sheet—

1st. Your number on the list.

2nd. Your name, beginning with your surname.

7. Candidates in want of anything are to apply to the Examiner or other officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

8. If any Candidate bring any book or paper into the Examination Hall, or speak to, or communicate in any other way with, another Candidate while the Paper Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

9. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering.

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

EXAMINERS.

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.	In English and in History and Geography.
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. ...	
M. P. LYNCH, Esq.	
W. DODERET, C.S.	
R. H. GUNION, B.A.	
J. OLIVER, Esq.	
The Rev. J. J. BAMBRIDGE	
LAKSHUMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
E. H. AITKEN, B.A.	In Latin.
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	In Hebrew.
JIJIBHAI PESTONJI MISTRI, M.A. ...	In Persian.
A. F. FERRIER, Esq.	In French.
J. A. DAGAMA, L. M....	In Portuguese.
DAJI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B. ...	In Maráthi.
NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B.	In Gujaráthi.
Ráo Bahádur JAYASATYABODHRAO TRIMALRAO INAMDAR	In Canarese.
Khán Bahádur GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI	In Hindustani.
SADIKALLI FRAIDUNBEG MIRZA, B.A.	In Sindhi.
KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., F.I.C. ...	In Natural Science.
MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	
KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A. .	In Arithmetic and Algebra and in Euclid.
KRISHNAJI BALVANT WAGLE, M.A. ...	

FRIDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.	W. DODERET, C.S.
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.	R. H. GUNION, B.A.
M. P. LYNCH, Esq.	J. OLIVER, Esq.
	The Rev. J. J. BAMBRIDGE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—Ten marks are assigned to legibility and general neatness of writing.

1. Paraphrase :— 30

Every one that flatters thee
Is no friend in misery :
Words are easy, like the wind,
Faithful friends are hard to find :
Every man will be thy friend
While thou hast wherewith to spend :—
But if store of crowns be scant
No man will supply thy want :
If that one be prodigal,
Bountiful they will him call ;
If he be addict to vice,
Quickly him they will entice ;
But if fortune once do frown,
Then farewell his great renown :
They that fawned on him before
Use his company no more.
He that is thy friend indeed
He will help thee in thy need :
If thou sorrow, he will weep,
If thou wake, he cannot sleep ;
Thus of every grief in heart
He with thee doth bear a part.
These are certain signs to know
Faithful friend from flattering foe.

2. Write an essay of about 40 lines on any *one* of the following :— 40

(*a*) Akbar.

(*b*) Queen Elizabeth.

(*c*) Lord Clive.

3. Explain the following sentences :— 20

(*a*) He seems to have been a plain man of no great tact or capacity.

(*b*) Some lineaments of the character of the man were early discerned in the child.

(*c*) There is nothing that more betrays a base ungenerous spirit, than the giving of secret stabs to a man's reputation.

(*d*) There is indeed something very barbarous and inhuman in the ordinary scribblers of lampoons. An innocent young lady shall be exposed for an unhappy feature; a father of a family turned to ridicule for some domestic calamity; nay, a good, a temperate, and a just man, shall be put out of countenance by the representation of those qualities which should do him honour.

4. Distinguish between: desert and relinquish, envious and malicious, fame and reputation, indistinct and confused. 12

5. Parse the words which are printed in italics :— 10

(*a*) I must have you *attend*.

(*b*) How came you to *be left* behind?

(*c*) I am sorry, and *so* is he.

(*d*) What is the cause of your *arrival* here?

(*e*) Your *very* look betrays you.

(*f*) *As* an author, he did not succeed.

(*g*) I am sorry *that* he failed.

(*h*) He is all *but* perfect.

(*i*) *The* sooner he comes, *the* better it will be.

6. How are the relatives *who*, *that*, *which*, and *what*, distinguished in actual usage? 10

7. Correct or justify the following :— 8

(*a*) Verse and prose run into one another like light and shade.

(*b*) In no case are writers so apt to err as in the position of the word *only*.

(*c*) Of all the other qualities of style clearness is the most important.

(*d*) Two young gentlemen have made a discovery that there was no God.

(*e*) Swift but a few months before was willing to have hazarded all the horrors of a civil war.

(*f*) Nothing but grave and serious studies delight him.

8. Compose sentences illustrating the different meanings of the following words:—Post, box, rest, ring, lock, board. 6

9. Form the plural of: mouse, foot, child, calf, roof; the singular of: indices, dice, memoranda; the feminine of: widower, hero, abbot, emperor. 4

The Candidate may substitute for the piece set for paraphrase a translation into English of any one of the following passages—

कोणी एक राजा एके समयीं आपल्या राजधानींतल्या तुरुंगाची पाहणी करावयास गेला. तो सकाळचा वेळ होता. त्या प्रसंगीं पायांत मोठाल्या बिड्या घातलेले चार बंदिवान हातांत टोपल्या घेऊन कामास चालले होते. त्यांजकडे पाहून राजाने त्यांस उभें केलें, आणि प्रत्येकास तुरुंगांत पडल्याचें कारण विचारिलें.

पहिला म्हणाला, "महाराज, मी कांहीं अपराध केला नव्हता. पण एका माणसाने खोटी साक्ष दिली, त्यामुळे मी तुरुंगांत पडलो."

दुसरा म्हणाला, "मजकडे कांहींएक अपराध नव्हता; पण न्यायाधिशीच्या मनांत मजविषयीं आकस होता, म्हणून त्याने मला शिक्षा दिली."

तिसरा म्हणाला, "माझ्या चौकशीच्या कामांत चूक पडून मला हा कारागृहवास प्राप्त झाला आहे; मजकडे कांहींएक अपराध नाहीं."

चवथा खालीं मान घालून उभा राहिला होता. तो दीन वाणीनें म्हणाला "काय सांगूं, मला चोरी करावयाची वाईट बुद्धि झाली, आणि त्या पापाचें फळ मी भोगीत आहें; मला क्षमा मागण्यास तोंड नाहीं." त्यास राजा म्हणाला, "तूं खरोखर चोर आहेस. तुला ह्या अशा लोकांबरोबर कोंडणें हें बरोबर नाहीं."

नंतर तुरुंगाच्या अधिकाऱ्याकडे वळून त्यास राजा म्हणाला, "अहो ह्याच्या बिड्या काढून ह्यास सोडून द्या. ह्या तिघांनीं असत्य भाषण करून आपल्या अपराधांस भर घातली; तसें ह्यानें केलें नाहीं. हा खरें बोलला हे मला फार आवडलें आहे."

મિ. બુશીને મુંબઇના ગવરનરની જગ્યા ઇ. સ. ૧૭૫૦ ના નવેંબર મહીનાની ૧૭ મી તારીખે મળી ત્યારથી અંગ્રેજ અને મરેઠાઓનો સંબંધ વધારે નિકટ થવા લાગ્યો. તે વેળાએ સુરતમાં મોગલોની સત્તા નબળી પડી જવાથી ઘણી અવ્યવસ્થા થઇ પડીહતી તે વ્યવસ્થા કરી દેવાને, અને ત્યાં પોતાના હક અને વ્યાપારનું કામ સારા પાયા ઉપર સ્થાપવાને,

અંગ્રેજો પેશવાનો આશ્રય મેળવવાને બહુ અગત્યમાં આવી પડયા હતા. પણ પેશવાથી તેમને આશ્રય આપવાનું બની આવ્યું નહીં, અને જ્યારે તેઓએ પોતાનું કાર્ય તેના આશ્રય-વિના કરી લેવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવા માંડયો, ત્યારે મુંબઈ બેટઉપર ચડાઇ કરવાનું મિષ બતાવીને, તેઓનું કાર્ય સાધી લેવાદીધું નહી. તોયપણ પોતાના માણસોનો અને અધિકારીઓનો ઘણો નાશ થવા છતાં પણ ઇ. સ. ૧૭૫૯ ના માર્ચ મહીનાની ૪થી તારીખે, અંગ્રેજોએ સુરતનો કિલ્લો પોતાને સ્વાધીન કરીલીધો. ત્યારપછી તરતજ ગુજરાતમાં પોતાના રાજ્યની સ્થાપના કરવાના ઉપાય તેઓએ કરવા માંડયા. ઇ. સ. ૧૭૭૧ માં, તેઓએ, પોતાના સુરતના અધિકારની રૂઇએ ભરૂચના નવાબની ઉપર કેટલાએક દાવા કર્યા. તડમતડા કરવાનો વિચાર તેઓએ કેટલાએક દિવસ સુધી જવા દીધો, અને નવા-બની સાથે કોલ કરાર કરયા, તે જોઇએ તેવા તેના લાભમાં થયા નહીં એટલે પછી તરતજ તેણે તે રદ કર્યા. તેથી પ્રથમ જે ચડાઇ કરવાનો વિચાર કરી રાખ્યો હતો તેનો હવે અમલ કર્યા અને ઇ. સ. ૧૭૭૨ ના નવેંબ્ર મહીનાની ૧૮ મી તારીખે ભરૂચઉપર હલ્લો કરીને તે લીધું, તેમાં અંગ્રેજોનો શૂરો અને નિપુણ જનરલ, ડેવિડ વેડરબર્ન માર્યો ગયો.

Tive sempre predilecção em visitar novas paisagens, e em observar caracteres e manneiras estranhas. Mesmo quando muito criança comecei as minhas viagens, e dei muitas voltas pelas partes occultas e regioens desconhecidas da minha cidade natal, com grande susto dos meos pais e com proveito do pregoeiro da loalidade. Quando me fiz rapaz extendi a area das minhas obser-

vaçoens As minhas tardes de recreio, eu as empregava em passeios pelo paiz circumvisinho. Familiarisei-me com todas os seos pontos famosos pela historia ou fabula Conhecia todo o logar onde um assassinio, ou um roubo havia sido feito, ou onde se vira um vento-ruim. Visitei as aldeas visinhas, e muito augmentei a somma dos meos conhecimentos em notando os seos habitos e costumes, e conversando com os seos sabios e notabilidades. Cheguei mesmo, n'um dia de verão, a subir ao cume d'um outeiro a muita distancia, donde espraceia a minha vista pelas muitas milhas de *terra incognita*, e fiquei surprehendido de achar quão grande era a vastidão do globo que eu habitava.

نوشيروان عادل نے ابتداے تخت نشيني
مين مسافري بهيس بناكر ايک همسايه کے گهر
جو نهايت سخي مشهور تها اور اسکي مهمان
نوازي کا ذکر خاص و عام کي زبان پر مذکور
تها گيا—اور بدلے هوے بهيس سے اسکو کسي
نے نه پهچانا—ميزبان نے مهمان نوازي کي
راه سے اسکو اپنے مکان کے ايک کمرے مين
جسکے سامهنے انگور کا منڈوا تها اتارا اور
موافق اپني عادت کے مهماني کي رسم بجالايا
اور ايسا تکلف کيا که مهمان کو نهايت خوشي
حاصل هوئي او بڑا تعجب کيا—مهمان نے
وقت رخصت کے کها که بنده ايک مسافر
سوداگر هي آپکي جوانمردي سنکے آياتها اب
جاتاهي—اگر آپ بهي مهرباني کي راه سے

کوئي چيز طلب فرماوين تو اپکي خدمت مين
بطريق تحفہ بهجواؤن ميزبان نے کہا کہ آپ
کي عنايت سے ضرورت کي سب چيزين
موجود هين—مگر جو کہ همارے آپکے درميان
کچهہ تکلف باقي نهين رها اور محبت کے
لحاظ سے تعميل آپ کے حکم کي لازم هي
اسلئے گذارش کرتا هون کہ بندے کو تازہ
انگور سے نهايت رغبت هي اگر ممکن هو تو
عنايت فرمائيگا—مهمان نے قبول کرکے پوچها
کہ حضرت آپ کے باغ مين تازہ اور پخته
انگور قسم اول هي کيون نهين نوش فرماتے—
ميزبان نے ٹهنڈي سانس بهري اور کہا کہ
همارا بادشاہ بڑا غافل اور ظالم هي — انگور
تيار هوا ابتک شحنہ مقرر نهين کيا کہ کوت
کرے اور بادشاہ کا حصہ لے—اور لوگ بغير
کوتے انکو خرچ کرتے هين اور مين محروم رهتا
هون— کيونکہ جبتک بادشاہ کا حق يعنے خراج
ادا نہ کيا جاے تب تک اس باغ کے انگور
خرچ کرنا ميرے نزديک خيانت هي اور

خیانت میرے مذہب مین حرام ہی — اسلئے
جب سے انگور کی فصل شروع ہوتی ہی باغ
کے دروازے کو قفل لگاکے احتیاط کرتا
ہون کہ جبتک بادشاہ اپنی ڈہیک نہ لے لے
تب تک باغ کے اندر کوئی نہ جاوے —
اور جب محصول ادا کر چکتا ہون تب انگور
اپنے استعمال مین لاتا ہون — مہمان نے
نہایت شرمندگی سے کہا کہ وہ ظالم اور غافل
بادشا مین ہی ہون — اب آپکی دیانت کی
برکت سے ہوشیار ہوا — کہتے ہین کہ نوشیروان
نے اُسی روز سے عدل پر کمر باندھی اور
اس دیانت دار آدمی کو سرفراز فرمایا —
نوشیروان بادشاہ نے ایسا عدل کیا کہ آج تک
نام اسکا مشہور و معروف ہی بلکہ روز قیامت
تک لوگون کی زبانون پر چلا جایگا —

ಆ ರಾಜಹಂಸವು ತನ್ನ ಕುಲದ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳೊಡನೆ ಕೂಡಿ, ಆಕಾಶ ಮಾರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾರಿ ಒಹಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಟಿ, ಪಿದರ್ಭ ದೇಶದ ಕಂಪಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಆಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು, ರಾಜೀವಾಸದ ಹೂ ಪಿನ ತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗಾತಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ದಮಯಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡು, ಆ ತೋಟದವಳಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಗುಂಪಿ

ನೊಡನೆ ಕೂಡಿ ಇಳಿಯಿತು. ದಮಯಂತಿಯೂ ಆಕೆಯೂ ಸಖಿಗಳೂ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುವ ಈ ಹಂಸಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ಚಲುವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೊಲ್ಲ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎಣಿಸಿ ಸಖಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗುಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಹೋದರು. ದಮಯಂತಿಯೂ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ರಾಜಹಂಸೆಯನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿ ಹೋಗಲು; ಅದು ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಹಿಂಬಾಲಿಸಿ ಬರುವ ಅರಸಿನ ಮಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಹತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಹಿಡಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ, ಬಳಿಗಳು ಪೊದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಶಿರಿಗಿ ಇನ್ನೇನು ? ಶಿಕ್ಕಿತು ! ಎಂಬುವಂತೆ ಅವಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ತೋರ ಪಡಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಸಖಿಯಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಹಿಡಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾರುತ್ತಾ ಹೀಗೆ ಆಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ದೂರ ಎಳಕೊಂದು ಹೋಯಿತು.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.	W. DODERET, C.S.
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.	R. H. GUNION, B.A.
M. P. LYNCH, Esq.	J. OLIVER, Esq.
	The Rev. J. J. BAMBRIDGE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write a short account of the war against France in the reign of Edward III. 12

2. Write a summary of the principal events in the reign of Henry VII., and describe his character. 13

3. Distinguish between the 'Petition of Rights' and the Bill of Rights.' 5

4. State what you know of the following :—The battles of Blenheim and Waterloo, and the Act of Union between England and Scotland. 10

5. State when, and under what circumstances, the following battles were fought:—Paniput, Chillianwalla, Moodkee, Ghuznee, Meanee. 10

6. Draw an outline map of England, and insert the positions of the following places:—Manchester, Liverpool, Oxford, Cambridge, Newcastle, Ipswich, Bristol, Exeter, Lincoln, Chester. 15

7. Give the names of the principal rivers in India and state through what districts they flow. 10

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

LAKSHUMAN RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sanskrit:— 20

(*a*) Those who wish to introduce the system of widow-marriages should proceed at once to the task; the time for discussion is gone

(*b*) One day, while roaming about, an effigy in stone arrested his attention.

(*c*) The night was advanced only half a watch, when his repose was interrupted. Hearing, in the top of the Jambû tree under which he lay, a pair of birds, a *s'uka* and a *sârikâ* engaged in earnest conversation, he proposed to his companion to listen to it. "Wretch," cried the female bird, in tones tremulous with choler, "you have been pleasing some other *sârikâ*, that you have only just come home. If not, why were you away so late?"

2. Translate into English:— 18

(*a*) अथ दैवयोगाद्भार गर्भं सरस्वती। असूत चानेहसा सर्वलक्षणाभिरामं तनयम् तस्मै जातमात्रायैव सर्वे वेदाः सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि सकलाश्च कला मत्प-

भावात् स्वयमेवाविर्भविष्यन्तीति सरस्वती वरमदात्। पितामहादेशाच्च समं सावित्र्या पुनरपि ब्रह्मलोकमारुरोह। गतायां तस्यां दधीचो हृदि हृादिन्येवोपहतो भार्गववंशसंभवस्य भ्रातुर्ब्राह्मणस्य जायामक्षमालाभिधानां मुनिकन्यकामात्मसूनोः संवर्धनाय नियुज्य विरहातुरस्तपसे वनमगात्। यस्मिन्नेव वासरे सरस्वत्यसूत तनयं तस्मिन्नेवाक्षमालाऽपि तनयं प्रसूतवती। तौ सा निर्विशेषं सामान्यस्तन्याशनौ शनैः शनैः.समवर्धयत्। एकतरस्तयोः सारस्वताख्योऽभवत्। अपरो .वत्सनामाऽऽसीत्।

(*b*) हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविप्रेमबन्धे विरोधं 7
श्रुद्धा कीर्तिः स्फुरति भवतां नूनमेतत्प्रसादात्।
तुष्टैर्बद्धं तदलघु रघुस्वामिनः सच्चरित्रं
कुद्धैर्नीतस्त्रिभुवनजयी हास्यमार्गं दशास्यः॥

3. (*a*) Correct the faulty idiom in the following :— 10

(1) प्राज्ञोऽनिमित्तानि न बिभेति।

(2) धिक् सानुजस्य नृपतेर्धिगजातशत्रोः।

(3) अक्षेभ्यो दीव्यति दुरोदरः।

(4) स्वपुत्रायाभिद्रुह्यति हरिः।

(*b*) Mention at least four roots which take two accusatives. and frame sentences to illustrate their use.

4. Write down :—(*a*) Nom. plu. of अष्टन्, निर्जर and अर्वन्; (*b*) acc. plu. of ऋभुक्षिन्, स्त्री and न्यच् m.

(*c*) Instr. sing. of सेनानी, उदच् m., and वृत्रहन्; (*d*) loc. sing. of सक्थि, पति and धी; (*e*) voc. sing. of अस्थि, ब्रह्मन् n., and उशनस्.

5. Give the feminine forms of मूषक, शूद्र, आर्यक, नर्तक, कामुक and विशत्. 4

6. (*a*) Analyse the following compounds :— 8

केशाकेशि, सुदती, प्रपर्णः, जानकीजानिः, नरव्याघ्रः, विद्युत्प्रभः, दुर्मेधाः, and इष्टकचितम्.

(*b*) Give five instances of compounds in which the case endings of the first members are retained.

7. Give (*a*) Present 3rd pers. sing. of तृह् (7th class), ऊर्णु, अक्ष्, यस् with प्र, जभ्, छो, पिश् and व्यध्; (*b*) Imperfect 3rd pers. plu. of ख्या, चकास् and द्विष्; (*c*) Imperfect 2nd pers. sing. of रुध् and निज्; (*d*) Imperative 2nd pers. sing. of हिंस् (7th class), विद् (2nd class), वश् and भी.

8. Give (*a*) Perfect 2nd pers. sing. of नश्, मुह्, ह्री and फण्; (*b*) Aorist 2nd pers. plu. of वृत्, स्तृ *A.*, हन् and सो; (*c*) Causative Present 1st pers. sing. of जि, जिभ् and गुह्; (*d*) Benedictive 3rd pers. sing. of गै, वह्, and खन्; (*e*) 2nd pers. plu. of the two Futures of स्यन्द् 12

and वह् (f) Desiderative present 3rd pers. sing. of रुच् and हन्.

9. Give rules for the use of the Potential and the Perfect. 5

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.

E. H. AITKEN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Latin:— 30

When Cæsar learned from the Ubian spies that the Suevi had retired into the forests, he decided not to advance further, fearing a failure of corn, for, as we have already mentioned, Germans pay very little attention indeed to cultivation; but that he might not altogether relieve the barbarians of the fear of his returning, he, after leading back his army, cut away the further end of the bridge, where it touched the Ubian banks, for a length of 200 feet, and built a tower at the very extremity of it and stationed a garrison of 12 cohorts there to watch the bridge.

2. Translate into English:—

(a) In omni Gallia eorum hominum, qui aliquo sunt numero atque honore, genera sunt duo, nam plebes paene servorum habetur loco, qui nihil audet per se, nullo adhibetur consilio. Plerique, quum aut aere alieno, aut magnitudine tributorum, aut injuria potentiorum, premuntur, sese in servitutem dicant nobilibus: in hos eadem omnia sunt jura quae dominis in servos. Sed de his duobus generibus alterum est Druidum, alterum equitum. 15

(b) Vercingetorix prinsquam munitiones ab Romanis perficiantur consilium capit omnem ab se equitatum noctu dimittere. Discedentibus mandat, ut suam quisque eorum civitatem adeat omnesque qui per aetatem arma ferre possint ad bellum cogant; sua in illos merita proponit obtestaturque ut suae salutis rationem habeant, neu se, de communi libertate optime meritum, hostibus in cruciatum dedant. 15

3. Give the genitive plural of the following nouns:— 5
Aedes, vates, avis, animal, bos, vis, domus, pecus, tribus.

4. Write the dative case singular, in all three genders, of the following adjectives :—Acer, asper, neuter, tener, par, teres, inops, praeceps. 8

5. Give the perfect and supine of the verbs fallo, sido, scindo, credo, cado, caedo, cedo, repo, demo, emo, fundo, gigno, tero, haurio ; and the supine of fateor, irascor, queror, nanciscor, ordior, reor. 12

6. Explain and illustrate the meanings of *in* and *sub* with the accusative and ablative respectively. 5

7. Write out the whole of the verb *inquam*. 5

8. Translate into Latin :—"It does not become anyone to say that he fears (vereri) that Cato does not speak the truth." 5

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. (*a*) Give the peculiarities of the Quescent letters. 4

(*b*) Where is composite Sheva generally used, and why ?

(*c*) Account for the Qamets Hatuph in the following words :—

חָק עוֹלָם , וַיָּקָם , עָוֹי , שָׁמְרָה ;

II. (*a*) Give the plural of לְבֵנָה , קוֹל , עוֹר , נֵר , מִלָּה and נְמָלָה , 5

(*b*) Give some nouns that form their plural both like masculine and femenine nouns.

(*c*) What kind of nouns are used only in singular ; and what kind of nouns are used only in the dual ?

III. (*a*) Decline הָאָרֶץ and אַתָּה 6

(*b*) Define construct state. What parts of speech have it ? Give examples.

IV. (*a*) Give the reciprocal pronouns in Hebrew. 5

(*b*) Give the infinitive and the imperative Kal of נָגַשׁ

and the future Niphal of אָמַר

V. Give the following phrases in Hebrew:— 10

(*a*) There is none so discreet and wise as thou art.
(*b*) All the goods of his master were in his hand,
(*c*) He shall send his angel before thee.
(*d*) It is not done so in our country.
(*e*) Come thou blessed of the Lord.

VI. Correct the errors in the following phrases, and state your reasons:— 10

(*a*) הַשֹּׁמֵר אַחִי אָנֹכִי :

(*b*) שֵׁם הַגָּדוֹל לֵאָה וְשֵׁם הַקָּטֹן רָחֵל :

(*c*) וְרָחֵל הָיְתָה יְפַה תֹאַר וִיפֵה מַרְאֶה :

(*d*) אִי מִזֶּה בָּאת וְאָנָה תֵלֵךְ :

(*e*) צֵא מִן הָאָרֶץ הַזֶּה וְשָׁב אֶל אֶרֶץ מוֹלַדְתֶּךָ :

VII. Translate the following phrases into English:— 5

(*a*) בַּגָּדוֹל הֵחֵל וּבַקָּטֹן כִּלָּה :

(*b*) וַיִּשְׁבוּ לְפָנָיו הַבְּכוֹר כִּבְכֹרָתוֹ וְהַצָּעִיר כִּצְעִירָתוֹ :

(*c*) וְאָפְנָה עַל יָמִין אוֹ עַל שְׂמֹאל :

(*d*) הֲיֵשׁ בֵּית אָבִיךָ מָקוֹם לָנוּ לָלִין :

(e) יְפַתַּח יְיָ לְךָ אֶת אוֹצָרוֹ הַטּוֹב :

VIII. Translate the following passage into English :— 20

לְכוּ בָנִים שִׁמְעוּ לִי : יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְיָ אֶחָד :
וְאֵין עוֹד מִלְבַדּוֹ : בְּיָדוֹ נֶפֶשׁ כָּל חַי וְרוּחַ כָּל בְּשַׂר
אִישׁ : הוּא יַשְׁקִיף עַל כָּל מַעֲלֵי אִישׁ הַטּוֹבִים
וְהָרָעִים : גַּם אִם יַסְתִּיר אִישׁ אוֹתָם בְּמִסְתָּרִים
יְיָ יִרְאֵם : הוּא יֵדַע לִבּוֹת בְּנֵי הָאָדָם
וּמַחְשְׁבוֹתֵיהֶם לֹא נֶעְלְמוּ מִמֶּנּוּ : יְשַׁלֵּם לַצַּדִּיק
כְּצִדְקָתוֹ וְלָרָשָׁע כְּרִשְׁעָתוֹ : עַל כֵּן אָנֹכִי מְצַוֶּה
אֶתְכֶם הַיּוֹם לְאַהֲבָה אֶת יְיָ בְּכָל לְבַבְכֶם וּבְכָל
נַפְשְׁכֶם וְלִשְׁמוֹר מִצְוֹתָיו וְחֻקּוֹתָיו כִּי אָז
תַּצְלִיחוּ וְטוֹב לָכֶם גַּם כָּל הַיָּמִים אֲשֶׁר אַתֶּם
חַיִּים עַל הָאֲדָמָה הַזֹּאת : גַּם אַחֲרֵי כֵן לְעוֹלָם
וָעֶד : וְאִם בִּשְׁגָגָה חֲטָאתֶם לַיְיָ שׁוּבוּ אֵלָיו בְּכָל
לְבַבְכֶם : הִנָּחֲמוּ עַל הָרָעָה אֲשֶׁר עֲשִׂיתֶם
וְלֹא תוֹסִיפוּ לַעֲשׂוֹת עוֹד : כִּי אֵל רַחוּם וְחַנּוּן
הוּא וְרַב חֶסֶד : לֹא יַחֲפֹץ בַּעֲנוֹשׁ הַחוֹטֵא :
כִּי אִם בְּשׁוּבוֹ מִדְּרָכָיו הָרָעִים וְלַעֲשׂוֹת
הַיָּשָׁר בְּעֵינֵי יְיָ

IX. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 25

And it came to pass, when Solomon had finished the building of the house of the Lord, and the king's house, and all Solomon's desire that he was pleased to do, that the Lord appeared to Solomon the second time, as he had appeared unto him at Gibeon. And the Lord said unto him, I have

heard thy prayer and thy supplication, that thou hast made before me. I have hallowed this house, which thou hast built to put my name there for ever; and mine eyes and mine heart shall be there perpetually. And if thou wilt walk before me, as David thy father walked, in integrity of heart, and in uprightness to do according to all that I have commanded thee, and wilt keep my statutes and my judgments, then I will establish the throne of thy kingdom upon Israel for ever, as I promised to David thy father, saying: there shall not fail thee a man upon the throne of Israel.

X. Parse the following sentence:— 10

וַיִּשְׁמַע מֹשֶׁה לְקוֹל חֹתְנוֹ וַיַּעַשׂ כֹּל אֲשֶׁר אָמָר

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

JIJIBHAI PESTONJI MISTRI, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) How will you divide letters according to the number and position of dots? 8

(*b*) What do you understand by the *servile*, the *solar*, and the *lunar* letters? Name all these letters.

2. How do you form 10

(*a*) Substantives denoting an agent,

(*b*) Diminutives,

(*c*) Abstract nouns,

(*d*) Adjectives denoting possession?

Give examples.

3. (*a*) What is meant by the علامت مصدر ? 5

Name all the letters that precede this علامت

(*b*) Give the technical term for, and name the auxiliary verbs.

4. Mention briefly, and illustrate the different rules for the formation of imperatives. 10

5. Give the meanings and derivations of 6

ذوالقرنین — دستانبر — دارالضرب — خیلتاش — حافظ — ترک تازی

6. Explain fully the following :— 8

از پا افتادن — از چشم افتادن — دوچار شدن — انگشت نمای جهان شدن — برسر آمدن — برسر آوردن — حرف زدن — چشم داشتن

7. Point out and give technical terms for all the حروف in the following قطع : — 3

ای کہ بر مرکب تازندہ سواری هوش دار
کہ خر خارکش مسکین در آب و گلست

8. Translate into English :— 25

آوردہ اند کہ در زمان پیشین خطیبی بزرگ بتفرّج بلدان بیرون رفت هر شام در شهری و هر بامداد بر رهگذری می گذرانید شبی در سرای رسید و بساط راحت چید بعد فراغ طعام بالای بام بر آمد و هر سو نظری افگند از دور آوازی موهوم بگوشش رسید یکی را بدریافت آن روان کرد خادم دیدہ و

شنیده عرض نمود خطیب نمود اوبسمع قبول
نفرمود خود بر اثرش روان شد چون
بدانجا رسید دید که مجرّدی مجذوب است
و از عقل بالّکل مسلوب بعد ادای تعظیم
گفت که در چه کار مشغولی که از نعم دنیا
ملولی گفت با حریف خود بازی میکنم خطیب
گفت حریف تو کیست و بازی تو چیست
گفت حریف من خداوند گنج است و بازی
من شطرنج خطیب گفت چرا بازی می کنی
و خود را در تگ پیل حرمان می افگنی
مجذوب گفت تا از دست برد زمان رهای
یابم و کشتش نخورم خطیب گفت از حریف
خود بازی می یابی یا رخ می تابی مجذوب
پیاده وار سراسیمه و کج مج بر زبان آورده
گفت گهی شه مات می کنم و گاهی مات
می شوم خطیب گفت مات بچه طور می
شوی و وقتی که مات می کنی چه کار می کنی
مجذوب گفت هنگامی که مات می شوم نقدش
بمسکینان نفقه می دهم و گاهی که بازی

می گیرم خداوند عزّوجلّ از بندگان خویش
مرا می دہاند اکنون بازیم از دست رفت
و پنجاہ دینار خسارت پذیرفتم این بگفت
وخریطۂ از جیب بر آورد و پنجاہ دینار از آن
بخطیب داد و سر در راہ خود نہاد

9. Translate into Persian :— 25

In the year 900, the Carmathians, led by Abu Taher, made a daring inroad beyond the Tigris, and advanced to the gates of Bagdad with no more than five hundred horse. By the special order of Moctader, the Khalif of Bagdad, the bridges had been broken down, and the person or head of the rebel was expected every hour. The Khalif's lieutenant, from a motive of fear or pity, apprised Abu Taher of his danger, and recommended a speedy escape. "Your master," said the intrepid Carmathian to the messenger, "is at the head of thirty thousand soldiers; three such men as these are wanting to his host." Then turning to three of his companions, he commanded the first to plunge a dagger into his breast; the second to leap into the Tigris; and the third to cast himself headlong down a precipice. They obeyed without a murmur. "Relate," continued Abu Taher, "what you have seen; before the evening, your general shall be chained among my dogs." Before the evening Moctader was defeated, and the menace was executed.

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

FRENCH.

A. F. FERRIER, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English :— 6

(*a*) Qu'est ce que cela prouve.

(*b*) Les pertes qu'il a essuyées.

(c) Rien ne peut durer toujours.

(d) Il est temps de vous desabuser.

(e) La fortune est le prix que cherchent la plupart des hommes : mais beaucoup l'acquièrent à un trop grand prix.

2. Translate into French :— 6

(a) Be more mindful.

(b) My memory fails me.

(c) He has been tried and condemned.

(d) I have tried to do it, but I could not.

(e) I never felt more satisfaction.

(f) You have done wrong.

3. Re-write in correct French :— 8

Aprés ayant vendu toute sa fourniture, il partit à Paris, chargè avec le mèpris de ses amis d'avant. Il ne deservait pas un traitement autant sevère. Mais il était sachant que le temps voudrait faire son travail d'apaisement et il était sensible qu'il fallait expecter et esperer avec confidence.

4. Translate into French :— 4

7 oxen, 2001 bales, 673 casks, 150,384 males, 135,728 females, 10,422 children. William the Fourth. Louis the Fourteenth.

5. Give the comparative and superlative of Bon, Mauvais, Petit. 3

6. Give the meaning and plural of each of the following nouns :—Fils, Chateau, Verrou, Chou. 2

7. What is the feminine form of Actif, Gras, Utile, Pareil, Franc, Favori? 3

8. Conjugate : 10

(a) the imperfect indicative of Absoudre ;

(b) the past conditional of Résoudre ;

(c) the imperative of Valoir ;

(d) the imperfect subjunctive of Vivre.

9. (a) How is the negation generally expressed in French? 2

(*b*) Where is it placed with the verb in simple tenses? 2

(*c*) Where is it generally placed with an auxiliary verb in compound tenses? 2

(*d*) How is the interrogation generally formed in French? 2

10. Translate into English :— 20

Un soir que je revenais de la promenade, je rencontrai une petite fille à genoux qui coupait de l'herbe ; sa tête était penchée et ses beaux cheveux blonds bouclés lui cachaient tout le visage. Je m'arrêtai pour lui parler, alors elle releva la tête, jeta ses cheveux en arrière et me découvrit le plus beau visage du monde. Je la questionnai et en apprenant qu'elle était fort pauvre et que ses parents demeuraient à deux cents pas de là, je la priai de me conduire dans leur chaumière. Je trouvai en effet des paysans trés malheureux. Je leur demandai de m'envoyer leur fille dans la journée, en ajoutant que je lui ferai faire un petit habillement. Ils y consentirent avec joie. Cette enfant avait huit ans. Je lui fis faire un trousseau complet que j'envoyai dans une petite malle chez ses parents.

11. Translate into French :— 30

We spent some hours in rambling the country hereabouts ; it is the prettiest district over which we had yet travelled. It stretches out far and wide on all sides, in a grassy plain as level as the sea. The soil is of a light, loose and sandy character, is covered with a rich, green sward, and is further adorned by a thin shrubbery of very pretty evergreen bushes, the chief of which is a species of thorn in form and growth not unlike fir, but not so large. Here and there in ow marshy places the grass grew long and rank, but generally it was as above described. This gives to the district a remarkably light and open aspect, and makes it exceedingly pleasant.

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE.

J. ACCACIO DAGAMA, L.M., K.C.J.C., M.B.M.A., M.O.S.U.K.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Translate into Portuguese the following :—

(1). The siege and capture of Nowah deserve some special reflections. Nowah was perhaps the only instance during the Marátha war of a siege being artfully prosecuted, and, when examined closely, deserves to be held forth as a model of universal practice. It was a bold design on the part of the engineer; for with only three Europeans, and a small working party of seventy men, all more or less ignorant of siege operations, few, with such inadequate means, would have undertaken a regular siege. But the talents of the engineer were of a nature that rose with his difficulties, and the result fully justified his daring mode of proceeding; for, notwithstanding the obstacles opposed by the strength of the place, and the obstinacy of the garrison, the reduction of the fort was effected, according to the rules of art and science, without a single instance of failure or disaster. Ensign James Oliphant, of the Madras Engineers, a bold and daring young officer of great skill and enterprise, who conducted the siege, possessed military knowledge extensive both from experience and study, having completed his education at Chatham, where Colonel Paisley had early discovered talents indicating future distinction. 20

Translate into English the following :— 20

(2). Sciencia e virtude são nobreza verdadeira. As fidalguias herdadas contestam-se, perdem-se, deslustram-se. Desabam thronos. Dissipam-se opulencias. As forças gastam-se. A mocidade e as graças dissipam-se. O poder aniquila-se. Os titulos revogam-se. As affeiçoens transtornam-se. Os amigos finam-se. As condecoraçoens despem-se todas as noites. O mais carregado dellas, quem o-destinguirá no somno do mendigo nú. Mas sciencia e virtude! não são dotes externos nem postiços ou convencionaes; nem outhorgados por munificencia de principes, ou por suffragios do povo, nem comprados, nem negociados, nem extorquidos. Grangeam-se pello trabalho; enthesouram-se dentro; ninguem nol-os pode roubar; accompanham-nos na solidão, consolam-nos nas

desditas; elevam-nos sem nos insoberbecerem, cercam-nos d'amor, de gratidão, de respeito. A sciencia enche e doura a vida; a virtude alegra a morte, e lá se vai continuar onde nada finda. E a que preço nos concede o Supremo Dispensador de tudo dois tão altos bens, os dois bens unicos da terra? A preço somente de os querermos.

3. What is *a oração;* mention *as partes de oração.* 5

4. What are *os vicios da oração.* Define *o gallicismo.* 5 Give examples.

5. Define *substantivo commum de dois* and *substantivo epiceno.* Give examples. 5

6. Distinguish between

(*a*) *Escapar à prisão* and *escapar de prisão.*

(*b*) *Descuberta* and *invenção.*

(*c*) *Selvagem* and *feroz.*

(*d*) *Morto, defuncto* and *finado.*

(*e*) *Tomar, receber* and *aceitar.*

(*f*) *Amor de si, amor proprio* and *egoismo.*

(*g*) *A minha mãi morreo do meo parto* and *a minha mãi morreo no meo parto.* 10

7. Give *o futuro* of the following verbs:—

Prazer, ver, ser, dizer, vir, prover, haver, ter. 5

8. What are *adjectivos possessivos* and *pronomes possessivos.* Show any difference between them by examples. 5

9. Explain the following sentences and phrases:—Ninguem tão fero, que se não madure, se à cultura prestar paciente ouvido. Quem te não conhece, que te compre. João tomou as de villa diogo. Pedro ficou de queixo cahido. Olho por olho, dente por dente. Diz-me com que lidas, dir-te-hei que manhas tens. Deixe-se isso para as calendas gregas. Deo me na veneta. Em quanto venta molha a vella. 15

10. Mention what figures of speech are used in the following:—(1) O negociante no commercio; o lavrador no campo; o soldado na paz, se deleita. (2) O mentir he vergonhoso. (3) A quinta de Francisco comprou Lucio. (4) Eu tenho quarenta annos e minha mulher vinte e oito. (5) Elle portou-se delicada, generosa e prudentemente. 10

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARA'THI.

DAJI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. From what foreign words are the following derived? :— 4

तिजोरी, पलटण, अडाकित्ता, किल्ली, पाद्री, कपाट.

2. Give the nom. plu., voc. sing., and instru. and loc. sings and plu. of— 8

अक्षर, पोर, स्वर्ग, खाण, तूं, वाट, तारूं, तारा.

3. Define उपसर्ग, शब्दयोगी अव्यय, प्रयोग, विराम-चिन्ह, भेद. 5

4. Give the second person plural forms of all moods of the verbs निजणें, न्हाणें, घेणें, and धुणें in the present tense. 6

5. (*a*) Name and dissolve the following compounds :— 12

पीतांबर, सांब, चोळखण, आंगकाठी, द्रौपदीवस्त्र-हरण, वेणीफणी, महाराज, अपरोक्ष.

(*b*) Enumerate the compounds in Maráthi, and state the distinguishing characteristics of each.

6, Explain the peculiarities of construction in the following, and parse fully the words underlined :— 20

(*a*) त्यासि नृपश्रेष्ठा शरण जाउनी शिवदीक्षा घेईजे.

(*b*) अशी कांहीं गोष्ट नसावी.

(*c*) त्याला तें घर पाहिजे होतें.

(*d*) मीं श्लोक पाठ झटले.

(*e*) आपण ती वेळ मोठ्या युक्तीनें मारून नेलीत.

(*f*) त्याची कांहीं बोवा शर्थ आहे.

(*g*) अशा माणसाशीं संबंध नको; दुरून नमस्कार करावा.

State the *prayoga* in each, and translate into English (*e*), (*f*), and (*g*).

7. Translate the following intc English :— 20

आफ्रिका खंडाच्या पूर्वेस माडागास्कर ह्या नांवाचें एक मोठें बेट आहे. त्यामध्यें एका प्रकारचीं झाडें आहेत त्यांचे बुंधे मोठे असून, त्यांचीं पानें केळीच्या पानांसारखीं असतात. तेथील लोकांस तीं केळींच्या पानांप्रमाणें जेवायास उपयोगी पडून, घरांच्या शाकाराच्या ही उपयोगी पडतात. ह्या झाडांची उंची बुंध्यापासून पानें फुटतात तेथपर्यंत सुमारें बत्तीस पस्तीस फुट असते. ह्या झाडाच्या खोडामध्यें पुष्कळ निर्मळ पाणी असते. तहान लागली झणजे लोक त्याच्या जवळ जातात; त्याच्या खोडास भोंक पाडितात; आणि त्यांतून जें अमृतासारखें गोड पाणी येतें, तें पिऊन समाधान पावतात. रात्रीं जें दंव ह्या झाडांच्या पानांवर जमतें, तें त्याच्या खोडांत वाहात जाऊन, त्याचें हें पाणी झालेलें असतें. अशींच कितीएक बेटांमध्यें भाकरीचीं झाडे आहेत. प्राण्यांच्या सोयी-

करितां परमेश्वरानें कोठें काय काय करून ठेविलें आहे, त्याचा अंत लागावयाचा नाहीं. मनुष्याला त्याविषयीं जें कांहीं समजलें आहे, ते समजलेलें नाहीं त्याच्या शतकोट्यांशाइतकें तरी आहे काय ?

8. Translate into Maráthi the following :— 25

Thus I pass my days far from mankind whom I wished to serve and by whom I have been persecuted. After having travelled over many countries of Europe and some parts of America and Africa, I at length pitched my tent in this thinly peopled island, allured by its mild temperature and its solitude. A cottage which I built in the woods at the foot of a tree, a little field which I cultivate with my own hands, a river which glides before my door, suffice for my wants and my pleasures. I blend with those enjoyments that of some chosen books, which teach me to become better. They make that world which I have abandoned still contribute to my satisfaction. They place before me pictures of those passions which render its inhabitants so miserable; and the comparison which I make between their destiny and my own leads me to feel a sort of happiness.

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARÁTI.

NAGINDAS TULSIDAS MARPHATIA, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State what you know about સંધિ and સમાસ. Give two instances of સ્વરસંધિ and two instances of વ્યંજનસંધિ. 6

2. Name the different cases and state what they signify. 7

3. Fully decline the pronouns શું and આપણ and give two instances of indeclinable adjectives in Gujaráti. 6

4. Give the different kinds of Prayoga with examples, translating the examples into English. 6

5. Paraphrase (in Gujaráti) the following :— 10

પાણીનો એલ બનાવ્યોરે, એની તો કહીએ અકલ ઘણી;
સઉથી રમનારો રે, શોભા તો એના નામતણી;
ખરૂં એ પાણીને ખોટું એ પાણી, પાણી અપ્રાણુ ને બાંડ;
એ પાણીથી થયાં નરનારી ને, એ પાણીથી બ્રહ્માંડ;
પાણીનું બન્યું મોતી રે, પાણીની બની હીરાકણી;
પાણીની અમૂલ્ય કાયા બનાવી, હાડ ચામ લોહી માસ;
પાણીના રે પશુ પક્ષી બનાવ્યાં, પાહાડ પથ્થર ને ઘાસ;
પાણીના હાથી ઘોડા રે, પાણીની શાલ પામરી બની;

6. Fully explain in English the following :— 10

(૧) થાકિએ ડગલાં તે ભરતાં લાંબા જો, ઉતાવળે ન પાકે આંબા જો.

(૨) મારે તો શાંતિથી ક્રોધને મારજે. ક્રોધથી તું રખે કોઇને મારતો.

(૩) ધન્ય જેણે હરીગુણ ગાયા, આ સંસારમાં ધન્ય જેણે હરીગુણ ગાયા.

(૪) રળ્યો જે પરમુખ પડયું.

(૫) ધારયું ધણીએ (ઇશ્વરે) તેજ થયું થાયછે થશે.

7. Put into idiomatic Gujaráti as far as you can the following :—

(*a*) Character is property. It is the noblest of possessions. It is an estate in the goodwill and respect of our fellow-beings.

(*b*) Blest work ! if ever thou wert curse of God,
What would His blessing be ?

(*c*) Just are the ways of God
And justifiable unto man.

8. Parse the words હું, તમારો, કરૂણાસિંધુ, ગ્રહો, કર, in the following passage and analyse the passage fully :— 6

હરી જેવો તેવો હું દાસ તમારો
કરૂણાસિંધુ ગ્રહો કર મારો.

9. Translate into Gujaráti the following :— 20

A story is told by the American newspapers that the power of the song (Home! Sweet home!) liberated its author (John Howard Payne) from captivity. John Howard Payne was a warm personal friend of John Ross, the famous Cherokee Indian chief, and they were together when the Cherokees were ordered to remove from their home in Georgia to the prairie-lands west of the Mississippi river. Many refused to go, so the militia were ordered to scour the country and arrest all who stayed behind. Payne and Rose were seated before the fire in a miserable log-cabin, when seven or eight militia-men burst in, secured their prisoners, mounted them on horses, and led them away. As they left the hovel rain began to fall, and continued all night, so that every man was thoroughly drenched. Towards midnight, one of Payne's escort, to keep himself awake, began humming 'Home! Home! Sweet sweet home!' and Payne said, 'I never expected to hear that song under such circumstances and at such a time. Do you know the author?' 'No!' said the soldier; 'do you?' 'Yes,' answered Payne; 'I am.' 'Ho! Ho!' laughed the soldier; 'you composed it, did you? Oh tell the horse that! Look here. If you composed it—but I know you didn't—you can say it all without stopping. It says something about pleasures and palaces and cottages and birds. Now, pitch into it, and reel it off; and if you can't, you'll have to walk.' Payne 'pitched' into it, and 'reeled it off,' greatly to the satisfaction of his guardian, who vowed the composer of such a song should never go to prison if he could help it. When the party reached Milledgeville, the head-quarters, they were, after a preliminary examination, and much to their agreeable surprise, discharged.

10. Translate into English the following :— 20

કોઇએક વનમાં ડાળીઓના વિસ્તારથી શોભતું એક મોટું વડનું ઝાડ હતું. તેપર એક હંસનું ટોળુ રહેતું હતું. એક સમયે કોઇ પારધી ત્યાં આવ્યો. તેણે આસપાસ

જોયું, પણ વડઉપર ચડવાનો માર્ગ કંઇ દીઠો નહી. ત્યારે તેણે વિચાર કરી એક વેલાનું બીજ લાવી તે વડ હેઠળ વાવ્યું. વરસાદ આવ્યો એટલે તે વેલો ઉગીને વડઉપર ચડવા લાગ્યો. ત્યારે તેમાં એક ધરડો હંસ હતો તે બીજાઓને કહે છે, "ભાઇઓ આ વેલા પારધીએ લગાવ્યા છે ને તે વેલા-વડઉપર ચડતા આવે છે માટે એમાં કંઈ અનર્થ છે. મારૂં કહ્યું માનો તો આપણે આ વડ છોડી જઇએ." આ સાંભળી સઘળા હંસાએ તેની મસ્કરી કીધી અને બોલ્યા કે, "કાકા તમે મરવાથી ઘણા ડરો છો એમ જણાય છે, તો તમે હજી બીજાં કેટલાં વર્ષ જીવવા માગો છો?" તે સાંભળી પેલો ધરડો છાનો રહ્યો. થોડા દાહાડા પછી તે વેલાએ તમામ આહાડ વિટી લીધું, અને એક દિવસ હંસો ચારો કરવા ગયા હતા તે સમયે પારધી તે વેલાઉપરથી આહાડપર ગયો અને પાશ નાખીને ઘેર જતો રહ્યો. સાંજના હંસો આવ્યા ને આહાડપર બેસતાવારને પાશમાં ગુંથાણા ત્યારે રડવા બેઠા. તે સમયે તે ધરડો હંસ તેમને કહેછે, "મૂર્ખાઓ, જો તમે પેહેલુંજ મારૂં કહ્યું સાંભળ્યું હોત તો આજ આ સંકટમાં નહી પડત. હવેપણ કહું છું તેપ્રમાણે કરશો તો પાર પડશો."

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CANARESE.

Ráo Bahádur JAYASATYABODHRAO TRIMALRAO INAMDAR.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Take a noun of the third declension and decline it fully in all its cases and numbers. 6

2. If you were to address a man of high distinction, instead of ನೀವು what other pronoun would you? 2

3. Define *gerund*, and mention some of its uses. What is denoted by the repetition of gerunds? 5

4. Are the adverbs declined in Canarese? If so, decline an adverb. 5

5. Mention some postpositions (1) which govern the genitive case and (2) some which govern the dative case. Exemplify your answers. 6

6. Mention the Canarese particles which express doubt, question, or interrogation. 5

7. Parse fully in Canarese :— 10

ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಕಿಚ್ಚು ಪಡುವದು ಯಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಸಹಜ ಗು ವಾಗಿರುವದು.

8. Analyse the following compound words :— 5

(1) ಒಗ್ಗಾಲು. (2) ಪ್ರತ್ಯುತ್ತರ. (3) ಪೆ
(4) ನಾವಿಬ್ಬರು. (5) ಕಂಠವೊಡನೆ.

9. (1) What particle is added to the cardinal numbers to form an ordinal number; and (2) what particles are added to the cardinal numbers to form multiplicative numbers? Give examples. 6

10. Translate into English :— 22

ಅರ್ಧರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯು ನಿದ್ದೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಎಚ್ಚ ತ್ತಿರುವ ತನ್ನ ಪುರುಷನ ಬೆನ್ನನ್ನು ನೆಕ್ಕಿದಳು, ಆಗ ಅವನು ಛಿ! ನಾಯೇ ಯಂದು ಕಪಾಳಶುದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಿದನು, ಛಿ! ಉ ಪ್ಪಾರನೇ ಯಂದು ಗಂಡನಿಗೆ ಮುಯ್ಯಿಗೆ ಮುಯ್ಯಿ ತೀರಿಸಿದಳು. ಈ ಪೆರೆಗೆ ವರಸ್ಪರಾ ಕಲಹ ಉಂಟಾಗಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಹಾಸಿಗೆಯಿಂ ದ ಎದ್ದು ಅಂಗಳಕ್ಕೆ ಓಡಿ ಬಂದರು ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಝಗಳವಾಡುವ

ದಂಪತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಇದು ಕೆಡಕಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕೇಡೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ನಡವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವನು ಒಳ್ಳೆಮಾತಿನಿಂದ ಅವನನ್ನು ಕರದು ಹತ್ತರ ಕುಳ್ಳಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಹೆಂಗಸನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಅಮ್ಮ ನೀನು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಬಾರದು, ನಿನ್ನ ಮುಂಗೈಯನ್ನು ನೆಕ್ಕಿ ನೋಡಿ ಉಪ್ಪೋ ಸಪ್ಪೆಯೋ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳೆಂದನು. ಅವಳು ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನೋಡಿ ಉಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಳು, ಅವನು ಪಂಚಿನ ಮಾತ ನಂಬಬೇಡ, ಯಲ್ಲರ ಮೈಯು ಹೀಗೆ ಇರುವದು, ಗಂಡನ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಇದು ಎಂದು ಬೋಧಿಸಿ ಬ್ರಾಮ್ಹಣನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯನ್ನು ದ್ವೇಷಿಸಬೇಡ, ಅವಳು ಸ್ವಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ತಪ್ಪಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸು ಎಂದು ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಪಡಿಸಿದನು. ಹೀಗೆ ನೀಚರು ಕಲಹವನ್ನು. ಸಾಧುಗಳು ಸಮಾಧಾನವನ್ನು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುವರು.

11. Translate into Canarese :— 22

"The way to silence calumny," says Bias, "is to be always exercised in such things as are praiseworthy." Socrates, after having received sentence, told his friends that he had always accustomed himself to regard truth and not censure, and he was not troubled at his condemnation, because he knew himself free from guilt. It was in the same spirit that he heard the accusations of his two great adversaries, who had uttered against him the most virulent reproaches. "Anytus and Melitus," says he, "may procure sentence against me, but they cannot hurt me." This divine philosopeer was so well fortified in his own innocence, that he neglected all impotence of evil tongues which were engaged in his destruction. This was properly the support of a good conscience, that contradicted the reports which had been raised against him and cleared him to himself.

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HINDUSTA'NI.

Khán Bahádur HAJI GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. When, where and why is the particle نے used? 4

2. Distinguish between *(a)* حروف شمسی and 6
ماضی بعید and ماضی قریب *(b)* حروف قمری
and *(c)* آپ and تم

3. How is the passive voice formed in Hindustani? 5

4. How are plurals formed from masculine and feminine 8
nouns? To what numbers do the following nouns belong?
Give their opposites where you can :— دریا-رسومات
and مضمون-فوج

5. How is the verb affected regarding the grammatical 5
construction in Hindustani?

6. How are ordinal numerals expressed in Hindustani? 5
Give in words Hindustani equivalents for ordinal numerals
from one to seven.

7. Give with meanings the derivations of the following 6
words and state the original language from which each of the
words is derived :-
سرگذشت—چپڑاسی—دیوستان—تماشہ
and شہرپناہ مدارالمہام

8. Give with meanings the opposites of :— 6
تکبر — ظلم — حرص — ابتدا — کنور
and adjectives from عزت — رنگ — دولت —
احتیاج—حسد and دیا غنی

9. Paraphrase and translate the following lines :— 10

پھر بہار آئي ہي تجھہ مين اي گلستان غم نہ کھا:.
وہ چلي آتي ہي فوج عندليبان غم نہ کھا:.
گوکہ شب آخر ہوئي اي شمع توزاري نہ کر :.
پھر وہي محفل وہي تيرا شبستان غم نہ کھا:.

10. Correct and translate the following and assign reasons for each of your corrections :— 10

وہ مجھے بولنے نہ ديا—اوسنے قسم کھايا—
مين نے ايک گاے کو ديکھي—اوسمين گھي
تھي اور اسيمين پاني—اس عورت نے اپنا
حوال ظاہر کي

11. Translate into English :— 15

محمود غزنوي کے عہد مين سارے ملک مين رجپوتون کي فرمانروائي تھي- انکي جن رياستون پر اسلام کا تسلط ہوگيا وہان کے رجپوت پايۂ رياست سے گرکر مثل عوام الناس ہوگئے چنانچہ گنگا جمنا پر اور تمام قطعات ہند مين جن مين مسلمانون کا تسلط ہوا انکا حال ايسا ہوگيا جيسا کہ آج کل ہم انکو ديکھتے ہين - گو انکي صورت

سپاہیانہ اور عزم مردانہ تھا مگر کام کسان
کا تھا-حکومت کا انکو خیال نہ تھا—

12. Translate into Hindustani:— 20

In returning to my work after they were gone, the first thought that occurred to me was, where I should for safety put the purse. In my little house I had neither box nor chest with a lock to it, nor any place where I could be sure it would not be discovered, if I concealed it. In this perplexity, as I had been used, like other poor people in my way of life, to hide the little money I had in the folds of my turban. I left my work, and went into my house, pretending to mend my turban. I took my precautions so well, that without my wife and my children perceiving it. I drew ten pieces of gold out of the purse, which I put aside for the most pressing wants, and wrapped up the remainder in the folds of the linen. which went round my cap. The principal expense of that day was to buy a good stock of hemp; then, as I had not had a bit of meal for a long time in my house, I went to market and bought some for supper.

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SINDHI.

SADIKALLI FRAIDUNBEG MIRZA, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:— 20

انسان کي گهرجي تہ چڱا عمل ڪري ۽
جيتري قدر ڪانئس ٿي سگهي اوتري قدر
آڏين کي آدر ۽ غريبن تي اچاڀاچ ۽
سڀني سان پلائي ڪري-هن مان جهڙوهن

دنيا جو فائدو آهي تهڙو آخرت جو-ڏاهن
چيو آهي ته هي دنيا گذرگاه آهي ۽ انسان
کي خدا تعالي هن۾ آزمايش لاءِ رکيو آهي
سو جيڪو هن آزمايش مان ثابت قدم ٿي
پار پوندو تهنکي آخرت ۾ اجر عظيم ملندو-
چوٽي آهي ته ڏهه دنياستر آخرت-بعضي
ٻين ماڻهن جي خراب هلت کري تحمل
جي درجي کان ٻاهر لنگهي ويندي
آهي پراهڙي چڙجي حالت ۾ به ٻين کي
معاف کرڻ گهرجي—ويرڻ حساب وٺڻ
سان ماڻهو ڦهنجي بدخواه سان مٽ ٿو
پوي مگرهنکي معاف کرڻ کري هنکان
مٽاهون ٿئي ٿوچاکان ته معافي ڏيڻ شاهن
جو کم آهي

2. We must estimate Tamerlane's character from his actions and not from the motives assigned to him by panegyrists, nor from maxims drawn up by his orders according to his idea of a perfect government. His own memoirs of his life throw a true light on his character. They are written in the plain and picturesque style of Turki auto-biography; and if there was a doubt that they were from Tamerlane's dictation, it would be removed by the unconscious simplicity with which he relates his own intrigues and perfidy, taking cred it all the time from an excess of goodness and sincerity, which the boldest flatterer would not have ventured to ascribe to him. 20

3. Explain the following in Sindhi and parse the words underlined:— 10

تران تان مران وران تان وه وترو
هنئڙي مجهه هوتن جا—اچن گهور گهڻا
پسيو پاڙيوار يون — ڏسيو ڏاه ڏران
وچان ڪين وران—ڪنڌي مهنجو ڪارڻي

4. Give Sindhi equivalents for 8

(a) Better late than never.

(b) Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

(c) A barking dog seldom bites.

(d) Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet. 10

5. Translate the following sayings into English, explaining the formation and occasion of each:—

(a) هڪ پنڻ ٻيو مهائڻ

(b) نالي ڪيس نهال اَديون آريچن جي

(c) شوم جومال ڪانگين ڪتين

(d) اُهو سونئي گهور يوجو ڪن ڇني

(e) سورٿي ساٿي کي ڏنيجي گڏه

6. Give the derivation of the following:— 8

اَٻو جهه-نڌر-شاگرد-ڪو اٽو-سجان-
شرمندو-ڪشتي-مينگهه

7. Enumerate the different kinds of verbs in Sindhi, and give an example of each in the imperative and infinitive person. 6

8. Give the rules for the formation of plural from singular in Sindhi. Give an example of each different formation. 8

9. Write down the following forms:— 5

(a) كرڻ from اسم حاصل بالمصدر

(b) گُسڻ from ماضی مدامی جمع متكلم

(c) مُسڻ from ماضی بعید واحد غائب

(d) پڻيو لجڻ from حال مدامی واحد غائب

(e) امر from the same,

10. Name the different kinds of adverbs in Sindhi and give one example of each. 5

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON,]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S.; MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the condition of equilibrium for a system of parallel forces. 10

A uniform beam 15 ft. long and weighing 8 lbs. has two weights 12 and 18 lbs. suspended from its extremities and is balanced at a point on a prop. Determine the position of this point in the length of the beam and calculate the amount of pressure on the prop.

2. Find the ratio of P to W in a single moveable pulley when the cords are parallel, 8

If three moveable pulleys are arranged according to the first system, find what weight will be supported by a power of 20 lbs. If the same number of pulleys is arranged according to the third system, calculate what weight will be sustained by the same power.

3. In an inclined plane determine the ratio of P to W when P acts horizontally. 9

Find the pressure exerted on an inclined plane rising 16 in 80 by a weight of 560 lbs. resting on it and supported by a power acting horizontally.

4. State what circumstances in general are necessary for chemical combination. How does the atomic theory explain the law of multiple proportions? 8

5. Give one method of obtaining oxygen. What amount of zinc (at. wt. = 65) must be added to dilute sulphuric acid to produce sufficient hydrogen for the formation of 36 grammes of water? 6

6. Explain the term *combustion*. Is oxygen indispensable for all kinds of combustion? What is the difference between an ordinary candle flame and one worked by the blow-pipe? 9

7. Name the bodies comprised in the solar system. Distinguish between the primary and secondary planets. 7

8. If a ship, sailing due west at a uniform rate, circumnavigates the earth in 600 days, what will be the interval of time between any two successive noons on board the ship? 8

9. When is an eclipse of the sun possible? Why is not a total eclipse observed at all places where the sun may be visible at the time? 10

WEDNESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.;
KRISHNAJI BALVANT WAGLE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Reduce 9

$$\frac{2\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{8}}{2\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{8}} \text{ of 2 guineas} + \frac{7}{12} \text{ of } \frac{9 \div \cdot 1}{14 \times 3} \text{ of 4 crowns}$$

$$- \frac{\cdot 8\dot{3} \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{7}}{1\frac{2}{7}} \text{ of £1 to the decimal of five half-guineas}$$

and prove that $\frac{6+5}{11+7}$ is greater than $\frac{6}{11}$ and less than $\frac{5}{7}$.

2. A man contracts to perform a piece of work in 30 days and immediately employs 15 men on it; at the end of 24 days the work is only half done. How many boys should be given to assist them that the contract may be fulfilled, each boy working two-fifths as much as each man? 7

3. A person buys 80 tons of coal, and after selling them again at 1*s.* 6*d.* per sack finds that he has gained £4; had he sold them for 1*s.* 4*d.* per sack he would have lost £6. Find the weight of each sack and the cost price per ton. 11

4. A field of 7 acres is sown with wheat, barley and maize, the areas of the crops being respectively as $2\frac{1}{2} : 3\frac{1}{2} : 4\frac{1}{2}$. If the values of an acre of each be also respectively in the same ratios, and an acre of wheat be worth £7, what is the worth of all the crops in the field? 10

5. If the three per cents. are at $92\frac{3}{4}$ and the four per cents. at $123\frac{1}{4}$, in which should one invest? And how much is one investing when the difference in income is a shilling? 9

6. Find the continued product of 7

$$x^2 - 2y^2,\ x^2 - 2xy + 2y^2,\ x^2 + 2y^2, \text{ and } x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2.$$

7. Explain the terms *factor*, *multiple*, and *common measure*. 9

Resolve into factors, and thence find the L. C. M. of

$$a^2 + 6ab + 5b^2,\ a^3 - a^2b - ab^2 + b^3, \text{ and } a^2 + 5ab - 6b^2.$$

8. Simplify the following fractional expressions :— 10

$$\left(x + \frac{16x - 27}{x^2 - 16}\right) + \left(x - 1 + \frac{13}{x + 4}\right);$$

and $\frac{\sqrt{a^4 - 4a^3 + 12a^2 - 16a + 16}}{\sqrt[3]{a^6 + 24a^4 + 192a^2 + 512}}$.

9. Solve the equations 10

(i) $\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}x}{4x} = \frac{2x + 7}{12} - \frac{1 - x}{2}$.

(ii) $\frac{p}{x} + \frac{q}{y} = 0$; $px + qy = r$.

10. I bought a horse and a carriage for £90; I sold the horse at a gain of 12 per cent. and the carriage at a loss of 4 per cent., and gained on the whole 6 per cent. Find the prime cost of the carriage. 8

11. A man walks one-third of the distance from A to B at the rate of a miles per hour and the remainder at the rate of $2b$ miles per hour, and travelling back from B to A at the rate of $3c$ miles per hour takes the same time. Prove that 10

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c}$$

FRIDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

EUCLID.

KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI SANJANA, M.A.;

KRISHNAJI BALVANT WAGLE, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If a straight line fall on two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to one another, and the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite angle on the same side; and also the two interior angles on the same side together equal to two right angles. 16

Prove that straight lines bisecting two adjacent angles of a parallelogram intersect at right angles.

2. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another. 15

Given the three middle points of the sides of a triangle, construct it.

3. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares on the whole line and on one of the parts are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square on the other part. 8

4. What are similar segments of circles? 10

If two circles touch each other, any straight line drawn through the point of contact will cut off similar segments.

5. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles. 13

A six-sided figure ABCDEF is inscribed in a circle; prove that the sum of the angles A, C, E, is equal to the sum of the angles B, D, F.

6. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle. 13

Describe a circle touching three given straight lines, two of which are parallel.

II.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

EXAMINERS.

M. Macmillan, B.A.	In English.
The Rev. A. C. Grieve	
G. W. Forrest, B.A.	
Vaman Shivram Apte, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivale, M.A. ...	
Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A.	
The Rev. J. LeHalle, S.J.	In Latin.
H. F. Shanahan, B.A.	
Joseph Ezekiel, Esq.	In Hebrew.
Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Esq.	In Persian.
Najmudin Tyabji, Esq.	
S. Newcome Fox, B.A.	In History and in Logic.
The Rev. A. Walsh, S.J.	
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	In Mathematics.
Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A. ...	
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal, M.A, LL.B.	
Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A....	
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.	In Natural Science.
The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J.... ...	

MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A. ; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE ;
G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

GOLDSMITH : *Vicar of Wakefield* ; SCOTT : *Marmion*.

SECTION I.

1. Wherein lies the chief charm of the *Vicar of Wakefield*? Explain the name. When was it written? By whom and under what circumstances was it published? 10

2. Goldsmith has introduced a *ballad* and an *allegory* into his *Vicar of Wakefield*. Give the substance of these in your own words. In what connection and for what reason are they introduced? 8

3. What brought the Vicar to prison? Give an account of what he did when there, and of events which happened during his imprisonment and brought about the fulfilment of the story. Show how they do so. 8

4. Sketch briefly the character of the Vicar, his wife, his two daughters, Sir W. Thornhill and Ephraim Jenkinson. 10

SECTION II.

5. Explain :— 14

(*a*) I told them of the grave, becoming and sublime deportment they should assume upon this mystical occasion, and read them two homilies and a thesis of my own composing, in order to prepare them.

(*b*) I am too old now to be frightened with squibs.

(*c*) The ladies would say that I was a perfect little man.

(*d*) And the polity abounding in accumulated wealth may be compared to a Cartesian system, each orb with a vortex of its own.

(*e*) Mortifications are often more painful than real calamities.

(*f*) Conscience is a coward, and those faults it has not strength enough to prevent, it seldom has justice enough to accuse.

(*g*) That virtue which requires to be ever guarded is scarce worth the sentinel.

6. Paraphrase :— 14

(*a*) And why stands Scotland idly now,
Dark Flodden ! on thy airy brow,
Since England gains the pass the while,
And struggles through the deep defile ?
What checks the fiery soul of James ?
Why sits that champion of the dames
Inactive on his steed,
And sees, between him and his land,
Between him and Tweed's southern strand,
His host Lord Surrey lead ?

(*b*) Encamped on Flodden edge :
The white pavilions made a show,
Like remnants of the winter snow,
Along the dusky ridge.

Note and define any figures of speech in the above passages.

7. Give the etymology of imp, gossamer, buxom, pentaile, gossip, l'envoy, bourne, aventayle. 4

SECTION III.

8. What position has *Marmion* been given amongst Scott's poems by his critics ? What position are you inclined to give it ? Give your reasons. 7

9. Annotate and explain :— 5

(*a*) In his black mantle was he clad,
With Peter's keys, in cloth of red,
On his proud shoulders wrought ;
The scallop shell his cap did deck ;
The crucifix around his neck
Was from Loretto brought.

(*b*) Nor long was his abiding there,
For southward did the saint repair,
Chester-le-Street, and Ripon, saw

His holy corpse, ere Wardilaw
Hailed him with joy and year.

10. Narrate briefly what befell Marmion from the time he met Sir David Lindesay. 6

11. Discuss the propriety or otherwise of introducing each canto of *Marmion* with a letter. To whom was each addressed, and what purpose had Scott in view? 6

12. Criticise Scott as a poet. Compare his view of nature with the views of any poets of his own or more recent times. In what does he specially excel? 8

MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

HISTORY.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate the allies of Athens and Sparta respectively at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war. 7

2. State shortly the policy inculcated by the elder Perikles and show how neglect of that policy caused disaster to the Athenians. 10

3. Mention *one* eminent Greek historian who flourished during the period of history under consideration and state what you know of his life and writings. 9

4. Describe the operations of Demosthenes and Kleon at Pylos and draw a map of the locality. 10

5. Give an outline of the career of Alkibiades and criticize his aims. 10

6. Examine the political position of the chief Hellenic states at the time of the Melian expedition. 10

7. What arguments were brought forward by Nikias against the Sicilian invasion, and were those arguments sound ones? 10

8. Sketch the campaign of Kallikratidas in B.C. 406. In what way was his character a remarkable one 9

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.;
SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.;
SHRIDHAR RAMKRISHNA BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Section I.

1. Sketch briefly the characters of Dhârinî and Vidûshaka. 7

2 Translate into English :— 8

(*a*) पत्रच्छायासु हंसा मुकुलितनयना दीर्घिकापद्मिनीनां
सौधान्यत्यर्थतापाद्बलभिपरिचयद्वेषिपारावतानि।
बिन्दूत्क्षेपान्पिपासुः परिपतति शिखी भ्रान्तिमद्वारियन्त्रं
सर्वैरुत्सैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः॥

(*b*) रक्ताशोकरुचा विशेषितगुणो बिम्बाधरालक्तकः
प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरबकं श्यामावदातारुणम्।
आक्रान्ता तिलकक्रियापि तिलकैर्लीनद्विरेफाञ्जनैः
सावज्ञेव मुखप्रसाधनविधौ श्रीर्माधवी योषिताम्॥

3. In the following passages state which readings you prefer and give your reasons, translating the passages only where necessary.— 11

(*a*) अपूर्वरूपेयं दारिका तवासन्नालिखिता किंनामधेयेति।

v. l. अपूर्वेयं

(*b*) अतिमात्रभास्वरत्वं पुष्यति भानोः परिग्रहादनलः।

v. l. भानुः परिग्रहादहः।

(*c*) अलं स्वपक्षावसादशङ्कया। न च पराजीयते केनचिद्गणदासः।

v. l. न परिहीयते प्रतिवादिना गणदासः।

(*d*) किं दर्दुरा व्याहरन्तीति देवः पृथिवीं विस्मरति।

v. l. दर्दुरा व्याहरन्तीति किं देवः पृथिवीं वर्षितुं स्मरति।

(*e*) यस्यागमः केवलजीविकैवा

v. l. जीविकायै।

(*f*) सांप्रतं भवतो निःसंशयो भविष्यति।

v. l. निःसंशयं

4. Explain, giving the context where necessary :— 5

(*a*) त्रयी विग्रहवत्येव सममध्यात्मविद्यया।

(*b*) पत्तने विद्यमानेपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा।

(*c*) अत्रभवती धारिणी विसंवादयिष्यति।

(*d*) असुखं दर्शितं विकारेण॥

v. l. दष्टं विषारेण

Which of the two translations from the Prâkrit in (*d*) suits the context?

5. Give the meanings of the following words as used in Mâlavikâgnimitra :— 4

भाविक, प्रार्थित, प्राभृतक, आरम्भ, सिद्धादेश, आत्मनीन, प्रतिपत्ति and तिरस्करिणी.

Section II.

6. Translate into English the following, adding notes where necessary :— 12

(*a*) मृत्पिण्डो जलरेखया वलयितः सर्वोप्ययं नन्वणु-
रंगीकृत्य स एव संयुगशतैं राज्ञां गणैर्भुज्यते ।
तद्दुर्दैवतथवा न किमपि क्षुद्रा दरिद्रा भृशं
धिग्धिक्तान् पुरुषाधमान्धनकणं वाञ्छन्ति ते-
भ्योपि ये ॥

(*b*) विवेकव्याकोशे विकसति शमे शाम्यति तृषा
परिष्वङ्गे तुङ्गे प्रसरतितरां सा परिणतिः ।
जराजीर्णैश्वर्य्यग्रसनगहनाक्षेपकृपणः
तृषापात्रं यस्यां भवति मरुतामप्याधिपतिः ॥

(*c*) एको रागिषु राजते प्रियतमादेहार्धधारी हरो
नीरागेषु जनो विमुक्तललनासङ्गो न यस्मात्परः ।
दुर्वारस्मरबाणपन्नगविषव्याविद्धमुग्धो जनः
शेषः कामविडम्बितान्न विषयान् भोक्तुं न मोक्तुं
क्षमः ॥

7. (*a*) Dissolve the compounds underlined above and name them. Give and name the metrical schemes of the last two verses. 7

(*b*) Write a short note on महतामाधिपतिः.

8. Explain clearly the following :— 7

(*a*) तं त्वां पुनः पलितकर्णकभाजमेनं नाटचेन केन नटयिष्यति दीर्घमायुः।

(*b*) न हि शशकविषाणं कोपि कस्मै ददाति।

(*c*) वाञ्छामात्रपरिग्रहाण्यपि परं त्यक्तुं न शक्ता वयम्।

(*d*) स्वानुभूत्येकमानाय नमः शान्ताय तेजसे।

(*e*) न जाने संसारः किममृतमयः किं विषमयः।

(*f*) सूक्ष्मा एव पतन्ति चातकमुखे द्वित्राः पयो-बिन्दवः।

9. (*a*) Give eight instances of ungrammatical or irregular constructions used by Bhartrihari. 9

(*b*) Quote the verse in which the wisdom of great men is declared to be unlimited and paraphrase it in Sanskrit in your own words.

Section III.

10. Translate into English :— 13

(*a*) एवं तस्या वन्यैः फलमूलादिभिः स्वादुना शिशिरेण निर्झरवारिणा च प्रतिदिनं शरीरस्थितिं कुर्वत्या एकाहे याममात्रमिवगते स्वावितरस्यां दिशि प्रतिशब्द-

पूरितगह्वरो गभीरतरस्तुरङ्गमेषारवस्तत्कर्णपथमाययौ। उपजातकुतूहला च यावत्तस्यां दिशि दृष्टिं प्रेरयति तावदुत्तप्तशातकुम्भस्तम्भावदातपरिणतवयसमपि व्यायामबलीयांसमीषच्चुन्दिलं गुणानामपि गौरवमिवापादयन्तं महानुभावतामपि शिष्यतामिव जनयन्तं वारबाणधारिणं लसत्तनुदुकूलपट्टिकापरिश्लिष्टमौलिं कंचन पुरुषमात्माभिमुखमेवायान्तं सावलोकितवती।

(b) ध्रुवं दिवे ग्रासगृहीतपन्नग-
स्फुरत्फणारत्नमयूखकन्दलैः।
घनोन्मुखानां शिखिनां मुखोद्गतै-
रकारि शातक्रतवं शरासनम्॥

11. Translate into Sanskrit :— 17

A dispute once arose between the Wind and the Sun about the superiority of their power, and they not being able to settle it by words, it was proposed and agreed to that they should try their strength upon a traveller as to which should be able to get off his cloak first. The Wind was the first to begin and blew a very cold blast, accompanied with a sharp driving shower. This, however, instead of making the man quit his cloak, obliged him to gird it about his body as close as possible. Next came the Sun, who first chased away the cold vapours from the sky, and darted his sultry beams upon the head of the weather-beaten traveller, and he, unable to bear it any longer, threw the cloak and flew to the shade of a neighbouring grove, as it might serve to allay the scorching heat. Thus does radiant intelligence triumph over blustering might.

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN.

The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.; H. F. SHANAHAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Livy II.; *Ovid, Metamorphoses V.*

1. Translate, adding notes on the words in italics:— 30

(*a*) Contioni deinde edicto addidit fidem, quo edixit, ne quis civem Romanum vinctum aut clausum teneret, quo minus ei *nominis edendi* apud consules potestas fieret: neu quis militis, donec in castris esset, bona possideret aut venderet, *liberos nepotesve ejus moraretur*. Hoc proposito edicto, et, qui aderant, *nexi* profiteri extemplo nomina; et undique ex tota urbe proripientium se ex privato, quum retinendi jus creditori non esset, concursus in forum ut *sacramento dicerent fieri*.

(*b*) Voleronem amplexa favore plebs proximis comitiis tribunum creat in eum annum, qui L. Pinarium, P. Furium consules habuit; contraque omnium opinionem, qui eum vexandis prioris anni consulibus permissurum tribunatum credebant, post publicam causam privato dolore habito, ne verbo quidem violatis consulibus, rogationem tulit ad populum, ut plebei magistratus *tributis comitiis* fierent. Haud parva res sub titulo prima specie minime atroci ferebatur; sed quae patriciis omnem potestatem per *clientium suffragia* creandi, quos vellent, tribunos auferret. Huic actioni, gratissimae plebi, quum summa vi resisterent patres, nec, quae una vis ad resistendum erat, ut intercederet aliquis ex *collegio* auctoritate aut consulum aut principum adduci posset, res tamen, suo ipsa molimine gravis certaminibus in annum extrahitur.

(*c*) What do you understand by: stipendium, templum, annona, juventus, sub corona venire, leges sacratae, classicum, possessores? Distinguish between honos and dignitas, ambitus and ambitio.

2. Translate into Latin:— 20

The plebeian tribunes were charged to procure an order of the commons, commanding the praetor to create triumvirs for conducting the colonies to those places. But

persons were not readily found to give in their names; because they considered that they were being sent into what was almost a perpetual advanced guard in a hostile country, not to a settlement. From these employments the attention of the senate was drawn away by the war, growing now more formidable; and by frequent letters from the general, warning them not to neglect the disturbances in that quarter; that four nations were uniting their arms; and they had already formed two separate camps, because one spot was insufficient to contain so great a multitude. In consequence, the time of the elections drawing nigh, one of the consuls was recalled to Rome to hold them. Having summoned an assembly of the people before he should call the centuries to give their votes, he spoke at length on the great importance of the war.

3. Translate :— 35

(*a*) Tigris ut auditis diversa valle duorum
Exstimulata fame mugitibus armentorum
Nescit, utro potius ruat, et ruere ardet utroque :
Sic dubius Perseus, dextra laevane feratur,
Molpea trajecti submovit vulnere cruris,
Contentusque fuga est: neque enim dat tempus Ethemon,
Sed furit et, cupiens alto dare vulnera collo,
Non circumspectis exactum viribus ensem
Fregit; et extrema percussæ parte columnæ
Lamina dissiluit, dominique in gutture fixa est.

What is the normal structure of the Hexameter? Scan the first three lines in the above passage.

(*b*) Inde tremit tellus, et *rex* pavet ipse *silentum*,
Ne pateat latoque solum retegatur hiatu,
Immissusque dies trepidantes terreat umbras.
Hanc metuens cladem tenebrosa sede tyrannus
Exierat, currugue atrorum vectus equorum
Ambibat Siculæ cautus fundamina terræ.
Postquam exploratum satis est, loca nulla labare,
Depositique metus; videt hunc *Erycina* vagantem
Monte suo residens, *natumque* amplexa *volucrem*
"Arma manusque meæ, mea, nate, potentia," dixit
"Illa, quibus superas omnes, cape tela, Cupido,
Inque dei pectus celeres molire sagittas,
Cui *triplicis* cessit *fortuna novissima regni.*

Comment on the words in italics.

(c) At medius *fratrisque* sui mœstæque *sororis*
Jupiter ex æquo volventem dividit annum,
Nunc *dea* regnorum numen commune duorum,
Cum matre est totidem, totidem cum conjuge menses.
Vertitur extemplo facies et mentis et oris:
Nam, modo quae poterat *Diti* quoque mœsta videri,
Laeta deæ frons est: ut sol, qui tectus aquosis
Nubibus ante fuit, victis ubi nubibus exit.

What deities are referred to in the words in italics? What natural phenomenon, if any, do you suppose to be embodied in the fable?

4. Convert the following passage into the *oratio obliqua*:— 15

"Invitus," inquit, "quod sequius sit, de meis civibus loquor. Non tamen admissum quicquam ab iis criminatum nenio, sed cautum, ne admittant. Nimio plus, quam velim, vostrorum ingenia sunt mobilia. Multis iâ cladibus sensimus: quippe qui non nostro merito, sed vestra patientia, incolumes sumus. Magna hic Volscorum multitudo est: ludi sunt: spectaculo intenta civitas erit. Memini, quid per eandem occasionem ab Sabinorum juventute in hac urbe commissum sit: horret animus, ne quid inconsulte ac temere fiat. Haec nostra vestraque causa primum dicenda vobis consulibus ratus sum."

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Give the different significations of the verb 6

בָּרַךְ in the different conjugations.

(*b*) Give the third person singular masculine indicative mood past tense of all the conjugations of the verb רוּם with its significations.

(*c*) From what root is the word וְחִתְּכֶם derived? What other signification has the root?

2. Translate the following passage into English :— 10

אֶל הָאִשָּׁה אָמַר הַרְבָּה אַרְבֶּה עִצְּבוֹנֵךְ וְהֵרֹנֵךְ
בְּעֶצֶב תֵּלְדִי בָנִים וְאֶל אִישֵׁךְ תְּשׁוּקָתֵךְ וְהוּא
יִמְשָׁל בָּךְ : וּלְאָדָם אָמַר כִּי שָׁמַעְתָּ לְקוֹל
אִשְׁתֶּךָ וַתֹּאכַל מִן הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר צִוִּיתִיךָ לֵאמֹר לֹא
תֹאכַל מִמֶּנּוּ אֲרוּרָה הָאֲדָמָה בַּעֲבוּרֶךָ בְּעִצָּבוֹן
תֹּאכְלֶנָּה כֹּל יְמֵי חַיֶּיךָ : וְקוֹץ וְדַרְדַּר תַּצְמִיחַ
לָךְ וְאָכַלְתָּ אֶת עֵשֶׂב הַשָּׂדֶה : בְּזֵעַת אַפֶּיךָ
תֹּאכַל לֶחֶם עַד שׁוּבְךָ אֶל הָאֲדָמָה כִּי מִמֶּנָּה
לֻקָּחְתָּ כִּי עָפָר אַתָּה וְאֶל עָפָר תָּשׁוּב : וַיִּקְרָא
הָאָדָם שֵׁם אִשְׁתּוֹ חַוָּה כִּי הִוא הָיְתָה אֵם כָּל
חָי : וַיַּעַשׂ יְיָ אֱלֹהִים לְאָדָם וּלְאִשְׁתּוֹ כָּתְנוֹת
עוֹר וַיַּלְבִּשֵׁם :

3. (*a*) What is the gender of the word לָךְ in the third verse, and why is it so? 5

(*b*) Show the difference between אֶרְבָּה, צִהַר and חַלּוֹן :

4. Give the following phrases in Hebrew :— 10

(*a*) And the water returned from off the earth continually.

(*b*) And the waters decreased continually.

(*c*) It went to and fro.

(*d*) It returned not again unto him any more.

(*e*) Neither will I again smite any more every living being.

5. (*a*) What is שְׂרִיֹן, where is it, and what other names has it? 5

(*b*) Give the exact situation of Mount Lebanon. How does it get its name?

(*c*) What arts, trades and manufactures were there before the flood?

6. (*a*) What does the affix מוֹ mean? Where is it generally used? Quote some instances. 6

(*b*) Translate the following verse and write some notes on its construction:—

לְךָ אָמַר לִבִּי בַּקְּשׁוּ פָנָי אֶת פָּנֶיךָ יְיָ אֲבַקֵּשׁ :

7. Translate and explain the following phrases:— 10

(*a*) וַיִּגֶל כְּבוֹדִי :

(*b*) אַבִּירֵי בָשָׁן כִּתְּרוּנִי :

(*c*) מִיַּד כָּל בְּלָב יְחִידָתִי :

(*d*) אֵין אֹמֶר וְאֵין דְּבָרִים :

(*e*) וּבְצַע בֵּרַךְ נִאֵץ יְיָ :

8. (*a*) Translate the following verses:— 8

הָאֵל הַנּוֹתֵן נְקָמוֹת לִי וַיַּדְבֵּר עַמִּים תַּחְתָּי :
מְפַלְּטִי מֵאוֹיְבָי אַף מִן קָמַי תְּרוֹמְמֵנִי מֵאִישׁ חֲמָסִים תַּצִּילֵנִי :

(*b*) Give the root of וַיַּדְבֵּר with its signification. What does the noun derived from it mean?

(*c*) Give the etymology of the following words :—

הַנְּפִלִים, אֲלָפִים, אֶצְבְּעֹתֶיךָ, גָּפְרִית, בְּלִיַּעַל, זַלְעָפוֹת :

9. (*a*) Translate the following portion of the tenth psalm into English :— 15

אָלָה פִּיהוּ מָלֵא וּמִרְמוֹת וָתֹךְ תַּחַת לְשׁוֹנוֹ עָמָל וָאָוֶן : יֵשֵׁב בְּמָאֲרַב חֲצֵרִים בַּמִּסְתָּרִים יַהֲרֹג נָקִי עֵינָיו לְחֵלְכָה יִצְפֹּנוּ : יֶאֱרֹב בַּמִּסְתָּר כְּאַרְיֵה בְּסֻכֹּה יֶאֱרֹב לַחֲטוֹף עָנִי יַחֲטֹף עָנִי בְּמָשְׁכוֹ בְּרִשְׁתּוֹ : וִדְכֶה יָשֹׁחַ וְנָפַל בַּעֲצוּמָיו חֵלְכָאִים : אָמַר בְּלִבּוֹ שָׁכַח אֵל הִסְתִּיר פָּנָיו בַּל רָאָה לָנֶצַח : קוּמָה יְיָ אֵל נְשָׂא יָדְךָ אַל תִּשְׁכַּח עֲנָיִים : עַל מֶה נִאֵץ רָשָׁע אֱלֹהִים אָמַר בְּלִבּוֹ לֹא תִדְרֹשׁ : רָאִתָה כִּי אַתָּה עָמָל וָכַעַס תַּבִּיט לָתֵת בְּיָדֶךָ עָלֶיךָ יַעֲזֹב חֵלֶכָה יָתוֹם אַתָּה הָיִיתָ עוֹזֵר : שְׁבֹר זְרוֹעַ רָשָׁע וָרָע תִּדְרוֹשׁ רִשְׁעוֹ בַּל תִּמְצָא : יְיָ מֶלֶךְ עוֹלָם וָעֶד אָבְדוּ גוֹיִם מֵאַרְצוֹ : תַּאֲוַת עֲנָוִים שָׁמַעְתָּ יְיָ תָּכִין לִבָּם תַּקְשִׁיב אָזְנֶךָ : לִשְׁפֹּט יָתוֹם וָדָךְ בַּל יוֹסִיף עוֹד לַעֲרֹץ אֱנוֹשׁ מִן הָאָרֶץ :

(*b*) When is the above psalm said to have been composed?

(*c*) Correct all the misprints in it.

(*d*) What is the force of the particle בְּ and from what root is it derived?

10. Translate the following psalm into Hebrew .— 25

A psalm of David. The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein. For he hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods. Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in his holy place? He that hath clean hands and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully. He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, and righteousness from the God of his salvation. This is the generation of them that seek him, that seek thy face, O Jacob. Selah. Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory? The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle. Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift *them* up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in. Who is this King of glory? The Lord of hosts, he is the King of glory. Selah.

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;
NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Divân-i-Hâfiz, Odes 301-350; *Anvâr-i-Suheli*, Chapters II & III.

1. Translate, name the metres and scan the first verses of (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) :—

(*a*) باغبان کرپنج روزی صحبت گل بایدش 5
بر جفای خار هجران صبر بلبل بایدش
ایدل اندر بند زلفش از پریشانی مناال

مرغ زیرک چون بدام افتد تحمل بایدش
تکیه بر تقوی و دانش در طریقت کافریست
راهرو گر صد هنر دارد توکل بایدش
ساقیا در گردش ساغر تعلل تا بچند
دور چون با عاشقان افتد تسلسل بایدش

خوشا شیراز و وضع بیمثالش (b) 5
خداوندا نگهدار از زوالش
ز رکناباد ما صد لوحش الله
که عمر خضر می بخشد زلالش
بشیراز آی و روح فیض قدسی
بخواه از مردم صاحب کمالش
که نام قند مصری برد انجا
که شیرینان ندادند انفعالش

سحر ز هاتف غیبم رسید مژده بگوش (c) 5
که دور شاه شجاعست می دلیر بنوش
شد انکه اهل نظر بر کناره میرفتند
هزار گونه سخن بر دهان و لب خاموش
بیانگ چنگ بگوئیم آن حکایتها

که از نهفتن او دیگ سینه میزد جوش
ز کوی میکده دوشش بدوش میبردند
امام شهر که سجاده میکشید بدوش

2. Translate :—

7 مادر شیر چون دید که سخن دمنه (a)
بسمع رضا شرف استماع می یابد اندیشه
برو مستولی شد که ناگاه شیر ازین قلبهای
زراند ودوزرقهای راست مانند ودروغهای
دلپذیر او باور دارد و کرم سخنی و چرب
زبانی او شیر را از تحقیق این قضیه غافل
سازد روی بشیر آورد و گفت خاموشی تو
بدان می ماند که سخن دمنه راست است
واز آن دیگر دروغ ومن ندانستم که تو با این
ذهن و ذکا و فهم و خرد از سخنان راست
متاثرنشوی وبهذیانات زیبنده ازجای بروی

8 چون دو سه روز براین حال بگذشت (b)
وکبک ازجانب بازایمن شد طریق گستاخی
پیش گرفته سخنان دلیرانه گفتی و درمیان
مکالمه بی تقریب قهقهه زدی و باز به

همت عالی انرا نا شنیده پنداشته از سر
انتقام درگذشتی اما کینه آن در سینه
وی جای گرفتی تا روزی باز را اندک
ضعفی طاری شده بود چنانچه بجهت طعمه
حرکت نمی توانست نمود همه روز در
آشیانه بسر می برد و چون شب درامد
حوصله از غذای که داشت تهی ماند
آتش جوع بالا گرفته نفس سبعی را
در حرکت آورد

3. Explain and give the meaning of— 12

هادم اللذات — عروس فلک — ستاره شمردن
— شرب الیهود — شب آبستن — صید حرم —
مسکن مالوف — بیت الحزن — شحنة الغجف
مظهر لطف — براءت ذمه — لطایف الحیل

4. Give with meanings :

(a) The derivations of— 7

تدارک — کتمان — استحسان — تمسک —
خجل — مهلک — محتسب — مجاورت
— مونس — اغماض

(*b*) The contrary terms for— 6

خرابات — میمون — مذلت — خفا — امین — حزن — مدح — محال — وجود — تهنیت

5. Give the Persian names of the following :— 7

Transoxiana, Egypt, Syria, Arabia Petræa, Arabia Felix, Araxes and Tigris.

6. What do you understand by the following? Illustrate your answers by examples :— 18

(*a*) فعل ناقص — جملہ اسمیہ — فعل متعدی المتعدی

(*b*) تجنیس تام — تجنیس زاید — تجنیس مرکب

(*c*) ترصیع — مقلوب کل — مقلوب مستوی

7 Translate :— 20

The same methodical system was carried through all branches of Akbar's service. The "Ain-i-Akbari (regulations of Akbar) by Abul Fazl, from which the above account of the civil and military arrangements is mostly taken, contains a minute description of the establishment and regulations of every department, from the mint and the treasury down to the fruit, perfumery and flower offices, the kitchen and the kennel. The whole presents an astonishing picture of magnificence and good order; where unwieldy numbers are managed without disturbance, and economy is attended to in the midst of profusion.

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAV, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If $a + b + c + d = 2s$, prove that 7

$$4(ab^2 + cd)^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d)^2 = 16(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d).$$

2. Shew that in approximating to a cube root the number of figures may be nearly doubled by ordinary division. 15

If a be the greatest integer contained in $N^{\frac{1}{3}}$, and the difference be so small that its cube may be neglected, prove that a nearer approximate value of $N^{\frac{1}{3}}$ will be

$$\frac{1}{2}\left\{a + \left(\frac{4N - a^3}{3a}\right)^3\right\}.$$

3. If α, β be the roots of the quadratic equation 10

$$x^2 - px + q = 0,$$

shew that $x^2 - px + q = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$.

Shew also that $\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2} + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} = \frac{p^4}{q^2} - 4\frac{p^2}{q} + 2$.

4 If $a \propto b$ when c is invariable and $a \propto c$ when b is invariable, prove that $a \propto bc$ when both b and c are vairable. 10

The value of a silver coin varies directly as the square of its diameter while its thickness remains the same, and directly as its thickness while its diameter remains the same. Two silver coins have their diameters in the ratio of 4 : 3; find the ratio of their thicknesses if the value of the first be four times the value of the second.

5. Investigate the sum of the squares of the first n natural numbers. 13

Sum the following series to n terms and write down the general term of each :—

(*a*) $2 + 7 + 14 + 23 +$ ....

(*b*) $2 + 5 + 8 + 9 +$ ... .

6. Derive the number of permutations of n things r at a time from the number of their permutations $r-1$ at a time. 10

Find the number of different arrangements that can be made of bars of the seven prismatic colours so that the blue and the green shall never come together.

7. Investigate the greatest term in the expansion of $(x + a)^n$, where n is a positive integer. 10

Find the greatest term in $(1 + x)^6$ when $x = \frac{1}{2}$.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

EUCLID.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Triangles upon the same base and between the same parallels are equal. 10

If through the angular points of a triangle ABC there be drawn three parallel straight lines AD, BE, CF to meet the opposite sides in D, E, F; prove that the area of the triangle DEF is double the area of the triangle ABC.

2. In every triangle the square on the side subtending the acute angle is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle and the acute angle. (*Prove one of the first two cases.*) 11

Shew that the sum of the squares on the sides of a triangle is equal to twice the square on half the base together with twice the square on the straight line which joins the vertex to the middle point of the base.

3. If a straight line touch a circle and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle. 11

AB is a diameter of a circle, C any point in its circumference; AC, BC produced meet the tangents at B, A respectively in D, E, and the tangent at C meets the same tangents in F, G. Shew that FG is half of BD and AE taken together.

4. Describe a circle about a given triangle. 11

If O be the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle ABC and AO be produced to meet the circumscribed circle in D, prove that DO, DB and DC are all equal to each other.

5. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle, it shall cut the other sides or those sides produced proportionally. 12

In a triangle ABC the side BC is bisected in D, AD is bisected in E and BE is produced to meet AC in F; shew that AF is one-third of AC and that EF is one-fourth of BF.

6. If the similar rectilineal figures similarly described on four straight lines be proportionals, those straight lines shall be proportionals. 4

7. In any right-angled triangle any rectilineal figure described on the hypotenuse is equal to the similar and similarly described figures on the sides containing the right angle. 16

Is it necessary that the figures should be rectilineal?

If AB, CD be diameters of a circle at right angles to each other and if AEB be the arc of a circle with centre C and radius CA included within the former circle, prove that the area included between ADB and AEB will be equal to the area of the triangle ABC.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

LOGIC.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain and prove the following propositions:— 1

(a) All negative propositions distribute their predicate, whereas affirmative propositions do not.

(*b*) The negation of an attributive in an O proposition implies that it is neither a differentia, property nor inseparable accident, though it may be a separable accident.

(*c*) The definition must be convertible with the term defined.

(*d*) Every legitimate division is implicitly a division by dichotomy.

(*e*) The division of inference into inductive and deductive is exhaustive.

(*f*) In the third figure of the syllogism the minor premiss must be affirmative.

2. If in a sorites any premiss except the first were particular and any except the last negative, show what fallacies would be committed. 8

3. Explain how it is that Darapti gives no wider conclusion than Disamis. Construct a syllogism in Disamis and reduce it ostensively to the first figure. (*N. B.*—The use of symbols is not allowed.) 8

4. If in a conjunctive syllogism we deny the antecedent, no conclusion can be drawn. Why so? Show how a conjunctive may be reduced to a simple proposition and frame a destructive conjunctive syllogism. 6

5. Examine the following definitions :— 8

(*a*) Life is the contrary of death.

(*b*) A judge is one who exercises judicial functions.

Write out a logical division of the various kinds of definition mentioned by Fowler.

6. State the following arguments in syllogistic form :— 12

(*a*) A student of his ability and industry cannot fail to pass.

(*b*) As some of the noblest productions of the human mind exist in the dead languages, the study of those languages must be useful, and should therefore be promoted.

(*c*) Since the virtuous alone are happy, he must be virtuous for he is happy, and he must be happy for he is virtuous.

7. Examine the following arguments :— 15

(*a*) There can be no doubt that Demosthenes accepted the bribes offered by Philip, for he was a Greek and the Greeks were open to bribery.

(*b*) We know that God exists because writings of divine origin and consequently infallible tell us so.

(*c*) We are what we all abhor, cannibals; for all this mass of flesh, which we behold, came in at our mouths; this frame we look upon hath been upon our trenchers; in brief, we have devoured ourselves.

THURSDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *velocity*, *acceleration*, *momentum* *kinetic* and *potential energy*. 12

In an Atwood's machine the moveable weights are each 96 grammes and the surplus weight 4 grammes. Calculate the velocity at the end of the 3rd second from rest and the space passed over in the 3rd second.

The total weight remaining the same as in the former case, how would you arrange the weights in order that the space passed over in the 3rd second should be half a metre?

2. State and prove the principle of Archimedes. A piece of cork weighs 30 grammes in air and a piece of lead weighs 110 grammes in water, while both together weigh 15 grammes in water: find the specific gravity of the cork. Explain the principle of your calculation. 12

3. Explain the action of the Siphon. What is the greatest possible height of the siphon above the surface of the liquid for water, sulphuric acid (specific gravity = 1·8), and mercury (specific gravity = 13·6), the atmospheric pressure being 760 mm.? 10

4. Show that the wave-length of the fundamental note on an open organ pipe is twice and in a closed pipe four times the length of the pipe. 12

The velocity of sound being taken at 336 metres per second, find the number of vibrations of the fundamental note of a closed pipe 0·75 metre long.

5. Explain how Regnault measured by means of a U-shaped tube the co-efficient of absolute expansion of mercury. 9

6. Show clearly why bodies of equal weight but of different specific heat cool at different rates under the same conditions. Hence explain Black's method of determining the specific heat of liquids by cooling. 10

A kilogram of ice at 0° is placed in two kilograms of water at 0°; required the weight of steam at 100° C. which will melt the ice and raise the temperature of the mixture to 40° C.

7. A leaden bullet strikes against an iron target with a velocity of 490 metres per second. Find the rise in temperature of the bullet and the target, the heat generated being equally distributed between the two. (The weight of the target = 20 kilograms, specific heat of iron = 0·11, specific heat of lead = 0·03.) 10

III.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS.

M. Macmillan, B.A.	In English.
The Rev. A. C. Grieve	
G. W. Forrest, B.A.	
Vaman Shivram Apte, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivale, M.A.	
Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A. .	
The Rev. J. LeHalle, S.J.	In Latin.
H. F. Shanahan, B.A.	
Joseph Ezekiel, Esq.	In Hebrew.
Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Esq. ...	In Persian.
Najmudin Tyabji, Esq.	
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	In Mathematics.
Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.	
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal, M.A., LL.B. ..	
Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A.	

MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE;
G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SHAKESPEARE: *Henry VIII.*; MILTON: *Samson Agonistes.*

1. Show how far the drama of *Samson Agonistes* is (1) historical, (2) autobiographical. What were Milton's views about dramatic poetry? 16

2. Explain:— 6

Fame if not double-fac't is double-mouthed,
And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds.

What other metaphor does Dalila use to illustrate her meaning? Support her description of Fame by any instances that may occur to you.

3. Paraphrase:— 14

First granting, as I do, it was a weakness
In me, but incident to all our sex,
Curiosity, inquisitive, importune
Of secrets, then with like infirmity
To publish them; both common female faults:
Was it not weakness also to make known
For importunity, that is for naught,
Wherein consisted all thy strength and safety?
To what I did thou show'd'st me first the way.
But I to enemies reveal'd, and should not.
Nor should'st thou have trusted that to woman's frailty
Ere I to thee, thou to thyself wast cruel.
Let weakness then with weakness come to parle,
So near related or the same of kind;
Thine forgive mine; that men may censure thine
The gentler, if severely thou exact not
More strength from me, than in thyself was found.

4. Briefly annotate and explain all difficulties in the following passages:— 15

(*a*) Thy soul
(Which men enjoying sight oft without cause complain)
Imprison'd now indeed,
In real darkness of the body dwells.

(*b*) Reject not then what offered means who knows
But God hath set before us to return thee
Home to thy country and his sacred house.

(*c*) Thou know'st me now
If thou at all art known.

(*d*) Abortive as the first-born bloom of spring
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's frost.

(*e*) Like that self-begotten bird
In the Arabian woods embost,
That no second knows or third.

What allusion is made to this bird in *Henry VIII.*?

(*f*) Once join'd, the contrary she proves, a thorn
Intestine far within defensive arms
A cleaving mischief.

5. By what characteristics is *Henry VIII.* distinguished from Shakespeare's other plays? Give a summary of the evidence by which the date of the play is determined. 15

6. Paraphrase :— 5

There is a fellow somewhat near the door; he should be a brazier by his face, for, o' my conscience, twenty of the dog-days now reign in's nose: all that stand about him are under the line; they need no other penance.

7. Explain the meaning of the following words :—Keech, blister'd breeches, Cinque-ports, clinquant. 5

8. Give grammatical notes on the italicised portions of the following passages :— 9

(*a*) I'll venture one *have-at-him.*

(*b*) Anger is like
A full-hot horse, *who being allowed his way,*
Self-mettle tires him.

(*c*) New customs,
Though they be never so ridiculous,
Nay, let 'em be unmanly, yet are followed.

(*d*) Which of the peers
Have uncontemn'd gone by him, *or at least*
Strangely neglected?

9. Does the play of *Henry VIII.* incidentally give any information about the price of admission and the behaviour of the audience at the Globe Theatre? 4

10. How far is the character of Henry VIII. as given in his play consistent with history? 11

MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE;

G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

GOLDEN TREASURY: *Book IV.*; BURKE: *Reflections on the French Revolution.*

1. Write a short criticism on any one of the following poems:— 10

(*a*) Nature and the Poet.
(*b*) The Soldier's Dream.
(*c*) After Blenheim.

2. Paraphrase:— 16

There's not a joy the world can give like that it takes away
Whesn the glow of early thought declines in feeling's dull decay;
'Tis not on youth's smooth cheek the blush alone which fades so fast,
But the tender bloom of heart is gone, ere youth itself be past.
Then the few whose spirits float above the wreck of happiness
Are driven o'er the shoals of guilt or ocean of excess;
The magnet of their course is gone, or only points in vain
The shore to which their shiver'd sail shall never stretch again.
Then the mortal coldness of the soul like death itself comes down;
It cannot feel for others' woes, it dare not dream its own;
That heavy chill has frozen o'er the fountain of our tears,
And though the eye may sparkle still, 'tis where the ice appears.
Though wit may flash from fluent lips, and mirth distract the breast,

Through midnight hours that yield no more their former
hope of rest ;
'Tis but as icy-leaves around the ruin'd turret wreathe,
All green and mildly fresh without, but worn and gray
beneath.

O could I feel as I have felt, or be what I have been,
Or weep as I could once have wept o'er many a
vanish'd scene,—
As springs in deserts found seem sweet, all brackish
though they be,
So midst the wither'd waste of life, those tears would
flow to me !

3. Explain, with reference to the context, the general meaning of the following passages, and annotate any words and phrases that seem to require explanation :— 15

(*a*) Few, few shall part, where many meet.
The snow shall be their winding sheet,
And every turf beneath their feet
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre.

(*b*) Never did sun more beautifully steep
In his first splendour valley, rock, or hill ;
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep !
The river glideth at his own sweet will ;
Dear God ! the very houses seem asleep,
And all that mighty heart is lying still.

(*c*) Sun-girt city ! thou hast been
Ocean's child, and then his queen ;
Now is come a darker day,
And thou soon must be his prey,
If the power that raised thee here
Hallows so thy watery bier.

(*d*) Seem'd all on fire within, around,
Deep sacristy and altar's pale ;
Shone every pillar foliage-bound
And glimmer'd all the dead men's mail.

(*e*) With them I take delight in weal
And seek relief in woe ;
And while I understand and feel
How much to them I owe,
My cheeks have often been bedew'd
With tears of thoughtful gratitude.

4. Describe the structure of the sonnet and give a summary of your favourite sonnet in the *Golden Treasury* and by quotations illustrate both its defect and merits. 9

5. Write a short account of Burke's career as a man of letters and a statesman. Mention his distinguished contemporaries in literature and politics. 10

6. State and criticise Burke's arguments refuting the statement of Dr. Price that the people of England had acquired the fundamental right to choose their own governors. 10

7. State Burke's theory as to the "real rights of men." 7

8. Explain :— 13

(*a*) Everything human and divine sacrificed to the idol of public credit and national bankruptcy the consequence.

(*b*) They have reversed the Latonian kindness to the landed property of Delos.

(*c*) To destroy any power, growing wild from the rank productive force of the human mind, is almost tantamount, in the moral world, to the destruction of the apparently active properties of bodies in the material.

(*d*) Sacrilege is no part of their doctrine of good works.

(*e*) It unhappily was left unfinished in this great history-piece of the massacre of innocents.

9. Discuss the following statement :—"Our representation has been found perfectly adequate to all purposes for which a representation of the people can be desired or devised. I defy the enemies of our constitution to show the contrary." Who did show the contrary? 7

10. Illustrate from passages within your recollection the use Burke makes of Biblical phraseology. 3

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.;
SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.;
SHRIDHAR RAMKRISHNA BHANDARKAR, M.A

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Section I.

1. Translate closely the following :— 10

विष्णोर्नु कं वीर्याणि प्र वोचं यः पार्थिवानि विममे रजांसि ।
यो अस्कभायदुत्तरं सधस्थं विचक्रमाणस्त्रेधोरुगायः ॥ १ ॥
प्र तद्विष्णुः स्तवते वीर्येण मृगो न भीमः कुचरो गिरिष्ठाः ।
यस्योरुषु त्रिषु विक्रमणेष्वधिक्षियन्ति भुवनानि विश्वा ॥ २ ॥
प्र विष्णवे शूषमेतु मन्म गिरिक्षित उरुगायाय वृष्णे ।
य इदं दीर्घं प्रयतं सधस्थमेको विममे त्रिभिरित्पदेभिः ॥ ३ ॥

यस्य त्री पूर्णा मधुना पदान्यक्षीयमाणा स्वधया मदन्ति ।
य उ त्रिधातु पृथिवीमुत द्यामेको दाधार भुवनानि विश्वा ॥ ४ ॥
ता वां वास्तून्युश्मसि गमध्यै यत्र गावो भूरिशृंगा अयासः ।
अत्राह तदुरुगायस्य वृष्णः परमं पदमवभाति भूरि ॥ ५ ॥

2. (*a*) Mark all archaic forms in the above and give their equivalents in classical Sanskrit. 7

(*b*) Change the first verse which is written in the Samhitâ-pâtha into the Padapâtha. Explain clearly how the accents are marked in the Veda.

3. Describe the character of Vishnu, Mitra and Agni as you find it in the Rig-Veda, and contrast it with the Paurânic aspect of those deities. 8

4. Explain clearly the following, adding notes where necessary :— 9

(*a*) दासा च वृत्रा हतमार्याणि च ।

(*b*) य उग्रा अर्कमानृचुः ।

(*c*) अति द्रव सारमेयौ श्वानौ चतुरक्षौ शबलौ साधुना पथा ।

(*d*) वृत्राण्यन्यः समिथेषु जिघ्नते व्रतान्यन्यो अभिरक्षते सदा ।

(*e*) मित्राय पञ्च येमिरे जना अभिष्टिशवसे ।

(*f*) उषा उच्छाति वह्निभिर्गृणाना

5. How are the following stories connected with Vedic conceptions ? :— 6

(1) The gods drinking the moon in the dark fortnight.
(2) Indra performing a hundred sacrifices.
(3) Indra cutting off the wings of mountains.
(4) Prajâpati having an incestuous intercourse with his daughter.

Section II.

6. What reference is there in the Mudrârâkshasa to the Buddhas and what trait of character does it illustrate ? 4

7. With what object in view did Châṇakya cause Râkshasa's ring to be delivered to the latter, and what purpose is served by the feigned quarrel between Châṇakya and Chandragupta ? 5

8. Translate into English :— 10

(*a*) प्रत्यग्रोन्मेषजिह्मा क्षणमनभिमुखी रत्नदीपप्रभाणा-
मात्मव्यापारगुर्वी जनितजललवा जृम्भितैः साङ्ग-
भङ्गैः ।
नागाङ्गं मोक्तुमिच्छोः शयनमुरुफणाचक्रवालोपधानं
निद्राच्छेदाभिताम्रा चिरमवतु हरेर्दृष्टिराकेकरा वः॥

(*b*) शार्ङ्गाकर्षावमुक्तप्रशिथिलकविकाप्रग्रहेणात्र देशे
देवेनाकारि चित्रं प्रजवितुरगं बाणमोक्षश्वेषु ।
अस्यामुद्यानराजौ स्थितमिह कथितं राजभिस्तैर्वि-
नेत्थं
संप्रत्यालोक्यमानाः कुसुमपुरभुवो भूयसा दुःखयन्ति॥

9. Discuss the merits of the different readings in the following passages :— 10

(*a*) भक्त्या कार्यधुरं वहन्ति बहवः ।
°धुरां

(*b*) अथवा न लिखामि पूर्वमनभिव्यक्तमेवास्ताम् ।
सर्वम°

(*c*) तल्लक्ष्मीमिव चेतनाप्रमथिनीं मूर्धावबद्धस्रजम् ।
°मूर्धावबध्य°

(*d*) चित्रवर्मादयो मह्यमभिद्रुह्यन्ति ।
मामभि°

(*e*) अगृहीतशस्त्रेण भवतानुगृह्यते वृषल इयतः संदेहः ।
°तानानुगृ°

(*f*) अथवामात्यराक्षसे नेतरि किमस्माकं प्रयोजनमिदानीम् । *v. l.* किं हस्त्यश्वेन प्र°
विना वाहनहस्तिभ्यो मुच्यतां सर्वबन्धनम् ।

v. l सह

10. Explain :— 6

(*a*) सत्त्वभङ्गभयाद्राज्ञाम् ।

(*b*) मुण्डितमुण्डो नक्षत्राणि पृच्छसि ।

(*c*) शकटदासस्तु मित्रामिति च विसंवदन्यक्षराणि ।

(*d*) सर्वज्ञतामुपाध्यायस्य चोरयितुमिच्छसि ।

11. Explain the meaning of the following :— 5

पञ्चवर्षदेशीय, परसंवेदन, शात्रव, वाचिक, लोष्टघातम्, निर्व्यूढ, वृषलोद्य, उपश्लोकयितव्य.

12. Translate into Sanskrit :— 20

Our attachment to every object around us increases, in general, from the length of our acquaintance with it. "I would not choose," says a philosopher, "to see an old post pulled up with which I had long been acquainted." A mind long habituated to a certain set of objects, insensibly becomes fond of seeing them; visits them from habit, and parts from them with reluctance; from hence proceeds the avarice of the old in every kind of possession. They love the world and all that it produces; they love life and all its advantages; not because it gives them pleasure, but because they have known it long.

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.;

SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.;

SHRIDHAR RAMKRISHNA BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—Answers should be given in English, except where otherwise specified.

Section I.

1. Explain the following :— 11

(*a*) संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः ।

Why is the word मात्र necessary? When after recognizing a man you say सोयं देवदत्तः, is there any अतिव्याप्ति involved? Give reasons.

(*b*) अनन्यथासिद्धनियतपूर्ववृत्ति कारणम् ।

What purpose is served by the word नियत ?

(*c*) तत्र लौकिकप्रत्यक्षहेतुः सन्निकर्षः षड्विधः । संयोगः संयुक्तसमवायः संयुक्तसमवेतसमवायः समवायः समवेतसमवायो विशेषणविशेष्यता चेति ।

What is the Vais'eshika view of समवाय ?

(*d*) यल्लक्षणावृत्त्या यमर्थमुपस्थापयति तत्तस्मिन्नर्थे गौणं लाक्षणिकामित्युच्यते ।

2. (*a*) What relations of causation subsist between (1) gold and a ring made of it, (2) a jar and the wheel used in making it? 6

(*b*) Explain clearly the following terms :—

द्रव्यं, आकाशः, प्रमाणं, आकाङ्क्षा, उपाधिः.

3. (*a*) What is meant by a परार्थानुमान ? What are the several kinds of an अनुमान ? Which of them is most useful in arguing and what are its essential requisites (*rûpas*)? 8

(*b*) Take an English syllogism in *Celarent* and reduce it to the five-membered Sanskrit syllogism. State the Sanskrit names for the five members.

4. Define a *hetvâbhâsa*, and give a table showing its divisions and subdivisions and stating, where possible, the names of the corresponding fallacies in European logic. What are the fallacies in the following and why ? :— 11

(*a*) शब्दो नित्यः कृतकत्वात् ।

(*b*) पर्वतो वह्निमान् कांचनमयधूमात् ।

(*c*) Everything is non-eternal, because it is cognizable.

(*d*) Gold is useful, because it is very dear.

5. Distinguish between महत् and दीर्घ, आत्मा and मनस्, and उपमिति and उपमान. How would you define तर्कः ? 4

6. Translate the following :— 10

(*a*) स बाद्धैर्बुद्धिमिव निरालम्बनां वैदेहीमिव प्राप्तज्योतिःप्रवेशामंशुमयीमिव तनुच्छायानु-

लिप्तभूतलां निर्ममां प्रतिपन्नपाशुपतव्रतां कन्यकां ददर्श ।

(*b*) अथ नातिदूरोद्गतेन त्रिभुवनप्रासादमहाप्रणालानुकारिणा सुधासलिलप्लवानिव वहता अमृतसागरपूरानिवोद्विरता चंद्रमण्डलेन प्लाव्यमाने ज्योत्स्नया भुवनान्तराले तस्मात्प्रासादशिखरादवातरम् ।

(*c*) स पृथिवीमिव समुत्सारितमहाकुलभूभृद्व्यतिकरां शेषभोगेषु निषण्णां शरदमिवोत्पादितमानसजन्मपक्षिरवापनीतनीलकण्ठमदां कादम्बरीं ददर्श ।

(*d*) दूरं मुक्तालतया विससितया विप्रलोभ्यमानो मे। हंस इव दर्शिताशो मानसजन्मा त्वया नीतः॥

7. Translate, briefly giving the context :— 8

(*a*) एषापि बुध्यत एवैतावतीर्वक्रोक्तीर्जानात्येव परिहासजल्पितानि ।

(*b*) प्रणयितां चानेन व्यपदेशेन दर्शयति कादम्बरी न विभवम् । अप्रतिपाद्या हि परस्वता सज्जनविभवानाम् ।

(*c*) देवि जानामि कामरातिं निमित्तीकृत्य प्रवृत्तोयमविचलसंतापतन्त्रो व्याधिः । उत्कम्पिनीमनुकम्पमानस्य कुसुमेषु पीडया पतितामवेक्षमाणस्य पततीव मे हृदयम् । अनङ्गदे तनुभूते ते भुजलते ।

(*d*) प्रख्यानशङ्क्या न सन्दिशामीत्यप्रबुद्धप्रबोधनमनपेक्षितानुजीवितदुःखदारुणा स्यामित्यतिप्रणयिता ।

8. State briefly (in Sanskrit, if you can) the substance of the remarks made by Chandrâpîda to convince Mahâs vetâ that she would be again united with her lover, and also of his condemnation of the practice of self-immolation. 10

9. (*a*) Give a short description of the shrine of Chandikâ. 8

(*b*) Point out the chief excellences and defects of Bâna's style. Give the date of his writings.

10. Give the meanings of the following :— 4

उत्कलिका, सटावधूननं, तुषारशिलाशालभञ्जिका, जरठहारीतहरितवाजिन्, मणिकुट्टिमः, प्रतिसंख्यानं, दिङ्मोहः.

Section II.

11. Translate into English :— 20

एकत्र वासादवसानभाजस्ताम्बूललक्ष्म्या इव संस्मरन्ती ।
वक्त्रेषु यद्वैरिविलासिनीनां हासप्रभा तानवमाससाद ॥
यं वारिधिः प्रज्वलदस्त्रजालं वेलावनान्तेषु नितान्तभीतः ।
भूयः समुत्सारणकारणेन समागतं भार्गवमाशशङ्के ॥
रत्नोत्करग्राहिषु यद्भटेषु तटत्रुटन्मौक्तिकशुक्तिभङ्ग्या ।
अस्फोटयत्तीराशिलातलेषु रोषेण मूर्धानमिवाम्बुराशिः ॥

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.; H. F. SHANAHAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Tacitus, Annales I.; Virgil, Aeneid I.

1. Translate and comment on the words in italics :— 50

Nec multo post Granium Marcellum praetorem Bithyniae *quaestor ipsius* Caepio Crispinus majestatis postulavit, *subscribente* Romano Hispone : qui formam vitae iniit, quam postea celebrem miseriae temporum et audaciae hominum fecerunt. Nam egens, ignotus, inquies, dum occultis libellis saevitiae principis adrepit, mox clarissimo cuique periculum facessit, potentiam apud unum, odium apud omnis adeptus dedit exemplum, quod secuti ex pauperibus divites, ex contemptis metuendi perniciem aliis *ac postremum sibi invenere*. Sed Marcellum insimulabat sinistros de Tiberio sermones habuisse, inevitabile crimen, cum ex moribus principis faedissima quaeque deligeret accusator objectaretque reo. Nam quia vera erant etiam dicta credebantur. Addidit Hispo statuam Marcelli altius quam Caesarum sitam, et alia in statua amputato capite Augusti effigiem Tiberii inditam. Ad quod exarsit adeo, ut rupta taciturnitate proclamaret se quoque in ea causa laturum sententiam *palam et juratum*, quo ceteris eadem necessitas fieret. Manebant etiam tum vestigia morientis libertatis. Igitur Cn. Piso "quo" inquit "loco censebis, Caesar? si primus, habebo quod sequar : si post omnis, vereor ne imprudens dissentiam." Permotus his, quantoque incautius efferverat, poenitentia patiens tulit absolvi reum criminibus majestatis ; de pecuniis repetundis ad *reciperatores* itum est.

What was there in the remark of Piso that made Tiberius change his mind?

(*b*) Show briefly whether the picture which Tacitus draws of the senate and leading men, of the people and of the army, goes to prove his own verdict : verso civitatis statu nihil usquam prisci et integri moris.

(*c*) Write a short sketch of the character of Germanicus.

(*d*) Translate and explain :—Accedere matrem muliebri impotentia ; eam condicionem esse imperandi ut non aliter ratio constet quam si uni reddatur ; plus quam civilia agitare ; Augustae curatissimis precibus protegi ; e campo

comitia ad patres translata sunt; dux theatralium operarum; pretia vacationum; missio; vexillarii; centesima rerum venalium.

2. Translate and add notes on the words in italics:— 50

(*a*) Veniet *lustris* labentibus aetas,
Cum domus *Assaraci Phthiam* clarasque *Mycenas*
Servitio premet ac victis dominabitur *Argis*.
Nascetur pulchra *Trojanus* origine Caesar,
Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.
Hunc tu olim coelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
Accipies secura; vocabitur hic quoque votis.
Aspera tum positis mitescent saecula bellis;
Cana Fides, et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus
Jura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis
Claudentur *Belli portae;* Furor impius intus
Saeva sedens super arma et centum vinctus aenis
Post tergum nodis fremet horridus ore cruento.

Has this passage been introduced to serve any political purpose or may its introduction be accounted for in any other way?

(*b*) His animum arrecti dictis et fortis Achates
Et pater Aeneas jam dudum erumpere nubem
Ardebant. Prior Aenean compellat Achates:
Nate dea, quae nunc animo sententia surgit?
Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos.
Unus abest, medio in fluctu, quem vidimus ipsi
Submersum; dictis respondent certera matris.
Vix ea fatus eart, cum circumfusa repente
Scindit se nubes it in aethera purgat apertum.
Restitit Aeneas claraque in luce refulsit,
Os humerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram.
Caesariem nato genetrix lumenque juventae
Purpureum et laetos oculis afflarat honores;
Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut abi flavo
Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.
Tum sic reginam adloquitur, cunctisque repente
Improvisus ait: "coram, quem quaeritis, adsum,
Troius Aeneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis."

In what light does the hero of the poem appear in this passage?

(*c*) What was the object of Virgil in writing the Aeneid? State briefly the contents of Book I and its relation to the whole poem.

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.; H. F. SHANAHAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Cicero: De Natura Deorum.

1. Translate:— 36

(*a*) Quid autem erat, quod concupisceret deus mundum *signis et luminibus, tamquam aedilis* ornare? Si ut deus ipse melius habitaret; antea videlicet tempore infinito in tenebris, tamquam in gurgustio, habitaverat. Post autem varietatene eum delectari putamus, qua coelum et terras exornatas videmus? Quae ista potest esse oblectatio deo? quae si esset, non ea tamdin carere potuisset. An haec, ut fere dicitis, hominum causa a deo constituta sunt? Sapientiumne? Propter paucos igitur tanta est facta rerum molitio. An *stultorum?* At primum causa non fuit, cur de *improbis* bene mereretur: deinde quid est assecutus? quum omnes stulti sint sine dubio miserrimi, maximé quod stulti sunt: miserius enim stultitia quid possumus dicere? deinde quod ita multa sunt incommoda in vita, *ut* ea sapientes commodorum compensatione *leniant*, stulti nec vitare venientia *possint* nec ferre praesentia.

How is it that Cicero makes no distinction between *stulti* and *improbi?* What is the connection between the last *ut* and the two following clauses?

(*b*) Maxime vero sunt admirabiles motus *earum quinque stellarum* quae *falso* vocantur *errantes*. Nihil enim errat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et regressus reliquosque motus constantes et ratos. Quod eo est admirabilius in his stellis quas dicimus, quia tum occultantur tum rursus aperiuntur, tum adeunt tum recedunt, tum antecedunt tum subsequuntur, tum celerius moventur tum tardius, tum omnino ne moventur quidem, sed ad quoddam tempus insistunt. Quarum ex disparibus motionibus magnum annum mathematici nominaverunt, qui tum efficitur, quum solis et lunae et quinque errantium ad eandem inter se comparationem confectis omnium spatiis est facta conversio.

Comment on the words in italics.

(*c*) Eundemque (Dionysium) ferunt haec, quae dixi, sublata de fanis in forum protulisse et per praeconem vendidisse,

exactaque pecunia edixisse, ut, quod quisque a sacris haberet, id ante diem certam in suum quidque fanum referret. Ita ad impietatem in deos in homines adjunxit injuriam. Hunc igitur nec Olympius Jupiter fulmine percussit, nec Aesculapius misero diuturnoque morbo tabescentemque, interemit, atque in suo lectulo mortuus et impunitus *rogo* illatus est, eamque potestatem, quam ipse per scelus erat nactus, quasi justam et legitimam hereditatis loco filio tradidit. Invita in hoc loco versatur oratio : videtur enim auctoritatem afferre peccandi ; et recte videretur, nisi et virtutis et vitiorum sine ulla divina ratione grave ipsius conscientiae pondus esset, qua sublata jacent omnia. Ut enim nec domus nec respublica ratione quadam et disciplina designata videatur, si in ea nec recte factis praemia exstent ulla nec supplicia peccatis : sic mundi divina in homines moderatio profecto nulla est, si in ea discrimen nullum est bonorum et malorum.

State briefly the argument contained in the above passage.

2. Translate and explain fully the following passages :— 14

(1) Ista enim a vobis quasi dictata redduntur, quae Epicurus oscitans hallucinatus est.

(2) Nihil enim olet ex Academia, nihil ex Lyceo, nihil ne e puerilibus quidem disciplinis.

(3) Quodcunque in solum venit, ut dicitur, effingis atque efficis.

(4) Ut tragici poetae, quum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, confugitis ad deum.

(5) Democritus, cujus fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit.

(6) Quae quidem patria Democriti quam Democrito sunt digniora.

(7) Opinionum commenta delet dies, naturae judicia confirmat.

(8) Nemo igitur vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit.

(9) Utrum poetae Stoicos depravarint an Stoici poetis dederint auctoritatem non facile dixerim.

(10) Neque id dicitis superstitiose atque aniliter sed physica constantique ratione.

(11) Quum rationem reddere non potestis tamquam in aram confugitis ad deum.

(12) Vos autem quid mali datis quum in imbecillitate gratificationem et benevolentiam ponitis.

3. State briefly the principal doctrines of the philosophical sects represented by the speakers in *De Natura Deorum.* 15

Did Cicero give his unqualified support to any philosophical school?

At what period of Cicero's life was *De Natura Deorum* written?

4. Translate:— 25

What can be less proper for natural philosophers to say, than that anything certain is indicated by things which are uncertain? I cannot believe that you are one of those who imagine that there were Cyclops in Mount Aetna, who forged Jove's thunderbolt, for it would be wonderful indeed if Jupiter should so often throw it away when he had but one. Nor would he warn men by his thunderbolts what they should do or what they should avoid. Can we, then, look for any intimation of futurity in a thing which we see brought about by the mere force of nature, without any regularity or any determined periods? If Jupiter wished that we should take warning from lightnings, would he throw away so many flashes in vain? For how and upon whom could any impression be made by throwing a thunderbolt into the middle of the sea or upon lofty mountains, which is very common, or upon deserts or in the countries of those nations who take no notice of such occurrences?

5. Translate:— 10

(*a*) Ambassadors were sent to ask for peace. (*N. B.*— Give all the constructions you know.)

(*b*) Do you believe that *any* Roman is braver than *any* Greek?

(*c*) You may say anything you please.

(*d*) Take care not to be angry with anybody.

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER I.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) A history of how many years is given in the book of Exodus? Give the dates. 8

(*b*) Trace the genealogy of Phinehas to Jacob.

(*c*) Give some account of the events that took place in the Wilderness of Sin.

2. Translate and explain the following phrases :— 12

(*a*) חֲתַן דָּמִים לַמּוּלֹת :

(*b*) כִּי פָּרְעָה אַהֲרֹן לִשְׁמְצָה בְּקָמֵיהֶם :

(*c*) וְנָתַתִּי אֶת כָּל אוֹיְבֶיךָ אֵלֶיךָ עֹרֶף :

(*d*) מִלְאוּ יְדֶכֶם הַיּוֹם לַיְיָ :

(*e*) אֲשֶׁר הִבְאַשְׁתֶּם אֶת רֵיחֵנוּ :

3. (*a*) Give the Hebrew of *needle-work, net-work, woven-work, cunning-work, art of the apothecary;* and the English of 8

מִשְׁזָר, יָדֹת, לְלָאֹת, מַטְוֶה, נוֹמֶז, חָח :

(*b*) Give the Hebrew and English names of the aromatic substances used for anointing and incense.

(*c*) Give the weights and measures mentioned in the book of Exodus, with their value in English weights and measures.

4 Translate the following verses into English :— 6

(*a*) מְלֵאָתְךָ וְדִמְעָךְ לֹא תְאַחַר בְּכוֹר בָּנֶיךָ תִּתֶּן לִי :

(*b*) וַיַּעַשׂ אֶת הַכִּיּוֹר נְחֹשֶׁת וְאֶת כַּנּוֹ נְחֹשֶׁת בְּמַרְאֹת הַצֹּבְאֹת אֲשֶׁר צָבְאוּ פֶּתַח אֹהֶל מוֹעֵד׃

5. (*a*) What do the words מְלֵאָתְהּ וְדִמְעָהּ literally mean? 8

(*b*) Give the different renderings of מַרְאֹת הַצֹּבְאֹת

(*c*) Give with examples the different senses in which the verb נָתַן is used.

6. Translate the following verses into Hebrew:— 15

(*a*) And they saw the God of Israel; and there was under his feet as it were a paved work of sapphire stone, and as it were a body of heaven in his clearness.

(*b*) I will not drive them out from before thee in one year; lest the land be desolate, and the beasts of the field multiply against thee.

(*c*) And he said, it is not the voice of them that shout for mastery, neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome; but the noise of them that sing do I hear.

7. (*a*) How is the phrase וְנַקֵּה לֹא יְנַקֶּה translated in the authorized version? To what conjugation does וְנַקֵּה belong? What would be its rendering if it were pointed as the participle? 7

(*b*) What is the root of נִיחוֹחַ? How is this word translated in the authorized version? What does it literally mean?

8. (*a*) Give the etymology of אַבְנֵט, אַרְגָּמָן, חַרְטֻמִּים, צַפַּרְדֵּעַ, אָבִיב׃ 8

(*b*) What different verbs are used to express the hardening of Pharaoh's heart? In what conjugation are they mostly used, and why?

9. Translate the following passage into English :— 20

לֹא תִשָּׂא שֵׁמַע שָׁוְא אַל תָּשֶׁת יָדְךָ עִם רָשָׁע
לִהְיוֹת עֵד חָמָס : לֹא תִהְיֶה אַחֲרֵי רַבִּים לְרָעוֹת
וְלֹא תַעֲנֶה עַל רִב לִנְטֹת אַחֲרֵי רַבִּים לְהַטּוֹת :
וְדָל לֹא תֶהְדַּר בְּרִיבוֹ : כִּי תִפְגַּע שׁוֹר אֹיִבְךָ
אוֹ חֲמֹרוֹ תֹּעֶה הָשֵׁב תְּשִׁיבֶנּוּ לוֹ : כִּי תִרְאֶה
חֲמוֹר שֹׂנַאֲךָ רֹבֵץ תַּחַת מַשָּׂאוֹ וְחָדַלְתָּ מֵעֲזֹב לוֹ
עָזֹב תַּעֲזֹב עִמּוֹ : לֹא תַטֶּה מִשְׁפַּט אֶבְיֹנְךָ
בְּרִיבוֹ : מִדְּבַר שֶׁקֶר תִּרְחָק וְנָקִי וְצַדִּיק אַל
תַּהֲרֹג כִּי לֹא אַצְדִּיק רָשָׁע : וְשֹׁחַד לֹא תִקָּח כִּי
הַשֹּׁחַד יְעַוֵּר פִּקְחִים וִיסַלֵּף דִּבְרֵי צַדִּיקִים : וְגֵר
לֹא תִלְחָץ וְאַתֶּם יְדַעְתֶּם אֶת נֶפֶשׁ הַגֵּר כִּי
גֵרִים הֱיִיתֶם בְּאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם : וְשֵׁשׁ שָׁנִים תִּזְרַע
אֶת אַרְצֶךָ וְאָסַפְתָּ אֶת תְּבוּאָתָהּ : וְהַשְּׁבִיעִת
תִּשְׁמְטֶנָּה וּנְטַשְׁתָּהּ וְאָכְלוּ אֶבְיֹנֵי עַמֶּךָ וְיִתְרָם
תֹּאכַל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה כֵּן תַּעֲשֶׂה לְכַרְמְךָ לְזֵיתֶךָ :

10. (*a*) What verse of the above passage seems obscure? From what word or words does the obscurity chiefly arise? How do you clear it? Quote some instances in your support. 8

(*b*) What is the root of the word יְעַוֵּר in the eighth verse? Give a noun derived from that root.

(*c*) What figure of speech is used in that verse? Explain it.

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW.—PAPER II.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) How will you divide the book of Zechariah according to the subjects treated in it? 6

(*b*) Give the date of Zechariah's prophecy. How many years after the destruction of Jerusalem did he prophesy?

(*c*) What other prophets and famous men lived in the days of Zechariah?

2. (*a*) Give with their significations the names of the Jewish months that occur in the prescribed books. 8

(*b*) What was the usual way of naming the months? From what event did their era commence?

(*c*) Give the situations of Damascus, Ashkelon, Zidon, Tyrus and Gaza.

(*d*) What are the Hebrew names of the last two cities?

3. (*a*) Give some account of the people that opposed the rebuilding of Jerusalem. 10

(*b*) Comment upon the language and style of the book of Zechariah.

4. Translate the following two verses according to the authorized version:— 8

(*a*) כִּי כֹה אָמַר יְיָ צְבָאוֹת אַחַר כָּבוֹד
שְׁלָחַנִי אֶל הַגּוֹיִם הַשֹּׁלְלִים אֶתְכֶם כִּי
הַנֹּגֵעַ בָּכֶם נֹגֵעַ בְּבָבַת עֵינוֹ׃

(*b*) אֲשֶׁר קֹנֵיהֶן יַהַרְגֵן וְלֹא יֶאְשָׁמוּ וּמֹכְרֵיהֶן
יֹאמַר בָּרוּךְ יְיָ וָאֶעְשַׁר וְרֹעֵיהֶם לֹא
יַחְמוֹל עֲלֵיהֶן׃

(*c*) What change would you make in the above two verses? Give your reasons for it.

(*d*) What change is made in the former by the Masoreth?

5. Translate and write grammatical notes on the following two verses:— 6

(*a*) אֱמֹר אֶל כָּל עַם הָאָרֶץ וְאֶל הַכֹּהֲנִים
לֵאמֹר כִּי צַמְתֶּם וְסָפוֹד בַּחֲמִישִׁי
וּבַשְּׁבִיעִי וְזֶה שִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה הֲצוֹם צַמֵּיתֻנִי
אָנִי:

(*b*) וְאֲסָעֲרֵם עַל כָּל הַגּוֹיִם אֲשֶׁר לֹא יְדָעוּם
וְהָאָרֶץ נָשַׁמָּה אַחֲרֵיהֶם מֵעֹבֵר וּמָשָׁב
וַיָּשִׂימוּ אֶרֶץ חֶמְדָּה לְשַׁמָּה:

6. Translate and explain the following phrases:— 10

(*a*) וַיִּתְּנוּ בָתֵּי כֹרֶת:

(*b*) וַהֲסִרֹתִי דָּמָיו מִפִּיו:

(*c*) כִּי שָׁדַד גְּאוֹן הַיַּרְדֵּן:

(*d*) וְזֹאת אִשָּׁה אַחַת יוֹשֶׁבֶת בְּתוֹךְ הָאֵיפָה:

(*e*) תִּקְרְאוּ אִישׁ לְרֵעֵהוּ אֶל תַּחַת גֶּפֶן וְאֶל
תַּחַת תְּאֵנָה:

7. Translate the following verses into English:— 6

(*a*) וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלַי מָה אַתָּה רֹאֶה וָיֹאמַר
רָאִיתִי וְהִנֵּה מְנוֹרַת זָהָב כֻּלָּהּ וְגֻלָּהּ
עַל רֹאשָׁהּ וְשִׁבְעָה נֵרֹתֶיהָ עָלֶיהָ

שִׁבְעָה וְשִׁבְעָה מוּצָקוֹת לַגְּרוֹת אֲשֶׁר
עַל רֹאשָׁהּ :

(b) וָאַעַן שֵׁנִית וָאֹמַר אֵלָיו מַה שְּׁתֵּי שִׁבֳּלֵי
הַזֵּיתִים אֲשֶׁר בְּיַד שְׁנֵי צַנְתְּרוֹת הַזָּהָב
הַמְרִיקִים מֵעֲלֵיהֶם הַזָּהָב :

(c) בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא יִגְדַּל הַמִּסְפֵּד בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם
כְּמִסַּפֵּד הֲדַדְרִמּוֹן בְּבִקְעַת מְגִדּוֹן :

(d) וָאֶרְעֶה אֶת צֹאן הַהֲרֵגָה לָכֵן עֲנִיֵּי הַצֹּאן
וָאֶקַּח לִי שְׁנֵי מַקְלוֹת לְאֶחָד קָרָאתִי
נֹעַם וּלְאֶחָד קָרָאתִי חֹבְלִים וָאֶרְעָה
אֶת הַצֹּאן :

8. What do the words מוּצָקוֹת and צַנְתְּרוֹת 6
literally mean? How is the latter word rendered in the Targums?

Explain the allusion in the third verse.

Explain why the staves were called נֹעַם and חֹבְלִים :

9. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

הִנֵּה אָנֹכִי שָׂם אֶת יְרוּשָׁלַיִם סַף רַעַל לְכָל
הָעַמִּים סָבִיב וְגַם עַל יְהוּדָה יִהְיֶה בַּמָּצוֹר עַל
יְרוּשָׁלַיִם : וְהָיָה בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא אָשִׂים אֶת
יְרוּשָׁלַיִם אֶבֶן מַעֲמָסָה לְכָל הָעַמִּים כָּל עֹמְסֶיהָ
שָׂרוֹט יִשָּׂרֵטוּ וְנֶאֶסְפוּ עָלֶיהָ כֹּל גּוֹיֵי הָאָרֶץ :

בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא נְאֻם יְיָ אַכֶּה כָל סוּס בַּתִּמָּהוֹן
וְרֹכְבוֹ בַּשִּׁגָּעוֹן וְעַל בֵּית יְהוּדָה אֶפְקַח אֶת עֵינַי
וְכָל סוּס הָעַמִּים אַכֶּה בַּעִוָּרוֹן : וְאָמְרוּ אַלְפֵי
יְהוּדָה בְּלִבָּם אַמְצָה לִי יֹשְׁבֵי יְרוּשָׁלַיִם בַּיְיָ
צְבָאוֹת אֱלֹהֵיהֶם : בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא אָשִׂים אֶת
אַלְפֵי יְהוּדָה כְּכִיּוֹר אֵשׁ בְּעֲצִים וּכְלַפִּיד אֵשׁ
בְּעֳמִיר וְאָכְלוּ עַל יָמִין וְעַל שְׂמֹאול אֶת כָּל
הָעַמִּים סָבִיב וְיָשְׁבָה יְרוּשָׁלַיִם עוֹד תַּחְתֶּיהָ
בִּירוּשָׁלָיִם : וְהוֹשִׁיעַ יְיָ אֶת אָהֳלֵי יְהוּדָה
בָּרִאשֹׁנָה לְמַעַן לֹא תִגְדַּל תִּפְאֶרֶת בֵּית דָּוִיד
וְתִפְאֶרֶת יֹשֵׁב יְרוּשָׁלַיִם עַל יְהוּדָה : בַּיּוֹם
הַהוּא יָגֵן יְיָ בְּעַד יוֹשֵׁב יְרוּשָׁלַיִם וְהָיָה הַנִּכְשָׁל
בָּהֶם בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא כְּדָוִיד וּבֵית דָּוִיד כֵּאלֹהִים
כְּמַלְאַךְ יְיָ לִפְנֵיהֶם :

10. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 25

Turn ye to the strong hold, ye prisoners of hope ; even to-day do I declare that I will render double unto thee. When I have bent Judah for me, filled the bow with Ephraim, and raised up thy sons, O Greece, and made thee as the sword of a mighty man. And the Lord shall be seen over them, and his arrow shall go forth as the lightning ; and the Lord God shall blow the trumpet, and shall go with whirlwinds of the south. The Lord of hosts shall defend them, and they shall devour, and subdue with sling stones ; and they shall drink, and make a noise as through wine ; and they shall be filled like bowls, and as the corners of the altar. And the Lord their God shall save them in that day as a flock of his people ; for they shall be as the stones of a crown, lifted up as an ensign upon his land. For how great is his goodness, and how great is his beauty ! Corn shall make the young man cheerful, and new wine the maids.

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]
PERSIAN—PAPER I.
JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;
NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.
[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]
Ferishta, Chapter II. (Kings of Delhi), p 92-217.

1. Translate :— 15

اول آنکه چون بر تخت پادشاهی جلوس
نمائی امر جهانداری که در معنی خلافت
خدای عزوجل است اندک وسهل ندانی
وعزت این امر راکه بس بزرگ است
بار تکاب قبایح اعمال ورذایل اوصاف مبدل
نکردانی ومردم اراذل و لیام را درین
کارشریک خود نسازی دوم اینکه قهر
وسطوت خود را درمحل خویش رانده
ازاغراض نفسی خود تجنب نمائی وجز
برای خدا کاری نکنی وخزاین ودفاین را
که از عطایای جزیل ربانی است در
مرضیات حق ورفاهیت خلق صرف نمائی
ودیگر اعدای دین وظلمه را همه وقت
مخذول ومنکوب داری سوم انکه از افعال
واحوال ولایت وعمال خود همه وقت

باخبر باشی و ایشانرا بمحاسن افعال و فضایل اخلاق تحریض فرمائی چهارم انکه قضات وحکام متقی ومتدین برخلایق نصب فرمائی تارواج دین و رونق عدل میان خلق پدید آید پنجم انکه درخلا وملا لوازم حشمت وعظمت پادشاهی را مراعات نموده درهیچ وقتی ازاوقات بمطایبه وسایرلا یعنی اشتغال نه نمائی

2. Explain :— 10

را یات جسارت بر افراشتن وعلم مخالفت واستقلال افراختن — تیرمراد بر هدف مقصود رسانیدن — اذاجاء القضا عمي البصر — برروس منا بر بلقب المجاهد فی سبیل الله یاد کنند — ارباب علم وصدورقضات بتقریب تهنیت بدرحرم آمدند — راهها که از شومی قطاع الطریق مسدود کشته بود مفتوح گردانید — ملکی معدلت شعار وبمحامد خصائل ومحاسن شمائل متحلی — الحرب خدعة — علف تیغ بیدریغ شدند — مضی ما مضی قدم ازجاده اطاعت بیرون نهاد — پی سپر خلایق گردانید

3. (*a*) Give the meanings of— 8

شرعاً وعرفاً—درکات اسفل السافلین—
بتان آذری—اظہر من الشمس—دفع الوقت—
مقدمۃ الجیش — کفران نعمت — چترو
د وربا ش—امیرآخوری—بخشی—ایلی—
قراولان—عزیز الوجود — موا ظبت—
من المہد الی اللحد—تیر سینہ شگاف سندان
گذار—تقارب فئتین—خلا وملا

(*b*) The contrary terms for— 3

متقدمین — عقاب—اقبال — سعا د ت—
ہبوط

(*c*) The etymologies with meanings of— 4

مسلح — استحد ا ث — متصرف — انتظار
محمل—تشفی منجر—متمردان

4. (*a*) By what names are the following imperatives distinguished? :— 3

کن—میکن—کردہ شدہ باش

(*b*) What do you understand by the following? Give examples of each :— 3

مفعول مطلق—مفعول فیہ—مفعول معہ
—مفعول لہ

(*c*) Parse in Persian :— 4

نصیحتی کنمت بشنو و بہانہ مگیر

Give a short account of—

(*a*) Gayasuddin Balban, and 5

(*b*) Ferishta. 5

6. Translate and explain the allusions underlined :— 12

اژدهای اره اگر جمشید خواراست
هرموی برتن ضحاک ازبیم فریدون ماراست
سرایرج اگردرپا فتاده است تیغ منو چهرسر
تورو سلم را آماده سرسیاوش اگرچه
درطشت است خون افراسیاب تخم لالهٔ
دشت سلطان معزالدین اگر غرق بحرخون
است شنیدی که آب گنگ ازخون سلطان
جلال الدین فیروزشاه خلجی بچه لونست

7. Translate :—

(*a*) Rezia Begum was endowed with every princely virtue, and those who scrutinised her actions most severely, will find in her no fault but that she was a woman. 5

(*b*) His boast was that no less than fifteen sovereign princes had been dependent on his hospitality. 3

8. Translate :— 20

In the midst of all this splendour Akbar appeared with as much simplicity as dignity. He is thus described by two European eye-witnesses, with some parts of whose account I shall close his history. After remarking that he had less show or state than other Asiatic princes, and that he stood or sat below the throne to administer justice, they say, that "he is affable and majestical, merciful and severe;" that he is skilful in mechanical arts, as "making guns, casting ordnance, &c.; of sparing diet, sleeps but three hours a day; curiously industrious, affable to the vulgar, seeming to grace them and their presence with more respective ceremonies than the grandees; loved and feared of his own, terrible to his enemies."

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;
NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Saadi—Tayebat, Odes 51—100.

1. Translate and name the metres :—

(a) چون ملک گدایان بجهان سلطنتی نیست 6
مجموع ترا زملک رضا مملکتی نیست
گر منزلتی هست کسی را مگر آنرا
کاندر نظر هیچ کسش منزلتی نیست
پوشیده کسی بینی فردای قیامت
کامروز برهنه است و برو عاریتی نیست
سنگی وگیاهی که درو خاصیتی هست
به زاد مئی دان که درو منفعتی نیست

چونیست راه برون آمدن ز میدانت 3
ضروتست چوگوي احتمال چوگانت
اگر هلاک پسندی وگر بقا بخشی
بهرچه حکم کنی نافذاست فرمانت

(c) کهن شود همه کس را ز روزگار ارادت 3
مگر مرا که همان مهر اولست و زیادت

کرم جواز نباشد ببارگاه قبولت
کجا روم کہ بمیرم براستان عبادت

(d) بکمند سر زلفت نہ من افتادم وبس
کہ بہر حلقہ زلف تو گرفتاری ہست
ہر کہ عیبم کند از عشق وملامت گوید
تا ندیدست ترا بر منش انکاری ہست

(e) بنازای خداوند اقبال سرمد
ببخت ہمایون وتخت ممہد
مغیث زمان ناصر اہل ایمان
کزین خدا یاور دین احمد
خداوند فرمان وملک سلیمان
شہنشاہ عادل اتابک محمد
زسعد ابوبکر تاسعد زنگی
پدر بر پدر نامور جد بر جد
ہمہ نامداران گردن فرازان
بزنجیر سبق الا یادی مقید
خردمند شاہا رعیت پناہا
کہ مخصوص بادی بتائید سرمد
یکی پند پیرانہ بشنو زسعدی

کہ بختت جوان باد وجاہت ممجّد
نبودہ است تابودہ دوران لیتی
با بقاء ابناء گیتی معود

2. Explain and give meanings of— 12

بامداد الست — سلسبیل — طوبی — ترک مستوری کردن — لعبت بت پیکر — مقتبس — مخذول — کیمخت — طبطابہ — حرکت مذبوحی — برادر اعیانی — عربدہ — تکبیر گفتن — تلقین ایمان کردن — خطبہ — قلع و قمع — طلیعہ سپاہ — مضجع — خضیب وکحیل

3. What do you understand by the following poetic terms? :—

(a) غزل — قصیدہ — مثنوی — رباعی — قطعہ 5

(b) عروض — حشو — ضرب or عجز 3

(c) متضاد — محتمل الضدین — تجاہل عارف 8

تضمین

4. Parse in Persian :— 10

اگر بندۂ بار بر سر برد
وگر سر بر اوج فلک بر برد
دران دم کہ حالش دگرگون شود
بمرگ ازسرش ہرد وبیرون شود

5. (*a*) When and where did Saadi flourish? 2

(*b*) Show, if possible in his own words, that he was a staunch Moslem. 3

(*c*) In what terms does he speak of his native city and its inhabitants? Illustrate your answers by quotations. 7

6. Translate into Persian :—

(*a*) The treasures taken on this occasion exceeded all former captures. 3

(*b*) Even the Asiatic historians are tired of enumerating the *maunds* of gold and jewels which fell to his lot. 4

(*c*) When the nobleman was gone, his majesty was observed to erase the corrections and restore the old reading; and when asked his reason he said he knew that the copy was right all the time, but thought it better to make the corrections than to hurt the feelings of a well-intentioned adviser. 8

7. What صنعت, do you find, has been made use of in the following lines? :—

(*a*) دلا تا کی دین کاخ مجازی 4
کنی مانند طفلان خاک بازی

(*b*) صدرا بتو حاجتست چون من صدرا 6
بدرا بتو رونق است نیک وبد را
در محفل تو قامت من راست شود
گر راست کنی بلند قدرا قدرا

WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Express the other trigonometrical ratios of an angle in terms of its sine. How will you represent the relations so obtained in inverse notation? 10

Shew that $\cos^{-1}\frac{9}{\sqrt{(82)}} + \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{(41)}}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

2. Prove that $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta\right) = \cos\theta$, whatever be the magnitude of θ. 8

A door $ABCD$, of the usual rectangular shape, which when shut exactly fits its frame $ABEF$, is opened through an angle θ, the axis about which it turns on its hinges being coincident with the edge AB. By this movement the straight line joining E,D, which coincides with EF when the door is shut, makes an angle ϕ with EF. If the diagonal of the door is inclined to the edge AB at an angle ψ, shew that

$$\tan\phi\cot\psi = 2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}$$

3. If $A+B+C=180°$, shew that 7

$$\sin 2A+\sin 2B+\sin 2C = 4\sin A\sin B\sin C,$$

and deduce the formula

$$\sin A+\sin B+\sin C = 4\cos\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}.$$

4. Trace the changes in the sign and value of $\tan\theta$ as θ varies from 0 to 2π. 7

Shew that $\cos n\theta\cos(n+2)\theta - \cos^2(n+1)\theta + \sin^2\theta$ is constant for all values of θ.

5. Obtain *(geometrically, if you can)* the formulæ expressing the sum or difference of two cosines in the form of a product. 10

Prove that $\cos 47° - \sin 29° - \cos 11° + \cos 25° = \sin 7°$.

6. Investigate the limit of $\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2^2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2^3}\ldots\ldots\cos\frac{\theta}{2^n}$ 9

when the integer n is indefinitely increased.

Prove that

$$\log\cos\theta + \log\cos\frac{\theta}{2} + \log\cos\frac{\theta}{4} + \ldots\ldots = \log\left(\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2\theta}\right)$$

7. Define a *logarithm*, and find the relation between the logarithms of the same number to different bases. With how many systems of logarithms are you familiar and which of them do you prefer? Connect them. 8

What multiple of x must z be that a^z may equal e^x?

8. Shew that in any triangle $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$. 16

O is any point in the interior of an equilateral triangle ABC; prove that $\cos(BOC - 60°) = \dfrac{BO^2 + CO^2 - AO^2}{2\,BO\,.\,CO}$.

9. By the aid of the first part of Question 8 discuss what is known as the *ambiguous case* in the solution of triangles. 14

Prove that the circles circumscribing the two triangles in the ambiguous case are equal in magnitude and that the distance between their centres is $\sqrt{(a^2\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - b^2)}$.

10. Give an expression for the area of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle in terms of the sides. 11

If all the sides of such a quadrilateral be tangents to a circle, shew that its area is the square root of the continued product of the sides.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain how the *density* of bodies is measured. 5

If a cubic inch of the standard substance weigh ·45 oz., what is the weight in lbs. of a cubic yard of a substance of which the density is 5?

2. Investigate the resultant of two equal forces inclined to each other at a given angle. 11

Two equal forces applied at a given point have a resultant given in magnitude and direction; prove that the extremities of the two lines which represent the equal forces always lie on a certain fixed straight line.

3. Find the resultant of a pair of parallel forces acting on a rigid body. 7

Four like parallel forces act at the angles of a quadrilateral figure and are inversely proportional to the segments of its diagonals nearest to them; shew that the resultant passes through the intersection of the diagonals.

4. Shew that the algebraical sum of the moments of any number of forces in one plane round any point in the plane is equal to the moment of their resultant. Deduce a test of equilibrium. 5

5. Distinguish between *stable* and *unstable* equilibrium. 18

AB, BC, CD are three equal uniform rods firmly joined so as to form three successive sides of a regular hexagon and are suspended from A; in the positions of equilibrium prove that CD is horizontal.

6. When a body is placed on a horizontal plane shew that it will stand or fall according as the vertical line drawn through its centre of gravity falls within or without the base. 18

A triangular lamina ABC has the side a greater than b; prove that it cannot rest with its side c in contact with a horizontal plane unless

$$c > \left(\frac{a^2 - b^2}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

7. Describe the *Common Steelyard* and indicate how its beam is graduated. 7

Examine the effect produced on the graduations by diminishing the moveable weight.

8. Give a diagram of the first system of Pullies and obtain the relation between the Power and the Weight :— 10

$$2^n P = W + W_1 + 2 W_2 + 2^2 W_3 + \ldots\ldots + 2^{n-1} W_n$$

where W_1, W_2, W_3 W_n are the weights of the pullies in succession beginning with the lowest.

What form does this relation assume when the pullies are all equal in weight and the weight of each = W?

9. Enunciate the *Principle of Virtual Velocities* and demonstrate its truth for the Inclined Plane. 4

10. Explain the term '*co-efficient of friction.*' 15

Two equal uniform ladders of weight W are placed leaning against each other on a rough floor with their tops in contact. Having given the co-efficient of friction (μ) and the angle (2α) the ladders make with each other, prove that the greatest weight which can be placed on the top without causing them to slip is $\dfrac{2\mu - \tan \alpha}{\tan \alpha - \mu} W$.

IV.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS.

M. Macmillan, B.A. ... ... The Rev. A. C. Grieve ... ... C. W. Forrest, B.A.	In English.
Vaman Shivram Apte, M.A. ... Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivale, M.A. Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
The Rev. J. LeHalle, S.J. ... H. F. Shanahan, B.A.	In Latin.
Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Esq. ... ... Najmudin Tyabji, Esq.	In Persian.
S. Newcome Fox, B.A. ... ... The Rev. A. Walsh, S.J.	In History and Political Economy and in Logic and Moral Philosophy.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A. ... Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.... Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal, M.A, LL.B. ... ... Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A.	In Mathematics.
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D. The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J. ...	In Experimental Physics.
S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. ... ... Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M., M.D.	In Inorganic Chemistry.
Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) ... Surgeon R. Baker, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M....	In Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology and Systematic Botany and in Botany.
G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C. P.E. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M.	In Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

MONDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE;
G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

BACON: *Advancement of Learning.*

1. What is the scope and object of science according to Bacon? 8

2. Mention the principal points in Bacon's eulogy of Alexander the Great. How does he connect his praise of him with the charge made against himself of flattering the living? 10

3. Give Bacon's definition of poetry. What are its sources and uses? Trace its connection with history. How many kinds of poetry does Bacon say there are? Describe each kind carefully, and show how far the division given by Bacon agrees with the usual division. 10

4. What does Bacon mean by natural philosophy? Give its divisions and sub-divisions, explaining the meaning and use of each. Bring out clearly Bacon's relation to and attitude towards Aristotle, the Aristotelians and the Atomists. 14

5. Give a summary view of the Baconian psychology, noting carefully the subjects Bacon includes under this head as appendices. Draw a comparison between his psychology and modern psychology. 13

6. Give an accurate and full sketch of all that Bacon has to say with regard to private or particular good and with regard to relative good. Clearly show the relation of the various parts to each other and to the question of 'good' as a whole. 12

7. Give Bacon's views on civil knowledge. What science would this subject correspond with now? 12

8. Explain:—

Morigeration, redargution, digladiation, vermiculate, pasquil, policing of cities, magistral, illustration, summary, watch-candle, ventosity. 9

9. What use does Bacon make of the following? :— 12

(*a*) The fable of Orpheus' theatre.
(*b*) The stories of Midas and Agrippina.
(*c*) The retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon.
(*d*) The celestial hierarchy of Dionysius the Senator.
(*e*) The conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn.
(*f*) Æsop's fable of the husbandman and his son.
(*g*) Pygmalion's frenzy.
(*h*) The fable of Ixion.

MONDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.;
SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.;
SHRIDHAR RAMKRISHNA BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Section I.

1. Examine the following definitions of a *kâvya*, giving reasons for the opinion you hold about their accuracy :— 8

(*a*) वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यम् । (*b*) इष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली काव्यम् । (*c*) रमणीयार्थप्रतिपादकशब्दः काव्यम् । (*d*) दोषाभावसमानाधिकरणगुणालंकारसहितशब्दार्थौ काव्यम् ।

2. Translate the following, giving explanations where necessary :— 8

अत्र हि स्वार्थसहचारिणो गुणा जाड्यमान्द्यादयो लक्ष्यमाणा अपि गोशब्दस्य परार्थाभिधाने प्रवृत्तिनिमि-

त्तत्वमुपयान्तीति केचित्। स्वार्थसहचारिगुणाभेदेन परार्थगता गुणा एव लक्ष्यन्ते नतु परार्थोभिधीयते इत्यन्ये। साधारणगुणाश्रयत्वेन परार्थ एव लक्ष्यत इत्यपरे। उक्तं चान्यत्र "अभिधेयाविनाभूतप्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते लक्ष्यमाणगुणैर्योगाद्वृत्तेरिष्टा तु गौणता"। अविनाभावोत्र सम्बन्धमात्रं नतु नान्तरीयकत्वं तथात्वे हि मञ्चाः क्रोशन्तीत्यादौ न लक्षणा स्यात्।

3. Explain the following line clearly, giving instances other than those in the Kâvyaprakâs'a :— 4

सर्वेषां प्रायशोर्थानां व्यञ्जकत्वमपीष्यते।

4. State and explain the various opinions about the import of words. 7

5. Explain fully the following :— 15

(*a*) अत्र स्फुटो न काश्चिदलंकारः रसस्य च प्राधान्यान्नालंकारता।

(*b*) डित्थादिशब्दानां अन्त्यबुद्धिनिर्ग्राह्यं संहतक्रमं स्वरूपं वक्त्रा यदृच्छया डित्थादिष्वर्थेषूपाधित्वेन सन्निवेश्यते।

(*c*) अत्र गौणभेदयोर्भेदेपि तादूप्यप्रतीतिः सर्वथैवाभिदावगमश्च प्रयोजनम्। शुद्धभेदयोस्त्वन्यवैलक्षण्येनान्यभिचारेण च कार्यकारित्वादि।

(*d*) अस्य हि रूपकत्वे तिरोहितकलंकरूपमक्षवलयमेव मुख्यतयावगम्यते तस्यैव च करग्रहणयोग्यतायां सा-

वैत्रिकीप्रसिद्धिः श्लेषच्छायया तु कलंकस्य करधारणमसंदेव प्रत्यासत्या उपचर्य योज्यते शशांकेन केवलं कलंकस्य मूर्त्यैवोद्वहनात् ।

(e) लिंगवचनभेदोपि उपमानोपमेययोः साधारणं चेद्धर्ममन्यरूपं कुर्यात् तदा एकतरस्यैव तद्धर्मसमन्वयावगतेः सविशेषणस्यैव तस्योपमानत्वमुपमेयत्वं वा प्रतीयमानेन धर्मेण प्रतीयते इति प्रक्रान्तस्यार्थस्य स्फुटमनिर्वाहादस्य भग्नप्रक्रमरूपत्वम् ।

6. Distinguish clearly between लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना and sum up the discussion as to why the latter must be considered as a distinct process. 6

7. State the *alamkāras* in the following verses, giving your reasons :— 12

धन्यासि वैदर्भि गुणैरुदारैर्यया समाकृष्यत नैषधोपि ।
इतः स्तुतिः का खलु चन्द्रिकाया यदब्धिमप्युत्तरलीकरोति ॥ १ ॥

नितरां नीचोस्मीति त्वं खेदं कूपमा कदापि कृथाः ।
अत्यन्तसरसहृदयो यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि ॥ २ ॥

त्वां सुन्दरीनिवहनिष्ठुरधैर्यगर्वनिर्वासनैकचतुरं समरे निरीक्ष्य ।
केषामपि क्षितिभृतां न च राज्यलक्ष्मीः स्वामिव्रताव्यमपरिस्खलितं बभार ॥ ३ ॥

रेरे मनो मम मनोभवशासनस्य पादाम्बुजद्वयमनारतमानमन्तम् ।

किं मां निपातयासि संसृतिगर्तमध्ये नैतावता तव
गमिष्यति पुत्रशोकः ॥ ४ ॥

शिरीषमृद्वी गिरिषु प्रपेदे यदा यदा दुःखशतानि
सीता।

तदा तदास्याः सदनेषु सौख्यलक्षाणि दध्यौ गलद-
श्रुरामः ॥ ५ ॥

Or

Translate the following freely :—

वाच्यवाचकरूपालंकरणमुखेन रसाद्युपकारका एवा-
लंकाराः रसादयस्तु वाच्यवाचकाभ्यामुपकार्या एवेति
न तेषामलंकारिता भवितुं युक्तेति केचित्। अन्येतु
रसाद्युपकृतिमात्रेणेहालंकृतिव्यपदेशो भाक्तश्चिरन्तन-
प्रसिद्धयांगीकार्य एवेति। अपरेच रसाद्युपकारमात्रेणा-
लंकारत्वं मुख्यता रूपकादौ तु वाच्याद्युपधानमजाग-
लस्तनन्यायेनेति। अभियुक्तास्तु स्वव्यंजकवाच्यवाच-
काद्युपकृतैरंगभूतै रसादिभिरंगिनो रसादेर्वाच्यवाचको-
पस्कारद्वारेणोपकुर्वद्भिरलंकृतिव्यपदेशो लभ्यते। समा-
सोक्तौतु नायकादिव्यवहारमात्रस्यैवालंकृतिता नत्वा-
स्वादस्य तस्योक्तरीतिविरहादिति मन्यन्ते। अतएव ध्वनि
कारेणोक्तम्

प्रधाने यत्र वाक्यार्थे यत्रांगं तु रसादयः।
काव्ये तस्मिन्नलंकारो रसादिरिति मे मतिः ॥

Section II.

8. Translate into English :— 15

यदि घटादिकं प्रति मृदाद्येव परमार्थतः कारणं स्यात्तर्हि कथं योगीच्छामात्रेण घटादिजन्म स्यात्। अथोच्येत अन्य एव मृद्बीजादिजन्या घटाङ्कुरादयो योगीच्छाजन्यास्त्वन्या एवेति तत्रापि बोध्यते सामग्रीभेदात्तावत्कार्यभेद इति सर्वजनप्रसिद्धम्। ये तु वर्णयन्ति नोपादानं विना घटाद्युत्पत्तिरिति योगी त्विच्छया परमाणून्व्यापारयन् संघटयतीति तेपि बोधनीयाः। यदि परिदृष्टकार्यकारणभावविपर्ययो न लभ्येत तर्हि घटे मृद्दण्डचक्रादि सर्वमपेक्ष्येत। तथा च योगीच्छासमनन्तरसंजातघटादिसंभवो दुःसमर्थ एव स्यात्।

Section III.

9. Translate into Sanskrit :— 25

In most circumstances a gentle behaviour is much more likely to procure us respect, and to enable us to attain our ends, than a harsh or proud demeanour. The reason is that when we try to do anything by force with our fellowmen, we unavoidably raise a feeling of resistance in them. They do not like to be told to do a thing at their peril. Their pride rises at such a command and they are disposed rather to refuse than to obey. If obliged to obey, they do so with great reluctance and do what is to be done as ill as possible, or in such a way as to be disagreeable to him who commands, just to revenge themselves upon him. If, on the contrary, we try gentle means, we do not offend the pride of the other party, and he does what we want with perfect good-will and therefore satisfactorily.

MONDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.

The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.; H. F. SHANAHAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Horace: Epistles.

1. Translate the following passages, adding notes on the words in italics :— 45

(*a*) "Demetri," (puer hic non laeve jussa Philippi
Accipiebat,) "abi, quaere et refer, unde domo; quis;
Cujus fortunae; quo sit patre quove *patrono*."
It, redit, enarrat: Vulteium, nomine Menam,
Praeconem, tenui censu, sine crimine natum;
Et properare loco et cessare, et quaerere et uti,
Gaudentem parvisque sodalibus, et *lare certo*,
Et *ludis*, et post decisa negotia *Campo*.
"Scitari libet ex ipso quaecumque refers, dic
Ad coenam veniat." Non sane credere Mena;
Mirari secum tacitus. Quid multa? "Benigne,"
Respondet.—"Neget ille mihi?"—"Negat improbus,
et te
Negligit aut horret."

(*b*) Indignor quidquam reprehendi, non quia crasse
Compositum illepideve putetur, sed quia nuper;
Nec veniam antiquis, sed honorem et praemia posci.
Recte necne *crocum floresque* perambulet *Attae*
Fabula si dubitem, clamant periisse pudorem
Cuncti paene patres, ea quum reprehendere coner,
Quae gravis *Aesopus*, quae doctus *Roscius* egit:
Vel quia nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt;
Vel quia turpe putant parere minoribus, et, quae
Imberbi didicere, senes perdenda fateri.
Jam *Saliare Numae carmen* qui laudat, et illud,
Quod mecum ignorat, solus vult scire videri:
Ingeniis non ille favet plauditque sepultis,
Nostra sed impugnat, nos nostraque lividus odit.

(*c*) Si prodesse tuis pauloque benignius ipsum
Te tractare voles, accedes *siccus ad unctum*.
"Si pranderet olus patienter regibus uti

Nollet Aristippus." "Si sciret regibus uti
Fastidiret olus qui me notat." Utrius horum
Verba probes et facta doce, vel junior audi
Cur sit *Aristippi* potior sententia ; namque
Mordacem *Cynicum* sic eludebat, ut aiunt :
"Scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu ; rectius hoc et
Splendidius multo est. Equus ut me portet, alat rex,
Officium facio : tu poscis vilia rerum,
Dante minor quamvis fers te nullius egentem."

2. What, in the opinion of Horace, were the respective advantages and disadvantages of residence in the country and in town? 5

3. Translate and explain :— 20

(*a*) Si fortunatum species et gratia praestat,
Mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, laevum
Qui fodicet latus, et cogat trans pondera dextram
Porrigere. Hic multum in Fabia valet, ille Vellina :
Cui libet is fasces dabit, eripietque curule
Cui volet importunus ebur ; Frater, Pater, adde ;
Ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta.

(*b*) Gratia sic fratrum geminorum, Amphionis atque
Zethi, dissiluit, donec suspecta severo
Conticuit lyra,

(*c*) Ut male sanos
Adscripsit Liber Satyris Faunisque poetas,
Vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camenae.

(*d*) Forte meum si quis te percontabitur aevum,
Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres,
Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.

(*e*) Praesenti tibi maturos largimur honores,
Jurandasque tuum per numen ponimus aras,
Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes.

(*f*) Denique non omnes eadem mirantur amantque :
Carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis :
Ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro.

4. Translate into Latin :— 30

If the man had been detected in a manifest crime, still, as his accuser did not appear, he ought not to have been condemned. In truth, if a defendant could be condemned though his accuser did not appear, I should not have come in a little boat, and braved the ambuscades of fugitive slaves and pirates in your pay. But all that haste of mine at the peril of my life was to prevent your being taken out of the list

of defendants, if I did not appear on the appointed day. Truly, you so managed the matter that the end entirely corresponded to the beginning; for the same man, against whom you admitted an accusation, while he was absent, you condemned when his accuser did not make his appearance. No doubt when the news was brought to you that the matter had been agitated in the senate, you got alarmed and at once turned the blunt end of your pen on your tablets and cancelled the sentence.

MONDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;
NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Habeeb-os-Sear (Bombay edition)—History of Changiz Khan and his descendants down to Ghanzan Khan, pages 4-81 (second volume).

1. Translate :— 20

و بعد از اجتماع تمامی شهزادگان و امرا
و نوئینان و تقدیم مراسم جشن و سورولهوو
سرور در باب وصایای چنگیزخان و نشستن
او کدای بر مسند حکم و فرمان سخنان
درمیان آوردند و اورا بر تکفل مهام سلطنت
و تعهد امور مملکت ترغیب و تحریض کردند
واو کدای زبان اعتذار کشاده گفت لایق
سریر پادشاهی برادر بزرکتر من جغتای خان

است و اعمام من نیز قابلیت این امر دارند و مدت چهل روز این قیل و قال امتداد یافته در روز چهل و یکم که خسرو خاوری بر مسند نیلوفری برآمد مجموع شاهزادگان و خواتین و نوئینان نزد او کدای قاآن بر زبان آوردند که خلاف صوابدید چنگیز خان مقدور ما نیست ناچار تر اجناح مرحمت و اشفاق بر مفارق خلایق آفاق مبسوط می باید ساخت و او کدای سر رضا جنبانیده چنانچه آئین مغولان است شاهزادگان کمرها ازمیان بکشادند و جغتای دست راست او کدای و او تکین دست چپش را گرفته آن مظهر امن و امان را بر تخت خانی نشاندند

2. Explain :— 15

کالشمس فی اربعة النهار — از تعصب و رجحان ملتی بر ملتی احتراز می نمود — بواسطهٔ ظهور جمشید خورشید ثوابت و سیار حصار سپهر دوار مفقود گشت — فضای باغ و صحن چمن از رشحات سحاب نیسان صفت خضرت

و نضارت پذیرفت — بتجرع مدام ارغوانی
و استماع الحان و اغانی صبوح را بغبوق و غبوق
را بصبوح میرسانید — علی اختلاف مرتبهم —
فضای صحرا را از لمعان اسلحهٔ مبارزان مانند عرصهٔ
آسمان درخشان یافت — ملک و مال را من
حیث الاستقلال در کف کفایت او نهاد —
اعلام عصیان و طغیان ارتفاع داده شرار شور
و شر بر اطراف آن کشور انداخت — یرلیغ
شرف نفاذ یافت — نسیم عنایت از مهب
الطاف بادشاهانه وزیدن گرفت — منشوری
بفوز مدعای ما ظاهر ساخت

3. Give the meanings of— 12

سیورغال — سیورغامیشی — خوارق عادت
— سفک دماء — بقیة السیف — ابطال رجال
— کنیت — نفحات — عذوبت — ربقهٔ
اطاعت — منقلای سپاه — ضال مضل —
قراولی — جانقی — سکرات موت — درک
اسفل — سالما غانما — کریاس فلک التباس —
مولجان — طاعون — اذن بسمل — مستبشر —

متروکات — خیول و بغال و غلمان — انقیاد
احکام — زیج ورصد — السنہ وافواہ — منکسف
ومنخسف — متمرد — مجبول — ضیاع و عقار
— لاابالی — التمغا — جناح استعجال — دبور
— زیبق — مرض مزمن — وجع المفاصل
— ید بیضاء

4. (*a*) Give a short account of Jalal-ud-din Rumi. 12

(*b*) State what you know of the author of Habeeb-os-Sear.

(*c*) Give a short account of Changiz Khan. (Answer this question in Persian.)

5. Name the metre of the following lines, scan the first verse and say fully to what matter the piece refers :— 5

ای سالک مسالک فکرت درین سوال
معذور نیستی بحقیقت چو بنگری
تمئیز را ز بہر تناسب درین دو طور
ہیچ احتیاج نیست باین شرح گستری
کاین معجزاست وآن سحر این شمع وآن چراغ
این ماہ آن ستارہ این حور و آن پری

6. (*a*) What do you understand by the following terms in connection with صنایع لفظی and صنایع معنوی 13

التفات — توشیح — اعنات

(*b*) Explain استعارہ — تشبیہ and say what they each comprise.

(*c*) Give examples of اضافت ابنی and اضافت تشبیہی

(*d*) Parse in Persian :—

آنکہ در آدم دمیدہ روح را
داد از طوفان نجاتی نوح را
بنام جهاندار جان آفرین
کجا رفت یاری کہ جان منست

7. As Draco was among the Greeks, what persons have been famous in the Mahomedan literature for their extreme cruelty and tyranny ? 3

8. Translate into Persian :— 20

When the six ambassadors of the French pilgrims arrived at Venice, they were hospitably entertained in the palace of St. Mark by the reigning duke: his name was Henry Dondolo, and he shone in the last period of human life as one of the most illustrious characters of the times. Under the weight of years and after the loss of his eyes, Dondolo retained a sound understanding and a manly courage; the spirit of a hero, ambitious to signalise his reign by some memorable exploits; and the wisdom of a patriot, anxious to build his fame on the glory and advantage of his country.

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE;
G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Illustrate fully the combination of "conflicting elements of truth and injustice; of vindictiveness and pathos; of intellectual unscrupulousness and poetical art; of passion and irony; of bold invective and ambiguous evasion" that characterises Pope's Moral Essays and Satires. 20

2. Paraphrase:— 15

What's Fame? A fancy'd life in others' breath,
A thing beyond us, ev'n before our death.
Just what you hear you have, and what's unknown
The same (my Lord) if Tully's, or your own.
All that we feel of it begins and ends
In the small circle of our foes and friends.
Delightful Abbs Court, if its fields afford
Their fruits to you, confesses you its lord:
All Worldly's hens, nay, partridge, sold to town,
His venison too a guinea makes your own:
He bought at thousands, what with better wit
You purchase as you want, and bit by bit;
Now or long since what difference will be found?
You pay a penny and he paid a pound.

3. Explain:— 20

(*a*) Blest paper—credit! Last and best supply!
That lends corruption lighter wings to fly!

(*b*) Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store
Sees but a backward steward for the Poor.

(*c*) Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught
As brings all Brobdignag before your thought.

(*d*) So quick retires each flying course, you'd swear
Sancho's dread Doctor and his wand were there,

(*e*) In South-sea days not happier, when surmised
The lord of thousands than if now excised.

(*f*) A man of wealth is dubbed a man of worth,
Venus shall give him form, and Austis birth.

(*g*) Some with fat bucks on childless dotards fawn.

(*h*) And each true Briton is to Ben so civil,
He swears the Muses met him at the Devil.

(*i*) Who starved a sister, who foreswore a debt,
I never named; the town's inquiring yet.
The poisoning dame—F. You mean—P. I don't. F. You do.

4. Pope declares that unless names are mentioned, no injury can possibly be done by satire "since a nameless character can never be found out but by its *truth* and likeness." Write a short essay discussing the truth of this proposition and illustrate your own opinion on the subject by reference to Pope's satires. 10

5. Give a critical estimate of the value of the Essay on Man (1) as a philosophical treatise, (2) as a poem. 15

6. How far are the estimates of the characters of his contemporaries in Pope's poetry influenced by political and personal considerations? Does he lay any claim to impartiality? 12

7. It has been remarked that "in the effort to be compressed, Pope has here and there cut to the quick and suppressed essential parts of speech, till the lines can only be construed by our independent knowledge of their meaning." Explain this criticism and illustrate it by quotations. 8

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE;
G. W. FORREST, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. "But we are to conceive of Johnson and of his century as having a special task committed to them, the establishment of English prose." Discuss this remark. 15

2. Write a short criticism on Johnson's style and illustrate your remarks by quotations from the "Lives of the Poets." 10

3. "In this tragedy are, however, many particular beauties, many just sentiments and striking lines." To what tragedy does Johnson refer? Give any particular beauties and just sentiments that you may have noticed in the tragedy and quote some of the striking lines. 15

4. What poem does Johnson consider to be the finest ode in the English language? Quote any lines you may remember. 8

5. State Johnson's remarks regarding the metre employed by Milton and Dryden. 8

6. Discuss Macaulay's criticism on Rasselas. 8

7. State and criticise Johnson's remarks on the "Essay on Man." Illustrate your criticism by any lines you may remember. 11

8. State Johnson's remarks regarding Dryden and Addison as writers of prose. 5

9. Explain the following passages :— 20

(*a*) The poem of Cadenus and Vanessa was the general topic of conversation.

(*b*) The churchyard abounds with images which find a mirror in every mind.

(*c*) After which, says Dryden, my latter swarm is hardly worth the hiving.

(*d*) The satire which brought Theobald and Moore into contempt dropped impotent from Bentley like the javelin of Priam.

(*e*) Homer no doubt owes to his translation many Ovidian graces.

(*f*) The tragedy was founded on the legend of St. Genevieve.

(*g*) Almanzor is not more copied from Achilles than from ancient Pistol.

(*h*) That which gave most disgust must be the history of the Honyhnhnms.

(*i*) His dress of ceremony was black, with a tye-wig and a little sword.

(*j*) Idalia's *velvet-green* has something of cant.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.;
SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.;
SHRIDHAR RAMKRISHNA BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Section I.

1. What is meant by the term "S'ârîraka Bhâshyam"? To whom are the Brahmasûtras ascribed? What other commentaries than S'aṁkar's are extant on the Sûtras? Was S'aṁkarâchârya the first expositor of the Vedantic doctrines? State what you know regarding his date and mention any other works written by him. 8

2. What is meant by the प्रधान of the Sânkhyas? State in what respects it differs from the ब्रह्म of the Vedantins, giving the principal points of difference in general between the two schools of philosophy. 10

3. Translate freely, briefly giving the context:— 16

(*a*) इह चान्यत्र धर्मादित्यस्य प्रश्नस्य प्रतिवचनं न जायते म्रियते वा विपश्चिदिति जन्ममरणप्रतिषेधेन प्रतिपाद्यमानं शारीरपरमेश्वरयोरभेदं दर्शयति । सति हि प्रसङ्गे प्रतिषेधो भागी भवति । प्रसङ्गश्च जन्ममरणयोः शरीरसंस्पर्शाच्छारीरस्य भवति न परमेश्वरस्य ।

(*b*) सत्यपि प्रतिवेदान्तं सृज्यमानेष्वाकाशादिषु क्रमादिद्वारके विगाने न स्रष्टरि किञ्चिद्विगानमस्ति । कुतः । यथाव्यपदिष्टोक्तेः ।

(*c*) ननु जगदप्यप्रकृतमसंशब्दितञ्च । सत्यमेतत्तथाप्यसति विशेषोपादाने साधारणेनार्थेन सन्निधानेन सन्निहितवस्तुमात्रस्यायं निर्देश इति गम्यते न विशिष्टस्य कस्यचित् विशेषसन्निधानाभावात् ।

(*d*) अन्यार्थन्तु जैमिनिः प्रश्नव्याख्यानाभ्यामपि चैवमेके ।

(*e*) ईक्षापूर्वकं हि ब्रह्मणः कर्तृत्वमवगम्यते । ईक्षापूर्वकञ्च कर्तृत्वं निमित्तकारणेषु कुलालादिषु दृष्टं । अनेककारकपूर्विका च क्रियाफलसिद्धिर्लोके दृष्टा ।

Which point in the argument does the last passage (*e*) introduce? State briefly the conclusion arrived at.

4. "आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यो निदिध्यासितव्यो मैत्रेय्यात्मनो वा अरे दर्शनेन श्रवणेन मत्या विज्ञानेनेदं सर्वं विदितं." 9

Does this *S'ruti* refer to the विज्ञानात्मा or the परमात्मा? Give (in Sanskrit, if you can) reasons for your answer.

5. (*a*) Explain the meanings of the following words and phrases occurring in the Bhâshya:— 7

उपादानं, प्रासादव्यतिरेकदर्शनात्, कूटस्थनित्यः, उपाधिः, संप्रदायविदः, उपसर्जनं, and अविद्या.

(*b*) State what is meant by the terms ब्राह्मणं, उपनिषद्, स्मृतिः, and मंत्रः, giving the etymology in each case.

Section II.

6. Translate and explain :— 17

(*a*) वेदस्य हि निरपेक्षं स्वार्थे प्रामाण्यं रवेरिव रूपविषये पुरुषवचसां तु मूलान्तरापेक्षं वक्तृस्मृतिव्यवहितं चेति विप्रकर्षः।

(*b*) दृष्टसाधर्म्येण चादृष्टमर्थं समर्पयन्ती युक्तिरनुभवस्य संनिकृष्यते विप्रकृष्यते तु श्रुतिरैतिह्यमात्रेण स्वार्थाभिधानात्। अनुभवावसानं च ब्रह्मविज्ञानमविद्याया निवर्तकं मोक्षसाधनं च दृष्टफलतयेष्यते।

(*c*) अपिच कार्यकारणयोर्द्रव्यगुणादीनां चाश्वमहिषवद्भेदबुद्ध्यभावात्तादात्म्यमभ्युपगन्तव्यम्। समवायकल्पनायामपि समवायस्य समवायिभिः संबन्धेऽभ्युपगम्यमाने तस्य तस्यान्योन्यः संबन्धः कल्पयितव्य इत्यनवस्थाप्रसङ्गः। अनभ्युपगम्यमाने वा विच्छेदप्रसङ्गः। अथ समवायः स्वयं संबन्धरूपत्वादनपेक्ष्यैवापरं संबन्धं सबध्यते संयोगोपि तर्हि स्वयं संबन्धरूपत्वादनपेक्ष्यैव समवायं संबध्येत तादात्म्यप्रतीतेश्च द्रव्यगुणादीनां समवायकल्पनानर्थक्यम्।

7. Explain shortly the following Sûtras :— 11

(*a*) न विलक्षणत्वादस्य तथात्वं च शब्दात्।

(*b*) तर्काप्रतिष्ठानादप्यन्यथानुमेयमिति चेदेवमप्यविमोक्षप्रसङ्गः।

(*c*) वैषम्यनैर्घृण्ये न सापेक्षत्वात्तथाहि दर्शयति ।

(*d*) स्वपक्षदोषाच्च (the second Sûtra having that wording).

8. To what kind of inference, according to Indian logic, do arguments by *dṛishtânta* belong? How according to the same system of logic are they disproved by a counter-*dṛishtânta*? Explain with instances how far that way of refutation as used by S'aṁkarâchârya proves his own point and under what circumstances that degree of proof is sufficient for his purposes. 10

9. Refer to places in the first pâda of Chapter II of the S'ârîraka Bhâshya where S'aṁkarâchârya gives his own explanation of certain points in addition to that warranted by the Sûtras. Give the explanation of both in each case, and explain clearly why S'aṁkarâchârya offers his own. 12

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.;

SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE, M.A.;

SHRIDHAR RAMKRISHNA BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Mudrârâkshasa and Mṛichchakatika.

1. Translate into English :— 20

(*a*) ज्ञयः खल्वेष राक्षसमतिपरिगृहीतोपि व्युत्तिष्ठमानः प्रज्ञया निग्रहीतुम् । न पुनरस्य निग्रहात्पर्वतकवधोत्पन्नं राक्षसस्यायशः प्रकाशीभवत्प्रमार्ष्टुमिच्छामि ।

(*b*) गृध्रैराबद्धचक्रं वियति विचलितैर्दीर्घनिष्कम्पपक्षै-

धूमैर्ध्वस्तार्कभासां सघनमिव दिशां मण्डलं
दर्शयन्तः ।
नन्दैरानन्दयन्तः पितृवनानिलयान्प्राणिनः
पश्य चैता-
ल्निर्वान्त्यद्यापि नैते स्तुतवहलवसावाहिनो ह-
व्यवाहाः ॥

(c) वाराहीमात्मयोनेस्तनुमवनाविधावास्थितस्या-
नुरूपां
यस्य प्राग्दन्तकोटिं प्रलयपरिगता शिश्रिये
भूतधात्री ।
म्लेच्छैरुद्विज्यमाना भुजयुगमधुना संश्रिता
राजमूर्तेः
स श्रीमद्बन्धुभृत्यश्चिरमवतु महीं पार्थिवश्च-
न्द्रगुप्तः ॥

What is the technical dramatic name for this verse, and why is it so called?

(d) त्रेताहृतसर्वस्वः पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः ।
नादितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि ॥

(e) महावाताध्मातैर्महिषकुलनीलैर्जलधरै-
श्चलैर्विद्युत्पक्षैर्जलधिभिरिवान्तःप्रचलितैः ।
इयं गन्धोद्दामा नवहरितशष्पाङ्कुरवती
धरा धारापातैर्मणिमयशरीरैर्भिद्यत इव ॥

(*f*) अङ्गारकविरुद्धस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः।
ग्रहोयमपरः पार्श्व धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः॥

To what does this refer?

2. State in what connection the following sentences are used and translate them :— 20

(*a*) अज्ज णं पसादो एसो जं इमाए मुद्दाए अमच्चो परिग्गहं करेदि।

(*b*) कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यमिति नार्यचाणक्यमिति।

(*c*) शोणं सिन्दूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पास्यन्ति शतशः।

State the metre of this line.

(*d*) अतः प्रतिलिखितमस्यानीयतां वर्णसंवाद एव तं विभावयिष्यति।

(*e*) (वअस्स भद्दभटप्पमुहा किल देवस्सचन्दउत्तस्स अवस्ता मलअकेदुं समस्सिदेत्ति लोए मन्तीअदि। तार्कि णिमित्तं कुकविकिदणाडअस्स विअ अण्णं मुहे अण्णं णिव्वहणे।

Explain clearly the words underlined in (*e*) and state which portions of the plot in the Mudrârâkshasa are covered by them.

(*f*) असत्पुरुषसेवेव दृष्टिर्विफलतां गता।

(*g*) तदत्र पक्वेष्टके पूर्णकुम्भ एव शोभते।

Mention some of the patron-saints of the art of thieving referred to by S'arvilaka.

(*h*) सदहिणा कलमोदणेण पलोहिदा ण भक्खन्ति वायसा वलिं सुधा सवण्णदाए।

(*i*) अहं खलु सिद्धादेशजनितपरित्रासेन राज्ञा पालकेन घोषादानीय विशसने गूढागारे बन्धनेन बद्धः।

(*j*) संयच्छत निजोदरं नियं जागृत ध्यानपटहेन।
विषया इन्द्रियचौरा हरन्ति चिरसञ्चितं धर्मम्॥

3. What are the different ways in which dramatic writers wind up their प्रस्तावना? Which of them are used in the two plays under consideration? 4

4. Analyse the character of Châṇakya, giving quotations where necessary. Do you concur in the remark that the policy of this Brâhman-politician may be regarded as quite Machiavellian? Give fully your reasons. 9

5. Contrast the characters of Châṛudatta and S'akâra. What distinct objects had S'ûdraka in view in writing the Mṛichchhakatika, and how far do you think they have been gained? What is the general moral of the play? 11

6. What relation does *Prâkṛita* bear to *Saṃskṛita?* What are the different kinds of Prâkṛita? Which of them are used in the two plays? Give one instance of each. 6

7. Give the substance of the letter which Châṇakya made S'akatadâsa write without any address upon it. What part does it play in the *denouement* of Mudrârâkshasa? 16

Or

Reproduce in Sanskṛit the thoughts of Châṛudatta on poverty.

8. What different peoples are mentioned in the Mudrârâkshasa? Identify them wherever you can. 8

9. Criticize the styles of Vis'âkhadatta and S'ûdraka, stating the merits and demerits and illustrating the latter. To whom will you assign the palm of superiority in point of the arrangement of *plot?* To what times do their plays refer? 10

10. Give the precise meanings of the following :— 6

कन्यवर्तः, हस्त्यश्वं, यमपटः, पुरुषकारः, शूलायतनाः, त्रिवर्गः, वाक्छलं, भूतार्थः, श्रेष्टिचत्वरं, शाक्यश्रमणकः, शर्करा, यानपात्रं.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

LATIN—PAPER I.

The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J. ; H. F. SHANAHAN, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate explaining the parts in italics :—

(*a*) Angustam amice pauperiem pati 40
Robustus acri militia puer
Condiscat ; et Parthos feroces
Vexet eques metuendus hasta :

Vitamque sub divo trepidis agat
In rebus. Illum e moenibus hosticis
Matrona bellantis tyranni
Prospiciens et adulta virgo

Suspiret : Eheu ! ne rudis agminum
Sponsus lacessat regius asperum
Tactu leonem, quem cruenta
Per medias rapit ira caedes.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori
Mors et fugacem persequitur virum,
Nec parcit imbellis juventae
Poplitibus timidoque tergo.

Virtus repulsae nescia sordidae,
Intaminatis fulget honoribus :
Nec sumit aut ponit secures
Arbitrio popularis aurae

Virtus, recludens immeritis mori
Coelum, *negata tentat iter via :*
Coetusque vulgares et udam
Spernit humum fugiente penna.

Est et fideli tuta silentio
Merces: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum
Vulgarit arcanae, sub isdem
Sit trabibus, fragilemve mecum
Solvat phaselon. Saepe Diespiter
Neglectus incesto addidit integrum;
Raro antecedentem scelestum
Deseruit pede poena claudo.

N. B.—Show whether or not there is any breach of continuity in the train of thought.

(*b*) O quisquis volet impias 25
Caedes et rabiem tollere civicam?
Si quaeret *Pater Urbium*
Subscribi statuis, indomitam audeat
Refrenare licentiam,
Clarus postgenitis, quatenus, heu nefas!
Virtutem incolumem odimus,
Sublatam ex oculis quaerimus invidi.
Quid tristes querimoniae,
Si non supplicio culpa reciditur?
Quid *leges sine moribus*
Vanae proficiunt, si neque fervidis
Pars inclusa caloribus
Mundi nec Boreae finitimum latus
Durataeque polo nives
Mercatorem abigunt, horrida callidi
Vincunt aequora navitae,
Magnum pauperies opprobrium jubet
Quidvis et facere et pati
Virtutisque viam deserit arduae?
Vel nos in *Capitolium*
Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium,
Vel nos in mare proximum
Gemmas et lapides aurum et inutile,
Summi materiem mali
Mittamus scelerum si bene poenitet.

N. B.—What does Horace consider to be the root of the social depravity which he laments? Does he suggest any remedies, and have his suggestions any reference to contemporary legislation?

(*c*) Tyrrhena regum progenies, tibi 25
Non ante verso lene merum cado
Cum flore, Maecenas rosarum et
Pressa tuis balanus capillis
Jamdudum apud me est. Eripe te morae;
Ne semper udum Tibur et Aesulae
Declive contempleris arvum et
Telegoni juga parricidae.

Fastidiosam desere copiam et
Molem propinquam nubibus arduis ;
Omitte mirari beatae
Fumum et opes strepitumque Romae.

Plerumque gratae divitibus vices,
Mundaeque parvo sub lare pauperum
Caenae sine *aulaeis et ostro*,
Sollicitam explicuere frontem.

Jam clarus occultum Andromedae pater
Ostendit ignem, jam Procyon furit
Et stella vesani Leonis,
Sole dies referente siccos :

Jam pastor umbras cum grege languido
Rivumque fessus quaerit et horridi
Dumeta Silvani, caretque
Ripa vagis taciturna ventis.

Tu civitatem quis deceat status
Curas, et Urbi sollicitus times
Quid Seres et regnata Cyro
Bactra parent Tanaisque discors.

N. B.—What topics recur more frequently than others in the poetry of Horace ?

2. Horace has been censured for sometimes making an uncalled for display of learning, and offending against good taste by an excessive array of similes. Are such faults observable in the third book of the Odes ? 10

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

LATIN—PAPER II.

The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J. ; H. F. SHANAHAN, B.A.

Horace : Satires.

1. Translate, adding notes on the words in italics :— 45

(*a*) Optimus olim
Virgilius post hunc *Varius*, dixere quid essem.
Ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus,
Infans namque pudor prohibebat plura profari,
Non ego me *claro natum patre*, non ego circum
Me *Satureiano* vectari rura caballo,
Sed quod eram, narro : respondes, ut tuus est mos,

Pauca : abeo : et revocas nono post mense, jubesque
Esse in amicorum numero. Magnum hoc ego duco,
Quod placui tibi, qui turpi secernis honestum,
Non patre praeclaro, sed vita et pectore puro.
Atqui si vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis
Mendosa est natura, alioqui recta, velut si
Egregio inspersos reprendas corpore naevos,
Si neque avaritiam neque sordes aut mala lustra
Objiciet vere quisquam mihi : purus et insons,
Ut me collaudem, si et vivo carus amicis :
Causa fuit pater his, qui macro pauper agello
Noluit in Flavi *ludum* me mittere, magni
Quo pueri *maynis e centurionibus* orti,
Laevo suspensi *loculos* tabulamque lacerto,
Ibant *octonis* referentes *Idibus* aera.

(*b*) Nam male re gesta quum vellem mittere *operto*
Me *capite* in flumen, dexter stetit, et, Cave faxis
Te quidquam indignum : pudor, inquit, te malus angit,
Insanos qui inter vereare insanus haberi.
Primum nam inquiram, quid sit furere : hoc si erit in te
Solo, nil verbi, pereas quin fortiter, addam.
Quem mala stultitia, et quemcunque inscitia veri
Caecum agit, insanum *Chrysippi porticus* et grex
Autumat. Haec populos, haec magnos formula reges,
Excepto sapiente, tenet. Nunc accipe, quare
Desipiant omnes aeque ac tu, qui tibi nomen
Insano posuere. Velut silvis, ubi passim
Palantes error certo de tramite pellit,
Ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum abit ; unus utrisque
Error, sed variis illudit partibus ; hoc te
Crede modo insanum ; nihilo sapientior ille,
Qui te deridet, *caudam trahat*.

2. Translate and explain :— 35

(*a*) Cetera de genere hoc, adeo sunt multa, loquacem
Delassare valent Fabium.

(*b*) Caesar, qui cogere posset,
Si peteret per amicitiam patris atque suam, non
Quidquam proficeret : si collibuisset, ab ovo
Usque ad mala citaret Io Bacche ! modo summa
Voce, modo hac, resonat quae chordis quatuor ima.
Nil aequale homini fuit illi.

(*c*) Paulum deliquit amicus ;
Quod nisi concedas, habeare insuavis ; acerbus
Odisti, et fugis, ut Rusonem debitor aeris,
Qui nisi, quum tristes misero venere Kalendae,
Mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, amaras
Porrecto jugulo historias, captivus ut, audit.

(*d*) Hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, hosce secutus,
Mutatis tantum pedibus numerisque, facetus,
Emunctae naris, durus componere versus.

(*e*) At tu conclusas hircinis follibus auras,
Usque laborantes, dum ferrum emolliat ignis,
Ut mavis, imitare.

(*f*) Tutus erat rhombus, tutoque ciconia nido,
Donec vos auctor docuit praetorius. Ergo
Si quis nunc mergos suaves edixerit assos,
Parebit pravi docilis Romana juventus.

(*g*) Tempore quo juvenis Parthis horrendus, ab alto
Demissum genus Aenea, tellure marique
Magnus erit, forti nubet procera Corano
Filia Nasicae, metuentis reddere soldum.

(*h*) O noctes coenaeque deum! quibus ipse meique
Ante larem proprium vescor, vernasque procaces
Pasco libatis dapibus.

3. Explain the following phrases :— 5

Ad unguem factus homo ; Equis praecurrere albis ; Assuetus graecari ; Sapientem pascere barbam ; Omnis res mea Janum ad medium fracta est ; Romae sponsorem me rapis.

4. (*a*) Give the substance of the dialogue between Horace and Damasippus. 15

(*b*) What do you gather from the Satires with regard to (1) Horace's personal character, (2) his friendship with Maecenas?

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group A.)

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq. ;

NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Habeeb-os-Sear—History of the ancient Persian and Arab kings down to the Mahomedan era, pages 1-60.

1. Translate :— 20

و بالاخره بمقتضای رای بهرام مهم بران
قرار یافت که تاج کیانی را میان دو شیر

کرسنه نهند و هریک از کسری و بهرام که
تاج را از انمقام بردارند بر تخت پادشاهی نشینند
و بسطام که در سلک سرهنگان عجم انتظام
داشت دو شیر ژیان بمیدان آورده تاجی
نزدیک آن دو سبع نهاد و کسری نیز
بدانمعرکه آمده مجمعی عظیم دست داد
آنگاه بهرام روی بکسری آورده گفت پای
جلادت پیش نه و تاج را بردار کسری
گفت صاحب تخت و افسر منم و طالب
مملکت توئی باید که این جراءت از تو صادر
شود و شاهزاده پلنگ صولت بجانب افسر
توجه نموده آن دو شیر دلیر قصد او نمودند
و بهرام هردو را بزخم سر پنجهٔ پهلوانی از
پای درآورده تاج کیانی را برداشت و فرق
خسروانی را بیاراست و بعد از صدور این
امر غریب ازآن شهریار شیر شکار کردنکشان
عجم یکسر کمر عبودیتش بر میان بستند
و سرخیلان ملک جم زبان بدعا و ثنایش
کشادند و اول کسیکه بر بهرام سلام کرد
کسری بود

2. Explain :— 15

باایشان دوچار خورد—ازصرصر حوادث آن نهال گلشن اقبال منقلع کردید—در علم وفطانت ضرب المثل بود—عصمت خود بلوث این معصیت آلوده—قصب السبق دررربودند—در زوایای اختفا بسرمی برد —پیمان را بایمان موکد گردانیدند—ازبرق و باد سرعت سیر استعاره کرد—حقوق اورا بعقوق مبدل گردانید—شمایم اقبال وسروری ازگلشن جمالش فایح واثار استقلال ومهتری از ناصیهٔ احوالش لایح—

3. Give the meanings of— 12

سنت سنیه صوم—تغذی—عبدهٔ اصنام —ازمه سلطنت—جناح الطاحونه—مرادف —رایض—مراءت ضمیر—سراب—برص —ملک نافذ فرمان—قابله—منشور—توقیع —شادروان—مهما امکن—ذکور واناث— وعید وتهدید—کافهٔ برایا—حانث—مبادی ایام صبی—رؤیا—منهیان—

4. Give a brief history of Gustásp, and say what was the state of civilization in his time in its (*a*) moral, (*b*) political, (*c*) social and (*d*) religious aspects. 15

5. (*a*) What is the وجه تسمیه of *Dáráb*, and what was the name of his mother? 23

(*b*) Give some account of the last war which took place between Darius Codomanes and Alexander.

(*c*) What line of kings reigned in Persia after the death of Alexander? What was its duration and who was its last king? Say also to what race they belonged.

(*d*) Describe the conquests of Khosru Parviz, and say what was the geographical extent of his empire.

6. (*a*) Give a description of the meeting which took place between ابرهة الاشرم and عبد المطلب when the former went with the intention of destroying the Kaába. 10

(*b*) What king or kings were the prophet's contemporaries in Persia? Say if he had exchanged messages with any of them, and what was the nature thereof.

(*c*) Who was the father of Mahomed, and how was عبد المطلب related to him?

7. Give the names of all the metres in common use in Persian poetry. 6

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group A.)

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;

NAJMUDIN TYABJI, Esq.;

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Ateshkada—From Abul Fruj of Sistan to Musood-i-Saad-i-Sulman, inclusive.

1. Name the شعراء سبعه of the court of Mahmood Gaznavi. 3

2. Give a short account as given in Atcshkada of— 12

فرخی — اسدی — حکیم سنائی — شیخ عطار

3. Mention the geographical positions of— 8

کرمان — نیشاپور — استراباد — طوس

4. Translate and explain the allusions underlined, and give the metres :— 72

(a) تاپرند نیلکون برروی پوشد مرغزار
پرنیان هفت رنگ اندر سر آرد کوهسار
خاک را چون ناف آهو مشک زاید بیقیاس
بید را چون پرطوطی برگ روید بیشمار
دوش وقت نیم شب بوی بهار آورد باد
حبذا باد شمال و فرخا بوی بهار
باد کوئی مشک سوده دارد اندر آستین
باغ کوئی لعبتان جلوه دارد درکنار
نسترن لولوی بیضا دارد اندر مرسله
ارغوان لعل بدخشان دارد اندرکوشوار

(b) شبی بود زنگي سیه ترز زاغ
مه نو چو در دست زنگی چراغ
چو هندو بقیر اندر اندوده روی
سیه جامه بر رخ فروهشته موی
چنان تیره گیتی که از لب خروش
زبس تیرگی ره نبردی بگوش

(c) بنا آزموده مده دل نخست
کہ لنک ایستاده نماید درست

(d) ز اندیشهٔ دل سبکپوی تر
زرای خردمند ره جوی تر
چوشب بود لیکن چو بشتافتی
بتک روز بگذشته دریافتی

(e) ای فلک قدری کزاقبال فلک سیرت بمهر
باز میخارد بناخن سینهٔ کبک دری
گرنشیند کرد درعهد تو بربال عقاب
دامن مژگان برو ساید همای خاوری
ناخن شاهین گره بکشاید ازشاخ غزال
تاکند برسینهٔ خصم تو روزی خنجری

(f) ز خنجر قوت هر خنجر بتارک میل هر ناوک
بکینه رای هر سینه بهر پیکر قصد هر پیکان
توآئی درصف هیجا زکین دشمنان پرتف
گرفته نیزه اندرکف بشکل رستم دستان
زکرد مرکبت پرخاک روی ماه برگردون
زنعل مرکبت پرماه روی خاک درمیدان

هوا پر صاعقه گردد زشمشیرش کہ ضربت
زمین پر زلزله گردد زشبدیزش کہ جولان
زمانه برنهد بر گردن گردون گردان غل
اگر جزبر مراد او معاذالله کند دوران
چودر دشمن کمین آرد چودر هیجا کمان گیرد
چونوشد باده درمجلس چوبازد گوی درمیدان
سپهر اورا سزد مرکب شهاب اورا سزد ناوک
سهیل اورا سزد ساغر هلال اورا سزد چوگان

(g) برگ بی برگی نداری لاف درویشان مزن
رخ چو عیاران میارا جان چونامردان مکن
یا برو همچون زنان رنگی وبوئی پیش گیر
یا چو مردان اندر آ وکوی درمیدان فکن
هرچه یابی جز هوا ان دین بود درجان بکار
هرچه بینی جز خدا ان بت بود درهم شکن
سربرار ازگلشن تحقیق تا در کوی دین
کشتگان زنده بینی انجمن در انجمن
دریکی صف کشتگان بینی بتیغی چون حسین
دردگر صف خستگان بینی بزهری چون حسن
دردِ دین خود بوالعجب دردیست کاندروی چوشمع
چون شوی بیمار بهتر کردی از کردن زدن

هرکسی از رنگ وگفتاری باین ره کی رسد
درد باید صبر سوز و مرد باید کام زن
قرنها باید که تا یک کودکی ازلطف طبع
عاقلی کامل شود یا فاضلی صاحب سخن
صدق و اخلاص درستی باید وعمر دراز
تا قرین حق شود صاحب قرانی در قرن

(h) خدایکانا در انتظار دولت تو
زمین خزانه خود رانهاده بود نهان
کنون زخاک بجای شگوفه زاید زر
بجای سبزه ولاله زمرد ومرجان
زبهر بخشش بیمنتهای تو خورشید
کند بنام تو چون زربروید اندرکان
خجل شد ازتوکه درصد هزارسال نداشت
بزر نهادن یکروزه بخشش تو توان

(i) هست این دیار یارمن شاید فرود آرم جمل
پرسم رباب ودعد را حال از رسوم وازتلل
جویم رفیقی را اثر کو دارد از لیلی خبر
داندکزین منزل قمرکی رفت وکی آمد زحل

بی آب مانده منبعش بی یار مانده مرتعش
در قاعهای بلقعش خیل شیاطین را محل
سهمش چوسهم هاویه صد بیم در هر زاویه
اعجاز نخل خاویه دیوار وبامش را مثل
گرنیست این کار فلک رفت اندروچونشدخسک
خاک اندروچونشد نمک آب اندروچونشدوحل
تامن برفنم زین چمن نه سر و ماند و نه سمن
بودی همانا اشک من انکه نهالش رانهل
بانک پلنگ آیدهمی فریاد رنگ آید همی
آشوب سنگ آیدهمی چون گاه زلزال ازقلل
کوئی کجا رفت ان صنم کو بود درعالم علم
خورده دم عذرا بدم برده دل وامق بدل
آن پاک چون اخلاق حر چشم ازفریب وناز پر
زیر لب شیرینش در چون درگل نشگفته طل
رخسار وزلفش را عرب درشعرخوانده روز وشب
رنگینش رخ شیرینش لب سنگینش دل سمین کفل
بندم عماری برهیون آیم ازین ویران برون
گیرد بویران اندرون کس جای هرگز جز جعل
قاعیکه آرد موج خون ازتن مسافررا برون
چون مرد را گاه فسون آب ازبصر بوی بصل

گر زین بیابان بگذرم رنج سفر بدهد برم
از تخم کشته برخورم گردد شرنک من عسل
پیش آیدم باغ ارم برچتر وخرگاه صنم
از طبل منجوق وعلم چون در کمر جمشید دل

5. Quote some verses you remember on Mahmood of Gaznavi from the satire of فردوسي 5

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group B.)

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A. ; The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the nature and scope of Political Economy, and explain its bearing on other kindred sciences. 12

2. Mention the principal treatises of 'the wealth of nations,' pointing out those which lie outside the subject matter of Political Economy as at present understood. 12

3. Define :—Rent, value, capital and productive labour. Mention and criticise Adam Smith's distinction between productive and unproductive labour, and explain the mutual relations of interest and profit. 15

4. Discuss the following propositions :— 15

(*a*) Labourers cannot be injured by competition.

(*b*) Excess of imports over exports impoverishes a country.

(*c*) Rent is not an element of price.

5. What may be said for or against workmen's strikes with respect to the real benefit of the operatives? 10

6. What is the meaning of balance of trade? Define and describe the use of bills of exchange, cheques, Government stock notes and railway shares. 14

Explain the nature of the business transacted at the Clearing house in London.

7. Describe the different phases of the English poor-law system, and compare in their effects out-door and in-door relief. 10

8. Mention Adam Smith's canons of taxation and apply them to a tax of 5 per cent. which should be proposed to be raised on the expenses of marriage-feasts in India. 12

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group B.)

HISTORY OF INDIA.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Sketch the history of the expeditions into the Deccan during the reign of Aurangzeb. To what elements in the character of this sovereign has the failure of his enterprises and his rule been attributed? 14

2. Describe the system of administration adopted by the Mogals, and say whether any services during their rule were rendered to literature and art. 10

3. Give some account of the distinguished women that have figured in the history of India. 12

4. Describe the early constitution of the East India Company, mention the modifications it subsequently underwent and give a rapid sketch of the growth of the Company's power and possessions to the year 1708. 12

5. Trace the influence of events in Europe at various periods on the course of events in India. 12

6. Describe the development of the Marátha power under Bájiráo I. and the origin of the various Marátha dynasties founded at this period. 14

7. Account for the origin of the non-intervention policy, and discuss its practicability in the then political condition of India. 12

8. Relate briefly the history of the annexations to British territory during the administration of the Marquis of Wellesley, and describe the character of this statesman and his policy. 14

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group B.)

HISTORY OF ROME, GREECE, OR ENGLAND.

(Political.)

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. J. WALSH, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. Sketch and criticize the political career of Shaftesbury during the reign of Charles II. 10

2. Trace the events that led up to the peace of Ryswick. Which of the provisions of the treaty then made had peculiar importance for England? 10

3. Under what circumstances and upon what terms was the union between England and Scotland finally enacted? 10

4. Describe the campaign of Marlborough in 1704. 10

5. Walpole has been called "a great financier." Examine his claims to that title. 12

6. What was the condition of parties at the time of the formation of the coalition ministry in 1757? 12

7 Of George III. it has been said: "There is scarcely a field of politics in which the hand of the king may not be traced—sometimes in postponing inevitable measures of justice and reform, sometimes in sowing the seeds of enduring evil." Consider shortly the grounds for this statement. 14

8. Contrast the attitude assumed by Pitt and by Burke towards the French Revolution. 10

9. Give an outline of the circumstances that conduced *directly* to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832. 12

HISTORY OF GREECE.

1. Draw a comparison between the invasion of Greece by Xerxes and the invasion of Persia by Alexander the Great. 10

2. When and why was the headship of Greece transferred from Sparta to Athens, and how was the change of importance? 10

3. Give an outline of the reforms of Ephialtes. 10

4. When were the Long Walls between Athens and Peiræus projected? Why and by whom was the project opposed? 10

5. What caused the revolt of Lesbos in B.C. 428 and how was that revolt suppressed? 10

6. Consider the character of Athenian and Spartan polity respectively in determining the issue of the Peloponnesian war. 10

7. Write briefly a *general* review of the career of Alkibiades. 10

8. What policy was adopted by Epameinondas after the battle of Leuktra? 10

9. Examine the origin and the result of the third Sacred War. 10

10. Sketch the events that led to the Roman interference in Greece. 10

History of Rome.

1. What caused the fourth secession of the Plebeians? How did it differ from former secessions and what was its result? 10

2. Trace the events that led to the arrival of Pyrrhus at Tarentum. 10

3. How did Rome deal with the various Italian communities after she had subjugated Italy? 10

4. Write a short account of the fortunes of the Roman fleet during the Punic wars. 10

5. Give details of the censorship of M. Porcius Cato. 10

6. Describe the campaigns of Scipio against Carthage in B.C. 147 and B.C. 146. 10

7. Criticize the political character and conduct of Tiberius Gracchus. 10

8. Give an outline of the constitutional changes effected by Sylla. Were they destined to be permanent? 10

9. Consider how far the administration of C. Cornelius Verres in Sicily may be taken as a type of Roman provincial government. 10

10. Sketch the career of Cn. Pompeius (Magnus) from the time of his nomination as sole consul till his death. 10

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group B.)

HISTORY OF ROME, GREECE, OR ENGLAND.

(Institutions, Literature, &c.)

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. When did bribery at elections first become a systematic abuse? What measures were from time to time enacted to prevent its occurrence? 12

2. Sum up briefly the constitutional principles that were practically established by the Revolution of 1688. 12

3. Give the chief provisions of the Treason Act passed in 1696. What evils was it intended to remedy? 12

4. What date may be assigned for the birth of radicalism in England and how did it make its influence felt in politics? 12

5. Examine the views held by Whigs and Tories respectively regarding the American War of Independence. 12

6. Sketch the career of Sir Isaac Newton. How did he influence the scientific thought of his time? 10

7. What was the Boyle and Bentley controversy? 10

8. Contrast the literary merit of Richardson with that of Fielding. 10

9. Who were the most eminent writers of the Lake school of poets and what was the theory of poetry enunciated by the founder of that school? 10

HISTORY OF GREECE.

1. How far are the Athenians liable to the charge of fickleness and ingratitude in their treatment of Miltiades? 14

2. What effect had the events of the Persian war upon Athenian political sentiment? 14

3. Who introduced the Graphê Paranomôn? Examine its nature and history. 12

4. State what is meant by the "Sokratic Elenchos" and consider the attitude of Sokrates towards physical research. 12

5. What are the chief characteristics of the poetry of Euripides? 10

6. Give Grote's estimate of the influence of "comedy" on the Athenian mind. 12

7. Sketch the political and religious views held by Xenophon and show how far he acted in accordance with them. 14

8. Mention some of the causes which promoted the growth and secured the excellence of oratory at Athens. 12

History of Rome.

1. State from what period the history of Rome may be said to rest on a trustworthy basis and give reasons for your answer. 12

2. Present an outline of the changes that took place in the constitution of the *comitia centuriata*. 12

3. What was the nature of the "patriarchal power," were any limitations placed upon it from time to time, and, if so, to what extent? 12

4. How far are the Romans open to the charge of political immorality in their dealings with foreign nations? Cite instances in support of your remarks. 12

5. What led to the decline of agriculture after the second Punic war? 10

6. When did the native literature of Rome first come under Greek influence and with what result? 10

7. Sketch the origin and growth of Roman "satire." 10

8. Mention *two* of the most remarkable prose writers of the *late* republican era and state briefly what subjects they treated of. 10

9. What causes operated during the latter years of the republic to favour the subsequent establishment of imperial rule? 12

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group C.)

LOGIC—PAPER I.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Point out the more important doctrines of Mill's system of logic that stand or fall with the principle that all knowledge is empirical. 10

2. Define the nature of the question involved in the import of propositions, and give Mill's teaching on this subject. 12

3. What terms do not admit of definition and why? What distinction is drawn between the definition of a term and the postulate that may be implied in the definition, and what is this distinction useful in explaining? 10

4. Point out in what the apparent *petitio principii* of the syllogism consists. What is Mill's solution of the difficulty and how does he differ from Whately in his view of the syllogism as a mode of reasoning? 15

5. What is Herbert Spencer's criterion of certainty? State briefly the objections to which it is open. 12

6. Give Mill's definition of Body, and explain the considerations on which this definition is based. 12

7. Explain the kind of classes considered as genus and species by the schoolmen. Show that these terms are relative, and distinguish between the generic and the specific property of a term. 9

8. Prove, irrespective of the position of the middle term, the invalidity of IEO. 10

Explain the structure of the sorites and account for dilemmatic arguments being more often fallacious than not.

9. Analyse the following argument, and estimate its validity :— 10

If man be not a necessary agent, determined by pleasure and pain, there is no foundation for rewards and punishments. These would be useless, unless men were necessary agents, and were determined by pleasure and pain ; because if men were free and indifferent to pleasure and pain, pain could be no motive to cause them to observe the law.

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group C.)

LOGIC—PAPER II.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A.; The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State, mentioning the principal advocates of each, the different views as to (*a*) the origin of the idea of cause, (*b*) the nature of cause; and point out what as regards causation is necessary and sufficient for the validity of inductive reasoning. 14

2. Explain the relative uses and merits of Observation and Experiment. State briefly the rules to be observed in conducting them, and mention the principal sources of fallacy to be guarded against in these operations. 14

3. What is a hypothesis, and what purposes does it serve? State the conditions of its legitimacy. 12

4. Give a brief account of the method of Difference. 10

5. Discuss the value of Inductio *per simplicem enumerationem* (*a*) when it is complete, (*b*) when incomplete. 8

6. Determine in what sense improbability and impossibility are to be accepted as grounds of disbelief and examine in connection with this question Hume's argument against belief in miracles. 14

7. Discuss the questions— 12

(*a*) whether a cause is simultaneous with its effect;

(*b*) whether effects are proportional to their causes;

(*c*) whether there is a real distinction between agent and patient.

8. In what class of phenomena is it necessary to resort to the deductive method? Explain briefly the three operations involved in this method. 16

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group C.)

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER I.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A. ; The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the nature of the task Sidgwick sets himself in his "Methods of Ethics," and state the conclusion at which he arrives as to the scientific status of Ethics. 12

2. Explain : "From a practical point of view Egoism and Utilitarianism may fairly be regarded as extremes, between which the common sense morality is a kind of *via media*." 12

3. (*a*) State briefly in what Intuitionism consists. 15

(*b*) Give the historical order and origin of the different phases of Intuitionism as found in English moralists.

(*c*) Examine whether its maxims are invested with the characteristics of axioms.

4. With what view does Sidgwick discuss the coincidence of happiness and duty, and how does he prove that this coincidence is not established either by the legal or social sanctions of duty. 12

5. (*a*) Define Benevolence and distinguish it from Justice. 15

(*b*) Classify its duties, and point out in one or the other instance how Intuitionism fails to determine exactly their extent and relative importance.

(*c*) Show that Utilitarianism, though taking *primâ facie* a different view from Intuitionism of the distribution of benevolence, may be proved not to do so, and that it supplements the deficiencies of Intuitionism.

6. Examine the import of ethical judgments. 12

7. State and explain the principle of Utilitarianism, and show how it accounts for the discrepancies existing between the moral codes of different ages and countries. 12

8. Distinguish between virtue and duty, formal and material rightness, hypothetical and absolute imperative. 10

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group C.)

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER II.

S. NEWCOME FOX, B.A. ; The Rev. A. WALSH, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How does Butler distinguish between the two states of sensation and reflection, and the effects of death with respect to each of them? State with precision the inference drawn from these principles with regard to a future life. 12

2. How are the terms 'natural' and 'course of nature' defined, and what objections are these definitions intended to meet? 10

3. Show briefly that there is a tendency in virtue finally to prevail and say what presumption this goes to establish. 14

4. Distinguish between the effects due to an action in its physical and in its moral aspect and point out the necessity of this distinction in considering the reward and punishment of actions. 12

5. Summarize the teaching of Butler on the nature, distinction and formation of habits and explain the bearing of this subject on the matter he is discussing. 14

6. Establish briefly the following proposition: "God has in his natural government suggested an answer to all our shortsighted objections against the equity and goodness of his moral government, and in general he has exemplified to us the latter by the former." 16

7. On what assumptions does the analogy proceed? Show how in one or the other instance the justness of its conclusions is in no way affected by the denial of those assumptions. 10

8. Explain and prove the proposition "Man is a law to himself." 12

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group D.)

GEOMETRICAL CONICS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is a *Conic?* Prove that the straight lines joining the extremities of two focal chords of a conic intersect in the directrix. 6

2. In a parabola, if QV be the ordinate of the Diameter PV, prove that $QV^2 = 4\,SP.\,PV$. 6

If QQ' be a focal chord and PV the diameter bisecting QQ' in V, shew that $SP = PV$ and $QV = 2SP$.

3. Shew that in an ellipse the square of the distance between the foci is equal to the difference of the squares of the axes. 10

Given the axes of an ellipse, the position of one focus and of one point in the curve, give a geometrical construction for finding the centre.

4. If a straight line be drawn cutting an hyperbola and its asymptotes, shew that the intercepts between the curve and the asymptotes are equal. 17

An ellipse touches both a concentric rectangular hyperbola and its conjugate. Prove that its semi-axes are the intercepts between the centre and the points where straight lines drawn parallel to the asymptotes through a point of contact meet an axis of the hyperbola.

5. Shew that the tangent and normal at any point of an hyperbola meet the asymptotes and axes respectively in four points lying upon a circle, which also passes through the centre of the hyperbola. 8

6. Find the equation to the parabola, the axes being any diameter and the tangent at the point where it meets the curve. 10

Given the lengths of two tangents to a parabola and the angle between them; find the latus rectum.

7. Find the equation to the tangent to an ellipse at any point, and if it be expressed in the form $y = mx + c$, find the relation between m and c. 17

A parallelogram circumscribes an ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$,

and two opposite angular points lie on the two straight lines $x^2 = h^2$; prove that the locus of the other two is the conic

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\left(1 - \frac{a^2}{h^2}\right) = 1.$$

8 Prove that the straight line parallel to the major axis of an ellipse which passes through the intersection of normals at the ends of a focal chord bisects that chord. 6

9. Investigate the length of the perpendicular from the centre on the tangent to an hyperbola. 10

If the ordinate of the point P in an hyperbola $= \left(\frac{BC^2}{SC}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

and CY be a perpendicular from the centre on the tangent at P, shew that $PY = SC$.

10. Investigate the equation to an hyperbola, referred to the asymptotes as axes. 10

A given straight line is a tangent at a given point to a series of ellipses having a common given centre; find the locus of either focus.

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group D.)

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms '*limit*' of a varying quantity, '*function*' of a variable. 5

If $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{a + f(x + a)}$, $\phi(x) = \frac{1}{x + f(x)}$, prove that $\phi(x) + \phi(x + a) = \frac{1}{x}$.

2. Find from first principles the differential co-efficient of (1) $\log_a x$, (2) $\tan^{-1} x$, and (3) if $y = 3ax^2 - x^3$ find when $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is the greatest without employing the theory of maxima values. 9

3. Enunciate *Leibnitz' Theorem*. 8

If $y = a \sin(\log x)$, shew that

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$$

and hence that

$$x^2 \frac{d^{n+2} y}{dx^{n+2}} + (2n + 1)\, x \frac{d^{n+1} y}{dx^{n+1}} + (n^2 + 1) \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = 0.$$

4. State the limitations under which the relation 10

$$\frac{F(x + h) - F(x)}{f(x + h) - f(x)} = \frac{F'(x + \theta h)}{f'(x + \theta h)}$$

subsists and prove it to be true under those limitations.

If $F(x)$ be $\sin x$ and $f(x)$ be $\cos x$, shew that $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$.

5. If $\frac{\phi(x)}{\psi(x)}$ be such a fraction that both numerator and denominator vanish when $x = a$, find the limit towards which $\frac{\phi(x)}{\psi(x)}$ tends as x approaches the limit a. 7

Ex. What is the limit of $\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \tan x$ when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$?

6. Shew that for the existence of a maximum or minimum value of a function of one variable it is necessary that the differential co-efficient of the function change sign as the variable passes through an assigned value. Prove that $x + \cos x$ has no maximum or minimum value. 16

A and B are two fixed points and P is a point in a fixed straight line CD such that AP + BP is a minimum; shew that AP, BP make equal angles with CD.

7. Prove the formula for *integration by parts* and hence integrate (1) $(x^2 + a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, (2) $\frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1 + x^2}$. 8

8. What do you mean by a *formula of reduction?* Shew that 7

$$\int \frac{x^m dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} = -\frac{x^{m-1}}{2(n-1)(x^2 + a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{m-1}{2(n-1)} \int \frac{x^{m-2} dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n-1}}.$$

9. Shew how to integrate a fraction in which both numerator and denominator are finite rational functions of x and the numerator is of lower dimensions than the denominator. 10

Find the integral of $\frac{3x^2 + 12x + 11}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)}$.

10. Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} x \log \sin x \, dx$. 20

Prove that the limiting value of

$$\left\{ \sin \frac{\pi}{n} \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{n} \sin^3 \frac{3\pi}{n} \ldots\ldots\ldots \sin^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} \right\}^{\frac{2}{n^2}}$$

when n is indefinitely increased is $\frac{1}{2}$.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group D.)

DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *uniform velocity*, *variable velocity* and *relative velocity*. 18

Two particles start simultaneously from A, B, two of the angular points of a square $ABCD$, in the directions AB, BC, and describe the periphery with constant velocities V, v, respectively, where V is greater than v, until one particle overtakes the other; prove that minimum distances between the particles occur at equal intervals of time.

2. Enunciate and prove the *parallelogram of velocities*. 4

3. What do you understand by lines of *quickest descent* and of *slowest descent?* Find the line of quickest descent from a given straight line to a given point. 10

Shew that the locus of the point in a tangent to a vertical circle from which a particle would descend in a straight line to the centre in the shortest time is the tangent at the highest point of the circle.

4. Discuss the motion of a body sliding on a rough inclined plane. 13

A rough plane makes an angle of 45° with the horizon; a groove is cut in the plane making an angle α with the intersection of this plane and the horizontal plane: if a heavy particle be allowed to descend the groove from a height h, find the velocity with which it reaches the horizontal plane.

5. Find the time in which a projectile reaches its greatest height and the greatest height. 8

Two balls are thrown from two given points in the same horizontal line so as to move in the same plane, and collide

horizontally at their highest points ; find the position of the point of collision, their horizontal velocities being given.

6. Determine geometrically the direction in which a body must be projected from a given point with a given velocity so as to hit a given point. 5

7. Prove that by the direct collision of two imperfectly elastic bodies the *vis viva* of the system is diminished. 10

Find the loss of *vis viva* caused by the direct impact of two balls, one weighing 10 lbs. and falling from a height of 20 feet, the other at rest and weighing 30 lbs., the index of elasticity being $\frac{1}{2}$.

8. A body is reflected in succession by two fixed smooth planes, of the same substance, which are at right angles to each other, the body moving in a plane at right angles to the intersection of the fixed planes ; shew that the directions of motion before the first reflexion and after the second are parallel. 12

An inelastic particle falls from rest to a fixed inclined plane and slides down the plane to a fixed point in it : find the locus of the starting point when the time to the fixed point is constant.

9 Having given the velocities of two bodies estimated in any direction, determine the velocity of their centre of gravity estimated in the same direction. 10

Three equal particles are projected, each from one angular point of a triangle along the sides taken in order, with velocities proportional to the sides along which they move : shew that the velocity of the centre of gravity estimated parallel to each side is zero.

10. A uniform endless circular string of length $2\pi a$ is rotating in its own plane with uniform angular velocity ω, under the action of no external forces. Find the tension of the string, the mass of each unit of length being m. 10

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group D.)

HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove that the surface of a liquid at rest under the action of gravity is a horizontal plane. 6

A parallelogram is immersed in liquid in any position; shew that the sum of the pressures at the extremities of one diagonal is equal to the sum of the pressures at the extremities of the other diagonal.

2. Explain the equation $p = g\rho z$. 15

If one second be the unit of time and the acceleration of a falling body the unit of acceleration, determine the density of distilled water in order that the formula $p = g\rho z$ may give the fluid pressure in pounds.

3. Describe a general method of determining the centre of pressure of a plane area subject to the action of fluid. 8

Find the centre of pressure of a triangle immersed in a liquid with its base in the surface.

4. Investigate the resultant vertical pressure of a heavy homogeneous inelastic fluid upon any portion of the surface of a body immersed in it. 15

A double funnel formed by joining two equal heavy hollow cones at their vertices stands upon a horizontal plane with the common axis vertical, and fluid is poured in until its surface bisects the axis of the upper cone; if the fluid be now on the point of escaping between the lower cone and the plane, prove that the weight of either cone is to that of the fluid it can hold as 27 : 16.

5. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating freely. 8

What volume of cork (sp. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$) must be attached to 10 lbs. of copper (sp. gr. $8\frac{3}{4}$) to raise it from the bottom of a tank of water?

6. Describe an experiment to prove that the pressure of a given quantity of air at a constant temperature varies inversely as the volume. 15

As a diving bell descends enough air is pumped in to keep the water out, and as it is raised again a volume of air equal to the content of the bell escapes from underneath; to what depth has the bell been sunk?

7. Explain the action of the *siphon*. 7

If two vessels, completely filled with two fluids of different densities which do not mix, be placed with their free surfaces in the same horizontal plane; and if a siphon, having its legs filled respectively with the two fluids, be placed so that each leg is in the same fluid as that with which it is filled; shew that the lighter fluid will force the heavier entirely down the leg of the siphon.

8. Describe the *Common Hydrometer*. 8

If it float in water with an inch of the stem above the surface and in liquid of sp. gr. 1·2 with two inches above the surface, what will be the sp. gr. of a liquid in which it will float with three inches above the surface?

9. Describe the *Manometer* and find the relation between the pressure to be measured and the height of the mercury. 6

10. A circular tube of radius a is half full of fluid and is made to revolve uniformly round a vertical tangent line with angular velocity ω; prove that the diameter passing through the free surfaces of the fluid is inclined to the horizon at an angle $\tan^{-1}\frac{\omega^2 a}{g}$. 12

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group E.)

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *work* and *energy*. Shew how to express the work done on a body whose velocity is accelerated, and prove that it is equal to the increase of kinetic energy. 9

A railway train of 100 tons is running at 20 miles an hour: how long will it take to get up a speed of 40 miles, the locomotive doing work on it at an average rate of 100 horse-power? (One horse-power = 33,000 foot-pounds per minute.)

2. Define *elasticity*, *co-efficient of elasticity*, *modulus of elasticity* and *limits of elasticity*. 9

An iron wire 10 metres long and 4 square millimetres in section is stretched by a weight of 25 kilogrammes: calculate the elongation of the wire, its modulus of elasticity being 18,500.

3. Describe Nicholson's hydrometer and shew how it is employed in determining the specific gravity of solids. Explain the manner in which a hydrometer of variable immersion measures the specific gravity of liquids. 9

4. Describe the *weight thermometer* and the manner in which it is employed. 9

The mercury which completely fills a weight thermometer at 0° C. weighs 250 grammes and the weight of the mercury which escapes at a particular temperature is 2 grammes: find the temperature, assuming the co-efficient of apparent expansion of mercury to be $\frac{1}{6480}$.

5. Define *absolute zero* of temperature. In what form may Charles's law be expressed in terms of the absolute temperature? 10

A litre of air at 0° C. and 760 mm. pressure weighs 1·293 grammes, and the relative density of vapour of water is 0·6225: find the weight of a litre of saturated air at 764 mm. pressure and 25° C., the maximum tension of vapour at 25° C. being 24 mm.

6. Describe and explain Ritchie's experiment for demonstrating that the absorbing and radiating powers of the same substance are equal. 9

7. Define *dew-point*, *hygrometric state*. Describe Regnault's hygrometer and explain how the hygrometric state is deduced from its readings. 9

8. A vessel containing 1 kilogramme of ice and 3 kilogrammes of water at 0° C. is exposed to a constant source of heat: compare the time required to raise it to 100° C. and to boil away the contents of the vessel. 7

9. A wire is stretched under pressure over a block of ice. Describe and explain the phenomena which will be observed, and shew that this lowering of the freezing point of water by pressure is in accordance with the mechanical theory of heat. 9

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group E.)

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain clearly the difference between spectral and pigment colours, and show why the colour produced by the mixture of blue and yellow in the one case is green, in the other white. 8

2. Show how to find the relative index of refraction between two substances from their known absolute refractive indices. 9

A ray of light is incident on a refracting sphere whose refractive index is $\sqrt{3}$. It is refracted into the sphere and when it is incident on the inner surface of the sphere part is reflected internally and part is refracted into the vacuum by which the sphere is surrounded. Show that if the original angle of incidence be 60° these two parts are at right angles to each other.

3. How do you account for the iridescent colours of a soap bubble? 9

4. Huyghens supposed the vibrations of light to be longitudinal like those of sound. Describe and explain some phenomenon which makes the assumption of transverse vibrations necessary. 9

5. Show that the magnifying power of an astronomical telescope is approximately equal to the focal length of the object-glass divided by that of the ocular. 9

6. In what do electric and magnetic induction agree, in what do they differ? Indicate shortly the experimental proofs for your answer. 9

7. Explain what is meant by electric density, tension and potential, and describe some experiment to show the difference between density and potential. 9

Compare the potentials of two Leyden batteries, one of 30 sq. dcm. surface and 1½ mm. thick, the other of 80 sq. dcm. surface and 0·8 mm. thick charged with equal amounts of electricity.

8. Describe some experiment to prove conclusively the correctness of Volta's contact theory, and explain why no current is produced between two metals in contact if they are joined by a metallic conductor, though one of them is at a higher potential than the other. 8

9. If the needle of a common astatic galvanometer is displaced from its position of rest and then left to itself, it comes to rest sooner if the ends of the galvanometer coil are connected by a short wire than it does if they are not connected. Explain this. 10

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group E.)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between the *chemical* and *physical* densities of bodies. What is the physical density of carbonic anhydride? 6

2. Explain the meaning of the equation 14

$$W = \frac{\cdot 0321\ Vp}{273 + t}\left(\frac{\text{combining weight}}{n}\right)$$

and show how to deduce it from first principles.

3. At what temperature would air possess a density equal to that of hydrogen at 0° C., 760 mm. being the pressure for both? 10

4. Deduce the empirical formula of a substance which yielded the following results on analysis :— 10

Sodium	32·79
Aluminium....	13·02
Fluorine.	54·19
	100·00

5. What is a double salt? Give examples. How is a compound radicle distinguished from a salt? 6

6. Describe briefly the bodies obtained by the destructive distillation of coal. How does wood-gas differ from coal-gas? 10

7. Describe the preparation and properties of iodine, sulphur and phosphorus, giving symbolical representations in all cases where possible. 16

8. What are the exceptions to the rule that all the molecules of elementary bodies contain two atoms? 8

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group E.)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.; KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Disodic phosphate is alkaline to test paper; silver nitrate is neutral. When these two salts are mixed together in equivalent proportions, a yellow precipitate of phosphate of silver is thrown down, whilst the liquid becomes strongly acid. What is the reason? Explain by chemical equations the reactions which take place. 8

2. What is the percentage composition and molecular weight of cinnabar? If adulterated with red lead, red oxide of iron or brick dust, how would you detect the presence of these impurities in it? 10

3. Mention some of the natural forms of calcium carbonate and calcium sulphate, and state from which of them is plaster of Paris manufactured. What is the characteristic property of this substance upon which its use depends? 8

4. How many grammes of metallic tin should be dissolved in hydrochloric acid, so as to yield 11·19 litres of hydrogen gas measured at 0° C. and 76 cm., and how many litres of chlorine ought to be employed to convert the whole of the dissolved tin into perchloride? 12

5. One kilogramme of pure common salt is heated in a retort with sulphuric acid, in order to prepare hydrochloric acid. What is the weight and volume of the gas produced under the following two different conditions, viz., (*a*) if the residue left in the retort be normal sodium sulphate ($Na_2 So_4$), (*b*) if the residue consists of acid sodium sulphate ($HNa So_4$)? 10

6. What is the composition of bleaching powder? Explain the theory of its action. 8

7. Ammonia by its oxidation can be converted into nitric acid. By what experiments can you prove the reconversion of nitric acid into ammonia? 12

8. What is the character of the blow-pipe flame? What are the different functions of the component parts of the flame in chemical analysis? Give the blow-pipe reactions of the salts of the metals lead, manganese and zinc. 12

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group E.)

VEGETABLE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER I.

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.); Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the characteristics by which plants may in a general sense be distinguished from animals? 15

2. What are the different organs of nutrition and of reproduction in a phanerogamous plant? 15

3. Describe the syncarpous fruits formed by a single flower, giving an example of each. 0

4. Describe the development and structure of the ovule. What is the relation of the hilum chalaza and micropyle to each other? 20

5. Describe the plants placed before you and name the natural orders to which they belong, giving reasons. 15

6. What is alternation of generation? 15

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group E.)

VEGETABLE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER II.

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.);
Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the sources and essentials of the food supply of plants? 15

2. What is chlorophyll? Describe its nature and uses. 15

3. Describe the phenomenon known as "rotation" and give your own opinion as to its causation. 20

4. What are the essential functions of the leaves? 15

5. How is the circulation of fluid matters carried on in plants? What is the nature of that fluid? 15

6. Give the diagnostic characters of the natural orders Anonaceæ and Cruciferæ. 20

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

(Group E.)

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;
TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the structure and the life-history of the common Star-fish (uraster rubens). 20

2. Describe the renal excretory and reproductive organs of the Lobster, Earthworm, and the Frog. 20

3. Describe the vascular system of a Bird and compare it with that of a Fish. 20

4. Name the specimen placed before you and describe its structure and life-history. 25

5. Define the term Metamorphosis and illustrate it by examples. 15

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

(Group E.)

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;
TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the minute structure of skin, hair and nail. 20

2. Give the action in digestion of the salivary and pancreatic secretions respectively, explaining how the one is a complement of the other. 20

3. Describe shortly the function of the pneumogastric nerve. 20

4. Describe the nerve arrangement whereby animals are endowed with the sense of smell. 20

5. Describe specimens 1, 2, 3 and 4 seen under the microscopes. 20

V.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.	In Mathematics.
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.	
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B ...	
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ...	
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Inorganic Chemistry.
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D....	
The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D. ...	In Experimental Physics.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	
Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.)	In Biology.
Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.	
TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.	

WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.,]

TRIGONOMETRY,

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[*The same as set for the First B.A. Examination : see page cvi.*]

WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.,]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[*The same as set for the First B.A. Examination : see page cviii.*]

MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Classify and illustrate by examples the five different typical modes in which chemical reactions take place. 12

2. Give the meaning of the term Thermolysis or Dissociation and state the nature of the products obtained when a molecule of each of the following substances is dissociated, viz., calomel, nitric peroxide, sulphuric acid and ammonium chloride. 12

3. Represent the composition of nitric anhydride, nitric acid, and nitrates as formed after the same plan as a molecule of water, and state facts which lead to the belief in the formation of nitric acid and the nitrates on the water-type theory. 12

4. What are the three different modifications of phosphoric acid? How are they related to each other, and by what reactions are they distinguishable from one another? State the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on a corresponding silver or lead salt of each of these varieties of phosphoric acid, and indicate the changes by chemical equations. 14

5. Sulphur vapour weighed, at 900° F. and 1900° F., 6·617 and 2·23 times respectively as much as an equal volume of air at the same temperature and pressure. What conclusions would you draw from these data as to its atomic volume and molecular constitution in the state of vapour? 12

6. What is the least quantity of iron wire, that must be heated to redness in a porcelain tube, placed in a furnace and subjected to the action of steam passed over it, in order to obtain 50 litres of dry hydrogen gas measured at 10° C. and under a pressure of 750 mm.? 12

7. Describe a method for determining analytically the composition of carbonic acid gas. 14

8. Explain the process of Dialysis and mention some of its practical applications. 12

MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe Le Blanc's process of manufacturing sodium carbonate from common salt. 10

What is the exact distinction between a salt and a compound radicle?

2. How is aluminum obtained in the metallic condition? Trace its analogies to silicon, boron and carbon. 10

3. Sometimes aluminum, iron and chromium are grouped together by themselves, and sometimes they are included in the zinc, manganese, cobalt and nickel group for the purposes of analysis. Discuss the advantages or disadvantages of the two systems of grouping. 15

4. Describe the minerals from which the metals bismuth, antimony and arsenic are obtained. By what distinguishing tests can these metals be identified? 12

5. Describe the principal natural compounds of mercury and tin. What is the composition of "Dyer's salt"? 10

6. How could you detect ammonia in the presence of salts of potash and soda? 12

How would you detect sulphur in an alkaline sulphide?

7. How is platinum black prepared? How is platinum estimated in analysis? What is the composition of chloroplatinic acid? 16

8. Explain the scientific basis of spectrum analysis. 15

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a short description of Nicholson's areometer and show how it may be used to determine the specific gravity of a liquid. 15

A hydrometer of variable immersion is so graduated that in water it sinks to the 100th division of the scale and in a liquid of specific gravity 0·5 it would sink to the 200th division, the divisions being all equal. Show how to find from its indications the specific gravity of the liquid in which it is immersed and give a simple method for constructing a scale that would indicate at once the specific gravities.

2. A stone is dropped into a well and is heard to strike the bottom after 4 seconds; the temperature of the well being 13°, find its depth. (Velocity of sound at 0° = 333 metres.) 12

3. Explain the production of sound in ordinary organ pipes and the different kinds of reed-pipes, and account for the difference in the quality of the sound produced by ordinary pipes, open and closed, and by reed-pipes. 12

4. Describe the manner in which the temperature of the air is affected by a series of sound-waves passing through it. Has this alteration of temperature any influence on the velocity of the sound? 11

5. You have to construct a gridiron pendulum two feet long consisting of five parallel bars, three of iron, two of zinc; what must be the length of the respective bars? 14

Co-efficient of expansion of iron = 0·000014
" " " " zinc = 0·000035.

For an astronomical clock you have the choice between a correctly constructed gridiron pendulum and a mercurial pendulum with iron rod; which of the two would you prefer and why?

6. Find what weight of mercury at 10° C. will be raised 1° by dropping into it 150 grms. of lead at 400°. 14

Melting point of lead	.. 326°.
Latent heat of lead	,,5·4,
Specific heat of lead in the solid state. .	...0·0314,
" " " " liquid " ...	...0·0402.
" " mercury...	...0·033,

7. Distinguish between *evaporation* and *ebullition* and explain why the vapour pressure of a liquid boiling in an open vessel is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere, and from this show how the height of a mountain may be determined by observation of the boiling point of water. 12

8. Water if left undisturbed can be cooled down to —10° C. without freezing; if then disturbed about one-eighth of the total mass instantly solidifies and the temperature of the whole rises to 0°. Explain this. Why is it that in winter even if the temperature falls considerably below 0° the sap on trees does not freeze? What would be the consequence of its freezing? 10

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe accurately the normal distribution of magnetism in an ordinary bar magnet and explain the phenomenon of *consequent poles*. 0

Show that the action of the Earth's magnetism on a magnetic needle is *directive* only.

2. Describe the principle of measurement employed in the Torsion balance. 14

A magnet suspended by a fine vertical wire hangs in the magnetic meridian when the wire is untwisted. If on turning the upper end of the wire half round the magnet is deflected through 30°, find how much the upper end of the wire must be turned in order to deflect the magnet through 45° and 60° respectively.

3. There are two similar gold-leaf electroscopes, one with a point attached to the cap. A piece of sealing-wax rubbed with flannel is held over each of them and then removed. Describe the indications of the two electroscopes before and after the removal of the sealing-wax. How would you determine the character of the electrification of the gold leaves in any of these cases? 10

4. Explain what is meant by *polarization* and *local action* in a galvanic cell. 12

Describe, using symbols, the electrolytic process which goes on in any form of two-fluid battery with which you are acquainted, and show how polarization is avoided in this arrangement.

5. A bar of soft iron is surrounded by a coil of insulated wire; show by a diagram the direction of the current induced in the coil (*a*) when a north-seeking pole approaches one end of the bar and (*b*) when this pole is withdrawn. 10

6 Describe the construction and action of the Thermo-electric pile. 12

Explain why the strength of the current in a given circuit is more reduced when a thermopile is introduced into it than by the introduction of a simple wire of the same resistance as the pile.

7. If the direct rays of the Sun pass through a small aperture and are received perpendicularly on a screen the spot of light on the screen will be circular, but if the aperture be of considerable size the form of the spot will be generally similar to that of the aperture : explain this. 9

8. Explain what is meant by *minimum deviation* in prisms and show how the angle of minimum deviation may be used to calculate the index of refraction. 12

A prism has a refracting angle of 60° and gives a minimum deviation of 30° : calculate the index of refraction of the substance.

9. Explain accurately the formation of images by means of convex lenses and show how to calculate the size of the image. From this deduce an exact method of determining the focal length of a convex lens. 12

THURSDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BIOLOGY—PAPER I.

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.);
Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M. ;
TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is yeast? Describe the structure, functions and life-history of a typical organism of this class. 15

2. Describe the reproduction of a fern. State how you would distinguish the process from the reproduction of a phanerogam. 15

3. What is vegetable albumen? Describe its function and different kinds, giving an instance of each kind. 15

4. What is sap? How is its circulation carried on? What are the conditions necessary for its formation? 15

5. Describe the different parts of the plant you are given, paying particular attention to their different structural peculiarities. 20

6. What are Bacteria? Describe any process you may know of cultivating them, and the precautions to be taken in experimenting on them. What are the essential conditions of their existence? 20

THURSDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BIOLOGY—PAPER II.

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.);
Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.;
TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Give an account of the minute structure of the following animal tissues :—(*a*) Columnar Epithelium, (*b*) Connective tissue, (*c*) Bone. 20

2. Explain the terms Micropyle, Urticating Capsules, Branchiostegites, Contractile Vesicle, Metastoma, Ambulatory Legs, Protopodite, Scaphognathite, Opercular Membrane, Pylangium. 20

3. Describe and contrast the digestive, nervous and circulatory systems of a Snail and a Mussel. 20

4. Describe the mechanism of respiration in the adult Frog and contrast it with that of the Tadpole. 20

5. In what essential respects does the structure of Hydra differ from that of Vorticella? Describe the methods of reproduction in each of these animals. 20

VI.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	In Mathematics.
Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.	
Jamshedji Ardesir Dalal, M.A., LL.B....	
Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A. ...	
The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D. ...	In Experimental Physics.
The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S. J.	
S. Cooke, M.A.. F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Chemistry.
Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M., M.D.	
Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M.	In Zoology.
G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.... ..	In Animal Physiology.
S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Physical Geography and in Geology.

MONDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
GOVIND VITHAL KUBKARAY, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Express a given integer in any proposed scale of notation. 16

Find a number of three digits in the denary scale such that if the first and last digits be interchanged the result represents the same number in the nonary scale. 6

2. Investigate the general term in the expansion of the multinomial $(a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + \ldots\ldots)^n$. 8

Find the term which involves x^{14} in $(ax - bx^3 + cx^5)^{10}$.

3. Shew that an infinite series is convergent if the ratio of each term to the preceding term is numerically less than unity. 7

Determine whether the two infinite series

(a) $1 + \frac{1}{\lfloor 2} + \frac{1}{\lfloor 3} + \frac{1}{\lfloor 4} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

(b) $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$

are convergent or divergent.

4. State why $a^2 + b^2 > 2ab$ universally. 12

By means of this property prove that if x, y and z be three positive quantities whose sum is unity, then

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} > 9.$$

5. Obtain the formula for the area of a triangle. 10

$$S = \tfrac{1}{2} bc \sin A.$$

The three sides of a triangle ABC are divided each into m equal parts beginning at A in AB, at B in BC and at C in CA; find the value of m when the area of the triangle formed by joining the first points of division is $\frac{1}{n}^{\text{th}}$ part of the area of the original triangle, and shew that of all the triangles which can be formed the least is that of which the area is one-quarter of the area of ABC.

6. Write down expressions for the radii of the circles which touch the sides of a given triangle. 20

If r, r' be the radii of two circles, and s, s' be the semi-perimeters of the two triangles whose sides touch both circles, prove that

$$s'(sr - sr' - s'r) = r^2 r'$$

where r, s are greater than r', s', respectively.

7. Shew that the sum of the series 5

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\sec\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2^2}\sec\frac{\theta}{2^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2^3}\sec\frac{\theta}{2^3}\right)^2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

to n terms is $\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta - \frac{1}{2^{2n}}\operatorname{cosec}^2\frac{\theta}{2^n}$.

8. Investigate the relation between the elements of the polar triangle and its primitive triangle. 6

If any general theorem be demonstrated with respect to the sides and angles of any spherical triangle, prove that it will also hold when the angles are changed into the supplements of the corresponding sides and the sides into the supplements of the corresponding angles.

9. In a spherical triangle ABC right-angled at C, shew that $\cos c = \cos a \cos b$; and that if $a = A$, then b and c are quadrants. 10

10. What two ambiguous cases arise in the solution of spherical triangles? Discuss briefly one of the cases. 6

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOMETRICAL CONICS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is a *Conic?* Prove that the straight lines joining the extremities of two focal chords of a conic intersect in the directrix. 5

2. In a parabola, if QV be the ordinate of the diameter PV, prove that $QV^2 = 4\,SP.\,PV$. 5

If QQ' be a focal chord and PV the diameter bisecting QQ' in V, shew that $SP = PV$ and $QV = 2\,SP$.

3. Shew that in an ellipse the square of the distance between the foci is equal to the difference of the squares of the axes. 10

Given the axes of an ellipse, the position of one focus and of one point in the curve, give a geometrical construction for finding the centre.

4. If a straight line be drawn cutting an hyperbola and its asymptotes, shew that the intercepts between the curve and the asymptotes are equal. 16

An ellipse touches both a concentric rectangular hyperbola and its conjugate. Prove that its semi-axes are the intercepts between the centre and the points where straight lines drawn parallel to the asymptotes through a point of contact meet an axis of the hyperbola.

5. Shew that the tangent and normal at any point of an hyperbola meet the asymptotes and axes respectively in four points lying upon a circle, which also passes through the centre of the hyperbola. 8

6. Find the equation to the parabola, the axes being any diameter and the tangent at the point where it meets the curve. 10

Given the lengths of two tangents to a parabola and the angle between them ; find the latus rectum.

7. Find the equation to the tangent to an ellipse at any point, and if it be expressed in the form $y = mx + c$, find the relation between m and c. 16

A parallelogram circumscribes an ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, and two opposite angular points lie on the two straight lines $x^2 = h^2$. Prove that the locus of the other two is the conic $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\left(1 - \frac{a^2}{h^2}\right) = 1$.

8. Prove that the straight line parallel to the major axis of an ellipse which passes through the intersection of normals at the ends of a focal chord bisects that chord. 5

9. Investigate the equation to an hyperbola, referred to the asymptotes as axes. 10

A given straight line is a tangent at a given point to a series of ellipses having a common given centre ; find the locus of either focus.

10. The equation to a conic referred to rectangular axes being $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2fy + 2gx + c = 0$, shew that $a + b$, $ab - h_2$, remain unchanged when the axes are turned through any angle, supposing c to remain the same. 15

Shew that the angle between the equi-conjugate diameters of the above conic is $\sin^{-1} 2 \frac{\sqrt{ab - h^2}}{a + b}$.

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ;

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A. ;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A , LL.B. ;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms '*limit*' of a varying quantity, '*function*' of a variable. 4

If $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{a + f(x+a)}$, $\phi(x) = \dfrac{1}{x + f(x)}$, prove that $\phi(x) + \phi(x+a) = \dfrac{1}{x}$.

2. Enunciate *Leibnitz' Theorem.* 6

If $y = a \sin(\log x)$, shew that

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$$

and hence that

$$x^2 \frac{d^{n+2}y}{dx^{n+2}} + (2n+1)\, x \frac{d^{n+1}y}{dx^{n+1}} + (n^2+1) \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = 0.$$

3. State the limitations under which the relation 7

$$\frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{f(x+h) - f(x)} = \frac{F'(x+\theta h)}{f'(x+\theta)}$$

subsists and prove it to be true under those limitations.

If $F(x)$ be $\sin x$ and $f(x)$ be $\cos x$, prove that $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$.

4. Shew that for the existence of a maximum or minimum value of a function of one variable it is necessary that the differential co-efficient of the function change sign as the variable passes through an assigned value. 14

(1) Prove that $x + \cos x$ has no maximum or minimum value.

(2) If $y = 3ax^2 - x^3$, find when $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ is the greatest without employing the theory of maxima values.

(3) A and B are two fixed points and P is a point in a fixed line CD such that AP + BP is a minimum; shew that AP, BP make equal angles with CD.

5. Investigate the equation to the tangent at a point of a plane curve. 9

Shew that the length of the tangent to the hypocycloid

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

intercepted between the axes is constant.

6. Shew how to integrate a fraction in which both numerator and denominator are finite rational functions of x and the numerator is of lower dimensions than the denominator. 6

Find the integral of $\dfrac{3x^2 + 12x + 11}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)}$.

7. Evaluate $\displaystyle\int_0^{\pi} x \log \sin x \, dx$. 17

Prove that the limiting value of

$$\left\{ \sin\frac{\pi}{n} \sin^2\frac{2\pi}{n} \sin^3\frac{3\pi}{n} \ldots\ldots\ldots \sin^{n-1}\frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} \right\}^{\frac{2}{n^2}}$$

when n is indefinitely increased is $\frac{1}{2}$.

8. What do you mean by the *intrinsic* equation to a curve? 10

Shew how the intrinsic equation may be obtained from the ordinary equation.

Investigate the intrinsic equation to the parabola.

9. Shew that the curve $y = \sin x \log (\sin x)$ consists of an infinite series of equal and similar branches and that the area included by each branch is $2 - \log 4$. 17

10. Indicate how the area of a curve may be found whose equation is given in polar co-ordinates. 10

Find the whole area of the lemniscate

$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta.$$

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY—PAPER I.

TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the chief modifications of structure met with in the group Radiolaria. 20

2. In what respects do the Actinozoa differ from the Hydrozoa and in what do they resemble? Describe the different modes of reproduction in both classes. 25

3. Describe the organization and mode of development of a Brachiopod. What is its precise systematic position? Discuss its affinities. 20

4. Give the structural characters of any Myriapod you choose, and a short account of the modifications of structure observed in the different orders. 25

5. Describe fully what you understand by the term Parthenogenesis and illustrate it by examples. 10

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY—PAPER II.

TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the structure, classification and affinities of the Edentata. 25

2. How do the Dipnoi differ from Fishes on the one hand and Amphibia on the other? Give an account of the chief features in their organization and state how the known genera differ from one another. 25

3. Describe fully the dental and maxillary apparatus of the Ophidia, and state the principal characters by which the poisonous snakes are distinguished from the harmless ones. 25

4. In what points do Monotremata and Marsupialia differ (*a*) from the rest of mammals and (*b*) from one another? 25

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the formation and destination of urea, and mention the sources whence it is obtained in the human body. 25

2. Describe the respiratory process, and give a detailed account of the minute structure of the lungs. 25

3. Describe a salivary gland, and give details as to the governance of salivary secretion by the nervous system. 25

4. Describe striped and non-striped muscular tissue. 25

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the different fermentative agents concerned in digestion, and describe the action of each. 25

2. Give the minute structure of the duodenal portion of the small intestine. 25

3. Describe the development of *milk* and *permanent* teeth respectively. 25

4. Explain the derivation and destination of carbonic acid in the human body, and its eventual elimination. 25

THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain what is meant by the moment of inertia of a body, and prove that the moment of inertia of a thin circular wire about an axis through its centre and perpendicular to its plane is mr^2, where m is the mass of the ring and r its radius. From this deduce the moment of inertia about a similar axis of a broad circular annulus, and show how to determine practically the moment of inertia of a bar magnet suspended at its middle point. 14

2. As stretched string of unit length gives the same note as a certain tuning-fork, while a length equal to 1·009 of the same string under the same tension gives 4 beats per second with the same fork; calculate the vibration-frequency of the tuning-fork. 12

3. Assuming the formula for the velocity of sound $v = \sqrt{\frac{E}{D}}$ show that for air this becomes $v = \sqrt{\frac{P}{D}}$ where P = atmospheric pressure, and calculate the velocity of sound in air according to this formula, the pressure being 760 mm. and the weight of one litre of air being 1·29 grammes. 12

4. What do you understand by musical intervals? How are the intervals major third, major fifth and octave expressed numerically? An organ pipe yields a certain note when the temperature is 0°; what must be the temperature of the air in order that the same pipe may yield a note higher by a major fifth? 12

5. Describe and explain Kundt's method of determining the velocity of sound in different gases and solids. 12

6. Experiments on the expansion of benzene give the following results :— 14

Temperature.	Volume.
0°	1·0000
20°	1·0241
40°	1·0500
60°	1·0776
80°	1·1070

Show that the co-efficient of expansion can be represented by the formula $a + bt$, and determine the values of the constants a and b.

7. Prove that the angle of deviation through a prism is a minimum when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal. 12

8. Show how to determine the resistance of a galvanometer by means of its own deflection. 12

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain fully the process of solution of solids, liquids and gases in liquids with its conditions, attendant circumstances and apparent anomalies. 12

2. Describe Wollaston's Goniometer and show how it is used to measure the angles of small crystals. 9

3. Show that the attraction of a spherical shell on any particle placed in its interior is zero, and that consequently in computing the attraction of a solid sphere on a point within its mass all parts of the sphere more remote from the centre than the given point may be neglected. Hence explain Airy's method of determining the mean density of the Earth. 15

4. Explain what is meant by the viscosity of substances and how it is measured. Has the viscosity of the air any influence on the floating of a rain-cloud in it? How do you account for the rise in air of a cloud consisting of small drops of water? 14

5. State and show how to prove experimentally Dalton's laws of the mixture of gases and vapours. 14

Find the weight of a litre of atmospheric air at 20° C. and 753 mm. pressure, the dew-point being 18° C. (Weight of one litre of dry air at standard temperature and pressure = 1·293 grms.; specific gravity of aqueous vapour = 0·624; tension of aqueous vapour at 18° = 15·36 mm.)

6. Describe Bunsen's ice-calorimeter, and explain fully how it is used to determine accurately the specific heat of substances. 8

7. Describe Regnault's method of determining the specific heat of gases at constant pressure, and show how the ratio of the two specific heats may be determined either by direct experiment or indirectly. 14

8. Is the radiation of heat entirely confined to the surface of the radiating body? Give experimental proofs for your answer. What is internal radiation? Prove that it is proportional to the square of the index of refraction. 14

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER III.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Discuss the corpuscular and undulatory theories of light with reference (*a*) to the velocity of light in different media, and (*b*) the phenomena of single and double refraction. 10

2. Explain fully the phenomenon of interference by diffraction through a narrow slit and shew how the wave- 10

length of the different kinds of light may be calculated from observations of this phenomenon. Prove the formula

$$\lambda = d \frac{\sin \phi}{n}$$

where ϕ is the angular distance of any bright line of order n from the central one, and d is the breadth of the slit.

3. Explain what is meant by the *polarizing angle* of a substance and state Brewster's law with respect to this angle. Mention any facts which support the theory that the vibrations of light polarized by reflection are perpendicular to the plane of reflection and not parallel to it. 12

4. How can circularly polarized light be obtained from ordinary light, and how can it be distinguished from plane-polarized light and from ordinary light respectively? How are its properties accounted for on the undulatory theory? 12

5. Define *magnetic moment*. Explain how the magnetic moment of a magnet may be compared with the horizontal component of the earth's magnetism. Prove the formula which you employ. 10

6. Define *electric quantity*, *potential*, *density*, and *capacity*. Investigate the capacity of a condenser consisting of two concentric spherical shells insulated from each other. 12

7. Obtain an expression for the energy of a charged condenser of given capacity. 10

A Leyden jar is charged and united with $n - 1$ uncharged similar jars to form a battery; shew that the whole energy is only $\frac{1}{n}$ of the energy of the single jar.

8. Define *unit current* and *unit resistance*, and shew how to express the amount of heat evolved in a wire through which a current is passing. 12

A current passes from a given cell (a) through a copper conductor and (b) through a platinum conductor of the same dimensions: prove that the heat evolved will be the same in both cases if the internal resistance of the cell is a geometric mean between the resistances of the two conductors.

9. Explain the principle of Thomson's absolute electrometer. Shew how you would use it to measure in absolute units the difference of potential between the poles of a galvanic battery. 12

FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a brief outline of the crystallographic systems, mentioning the names of such common minerals as occur in each system. 12

2. Write a note on the atomic theory, dwelling chiefly on its historical aspect. 10

3. Write a brief thesis on the nature of acids, bases and salts. 18

4. Describe the nitrogen group of elements.

5. Write a note on the best methods of separating manganese, iron, cobalt and nickel when in solution. 16

6. State all you know concerning silicon chloride and silicon chloroform. 8

7. Describe the chief compounds of platinum and gold, indicating the uses to which they are applied in the arts. 12

8. Explain the principles of photographic chemistry, including its recent progress. 12

9. Give the composition of the principal colours used by painters and artists. 12

FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C E.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write a general formula for the series of hydrocarbons called *terpenes*, and state what are the essential points of resemblance between them and the oil of turpentine. 14

2. Explain the formation of yellow prussiate of potash during its manufacture from refuse animal matters, rich in nitrogen, such as old leather, blood, &c., by the fusion of such matters with carbonate of potash and iron filings. 14

3. Write what you know about the ammonia type theory of the constitution of organic bases, and in accordance with this view represent the composition of *aniline*, *ethylamine* and *urea*. State reasons to prove that urea is really constituted upon the ammonia type and say with what ammonia compounds it is isomeric. 14

4. What is the composition of *glycerine* and how is it generally prepared? Give reasons why it is looked upon by chemists as a triatomic alcohol. 10

5. By what chemical and optical properties is *cane-sugar* distinguishable from *grape-sugar*? How is the conversion of the former variety of sugar into the latter effected? 12

6. What are the tests by which the genuineness of a commercial sample of carbolic acid or phenole may be ascertained? 12

7. What are the products of the decomposition of natural fats by sulphuric acid? Can fat be artificially produced by synthetical reactions? 10

8. Fifteen grammes of crystallised oxalic acid are heated with concentrated sulphuric acid How much carbon monoxide can be furnished by their action, the gas being measured in a jar standing over water at 16° C. and under a pressure of 759 mm.? (The maximum tension of watery vapour at 16° C. is equal to 13·156 mm.) 14

SATURDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State what you know about the recent discoveries as to the nature of the mud on the Altantic floor. 15

What rule seems to prevail regarding the relative positions of deep seas and high mountain ranges?

2 Define (and explain by writing sentences including the terms) the following terms :—bore, moraine, avalanche, aiguille, escarpment, prario, climate, clay slate, cleavage, metamorphism, roche moutonnée. 11

3. Write a note on sub-aërial denudation, contrasting it with sub-aqueous. How do you suppose the denudation of the Deccan to have occurred? 14

4. Give approximately the composition of sea water. What mineral deposits are formed by marine organisms? Describe the history of a piece of flint. 10

5. What are the trade winds? How are they connected with the Indian monsoons? 10

6. Explain the chief causes of the differences between the climates of localities equally placed as regards latitude. 12

7. What is littoral concrete? Where in India is it found? How do you account for its formation? 10

8. Describe the general features of the Indian Peninsula, naming the rocks which appear to you to give prominence to any peculiar features. 18

SATURDAY, 14th NOVEMBER.

[2 A.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an illustration of the system of joints usually prevalent in limstone formations. What are *faults?* Give a sketch of a *reversed* fault. Explain its mode of formation. 12

2. Tabulate the strata of the extra-peninsular area of India, in groups, systems and life epochs, noting wherein they agree and disagree with European system of classification. 18

3. Write notes on "natural selection" and "the survival of the fittest." 10

4. State the laws of climate and write a comment on each law. 10

5, Describe the nature of the processes by which the remains of animals and plants are fossilized. Explain the doctrine of characteristic fossils. What precautions are necessary before applying it? 10

6. Describe the ores and modes of occurrence of iron, copper, tin, gold and silver. 10

7. Describe the fossiliferous remains of the Siwaliks of India. 15

8. Define a *volcano*. Name some volcanic products. How do you explain the cause of earthquakes? 15

VII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

EXAMINERS.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT, LATIN AND PERSIAN).

PETER PETETSON, D.Sc.	In English.
R. H GUNION, B.A.	
RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S.	In Sanskrit.
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALE, M.A., LL.B.	
F. G. SELBY, B.A.	In Latin.
The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.	
JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.	In Persian.
SORABJI MANIKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B	

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ...	In Mathematics.
T. C. LEWIS, Esq	

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E. ...	In Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.
TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M. ...	
Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	In Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.	
The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.	In Chemical Physics.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J. ...	
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E..	In Inorganic Chemistry.
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.	
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Geology and in Meteorology and Physical Geography.

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

P. PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc.; R. H. GUNION, B.A.

SPENSER: *Faery Queene*; SHAKSPEARE: *Richard III.*, *The Tempest*, *King Lear*; HOOKER; *Ecclesiastical Polity*

1. What are the rules for determining the dates of Shakspeare's plays? Apply those rules to the three plays prescribed. Have we direct evidence of the date of any of the three?

2. What do you know of the sources from which Shakspeare derived the plot and accessories of the *Tempest*? Is there any ground for supposing that the character of Prospero has a personal reference?

3. Compare the fool in *Lear* with the comic characters in other plays of Shakspeare.

4. What are the chief characteristics of Shakspeare's historical plays, and what is the place of *Richard the Third* among them? Is the picture which he gives of Richard historically true?

5. Annotate:—

(*a*) "Pat he comes like the catastrophe in the old comedy."

(*b*) "This is some fellow
Who, having been praised for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy roughness, and constrains the garb
Quite from his nature."

(*c*) "This prophecy Merlin shall make, for I live before his time."

(*d*) "Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil,
And, for unfelt imagination,
They often feel a world of restless cares."

(*e*) "Thus like the formal vice Iniquity,
I moralize two meanings in one word."

6. "Spenser writ no language." "Spenser affects the obsolete." Discuss the justice of these criticisms.

7. What information does Spenser's Prefatory Letter give as to the plan and arrangement of the poem? Illustrate from Book I. Spenser's *general* and *particular* intention.

8. Refer to passages in Book I, which illustrate Spenser's religious and political opinions.

9. Annotate :—

(*a*) "Dainty, they say, maketh derth."

(*b*) "Abessa, daughter of Corceca slow."

(*c*) "Under the foot of Rauvan mossy hore."

(*d*) "The wretched payre transformed to treen mould."

(*e*) "The rueful monuments of heaviness,"

(*f*) "His own fair Dryope now he thinks not fair."

10. Give some account of the great religious controversy out of which Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity* grew.

11. What account does Hooker give of the origin of political societies? Trace the connection between Hooker's arguments and those of subsequent writers.

12. Comment on the following passages in connexion with the context in which they occur :—

(*a*) "God alone excepted, ... all other things besides are somewhat in possibility which as yet they are not in act."

(*b*) "The general and perpetual voice of men is as the sentence of God himself."

(*c*) "As to take away the first efficient on our being were to annihilate utterly our persons, so we cannot remove the last final cause of our working, but we shall cause whatsoever we work to cease."

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

P. PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc.; R. H. GUNION, B.A.

1. To what meanings does Coleridge seek to restrict the words *discourse*, *understanding*, and *fancy*?

2. What are the two critical aphorisms in which Coleridge seeks to comprise the conditions and *criteria* of poetic style?

3. Give the substance of Coleridge's attack on critics.

4. What do you know from the Biographia Literaria of the nature and extent of Coleridge's reading?

5. Write brief notes on the following :--

(*a*) At length, the praises of agriculture having been exemplified in the sagacious observation that, had Alexander been holding the plough, he would not have run his friend Clytus through with a spear, this tried and serviceable old friend was banished by public edict *in saecula saeculorum*.

(*b*) That ambition of lasting praise which is at once the crutch and ornament, which at once supports and betrays the infirmity of human virtue.

(*c*) The prudery of Spratt in refusing to let his friend Cowley appear in his slippers and dressing gown.

(*d*) Praises of the unworthy are felt by ardent minds as robberies of the deserving.

(*e*) Man may perchance determine what is a heresy: but God only can know who is a heretic.

(*f*) Be assured if you do publish this chapter in the present work, you will be reminded of Bishop Berkeley's Siris, announced as an Essay on Tar-water, which beginning with Tar ends with the Trinity, the *omne scibile* forming the interspace.

6. "Thus the principle of contemporaneity, which Aristotle had made the common condition of all the laws of association, Hartley was constrained to represent as being itself the sole law."

Explain this, and give the substance of Coleridge's refutation of Hartley's doctrine.

7. State what you conceive to have been Wordsworth's view of the nature of poetry, and contrast, with a reference to Coleridge's criticism, the poet's practice with his principles.

8. Either as part of your answer to the last question, or in a separate paper, examine the chief defects of Wordsworth's poetry.

9. Contrast Wordsworth's sonnets with those of Milton.

10. Write out or give the substance of the sonnet "Most sweet it is with unuplifted eyes," and illustrate the thought by quotations from the poet himself, Coleridge and others.

N. B.—Matthew Arnold has "Most sweet is it" instead of "Most sweet it is." Is this a misprint, or how do you account for it?

11. In the line "And what if she had seen those glories fade?" Main wishes to read "has" for "had"; criticise this.

12. Show from the rest of the sonnet the sense in which Wordsworth says "The World is too much with us."

13. Refer the following to the poems in which they occur, and add a short comment where that seems called for :—

"This unintelligible world," "the unimaginable touch of time," "that bright star, the second glory of the Heavens," "this untried world," "the Bard, holiest of men," "a Prodigal's Favourite," "pressed by heavy laws," "at distance from the kind," "the gratitude of men hath oftener left me mourning," "majestic pains."

14. What allusions to Coleridge do you find in the selected poems?

15. Trace and illustrate the development of Wordsworth's political opinions.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

P. PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc.; R. H. GUNION, B.A.

Parliamentary Government, its chief merits and defects.

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S.;
YASAVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M A., LL.B.

N. B.—(1) In answering Questions 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10, give as many quotations or references as you can.

(2) Out of the questions on the Rigveda, all need not be answered. Full and pertinent answers to a few will carry more marks than mere general answers to many questions.

Rigveda.

1. Give the names and the general nature of the contents of the Saṁhitâs, the Brâhmaṇas, the Âraṇyakas, the Sûtras and the Prâti—Ś'âkhyas of the different Vedas.

2. Upon what principle are the hymns of the Rigveda arranged into Maṇḍalas? Give such personal history of Vasishṭha and his patron prince as can be gathered from the seventh Maṇḍala as well as the traditions mentioned by Yâska.

3. Mention any traces that you have found in the seventh Maṇḍala of an aboriginal race or races, together with any particulars that you may have gathered about those races.

4. Compare the nature of the favours that Indra is spoken of as having conferred on his worshippers with that of those conferred by the As'vins, and state with what clue to the characters of those gods these supply us. Give the names of the favourites of those gods.

5. Explain fully the allusions in the following :—

(*a*) प्रातरनुवाक उषस्ये क्रतौ त्रैष्टुभे छन्दस्याश्विनशस्त्रे वेदमादीनि षट् सूक्तानि ।

(*b*) तृतीयसवन उक्थ्येप्रशास्तुः शस्त्र एतत्सूक्तम्।

6. State and explain the principal epithets and expressions used in speaking of Agni and Ushas.

7. Translate into English .—

एष स्य मित्रावरुणा नृचक्षा उभे उदेति सूर्यो अभि ज्मन् ।
विश्वस्य स्थातुर्जगतश्च गोपा ऋजु मर्तेषु वृजिना च पश्यन् ॥
अयुक्त सप्त हरितः सधस्थाद्या ईं वहन्ति सूर्यं घृताचीः ।
धामानि मित्रावरुणा युवाकुः सं यो यूथेव जनिमानि चष्टे ॥
उद्वां पृक्षासो मधुमन्तो अस्थुरा सूर्यो अरुहच्छुक्रमर्णः ।
यस्मा आदित्या अध्वनो रदन्ति मित्रो अर्यमा वरुणः सजोषाः ।
इमे चेतारो अनृतस्य भूरेर्मित्रो अर्यमा वरुणो हि सन्ति ।
इम ऋतस्य वावृधुर्दुरोणे शग्मासः पुत्रा अदितेरदब्धाः ॥
इमे मित्रो वरुणो दूळभासोऽचेतसं चिच्चितयन्ति दक्षैः ।
अपि क्रतुं सुचेतसं वतन्त स्तिरश्चिदंहः सुपथा नयन्ति ॥

8. Paraphrase the following in classical Sanskrit :—

आ दैव्या वृणीमहेऽवांसि बृहस्पतिर्नो मह आ सखायः ।
यथा भवेम मीळहुषे अनागा यो नो दाता परावतः पितेव ॥
तमु ज्येष्ठं नमसा हविर्भिः सुशेवं ब्रह्मणस्पतिं गृणीषे ।

इन्द्रं श्लोको महि दैव्यः सिषक्तु यो ब्रह्मणो देवकृतस्य राजा ॥

स आनो योनिं सदतु प्रेष्ठो बृहस्पतिर्विश्ववारो यो अस्ति ।
कामो रायः सुवीर्यस्य तं दात्पर्ष्नो अंतिं सश्चतो अरिष्टान् ॥

Write notes on the Vedic words and forms in verses 1 and 2, explaining the nature of the peculiarity in each case.

9. Write full notes on the following words and expressions —

पञ्च क्षितयः, नाहुष, शिस्नदेवाः, ब्रह्म, ऋत, त्रिबन्धुर, मीतज्ञु.

What other words do we find instead of क्षितयः in the first expression?

10. State the character of Rudra and Vishnu and explain the genesis of its conception. Compare and contrast this conception with the later Purânic development, giving at the same time what you consider the causes of that development

Nirukta.

11. Explain fully the following :—

(*a*) इन्द्रियनित्यं वचनमौदुम्बरायणः। तत्र चतुष्टयं नोपपद्यते युगपदुत्पन्नानां वा शब्दानामितरेतरोपदेशः शास्त्रकृतो योगश्च ।

(*b*) त्व इति विनिग्रहार्थीयं सर्वनामानुदात्तमर्धनामेत्येके ।

(*c*) नेज्जिह्मायन्त्यो नरंक पताम ।

What rule does Yâska intend this verse to illustrate ?

(*d*) अनुसंतवीत्वत्-तनोतेः पूर्वया प्रकृत्या निगमः

(*e*) कर्म कस्मात्क्रियत इति सतः

(*f*) सप्त मर्यादाः कवयस्ततक्षुस्तासामेकामिदभ्यं हुरो गात्

(*g*) अथान्यत्र यज्ञात्प्राजापत्या इति याज्ञिका नाराशंसा इति नैरुक्ताः । अपि वा साकामदेवतास्यात्प्रायोदेवता वास्ति ह्याचारो बहुलं लोके देवदेवत्यमतिथिदेवत्यं पितृदेवत्यम् ।

(*h*) एमेनं सृजता सुते.

Divide this into *padas*.

12. Give the etymology and meanings of the following words :—

शाखा, नरक, अहः, ग्रीवा, मनुष्य, अङ्गुलि, अर्बुद, कूप, स्तेन, उर्वशी, वीरिटे, वराह, उर्वशी, बेकनाट, कीकट, सय, काष्ठा.

13. Explain the terms—

नैघण्टकानि पदानि as distinguished from नैगमानि पदानि, समाम्नाय, ऐकपादिक, नैदानाः, निघण्टवः, अन्वध्यायं, कारितं.

14. (*a*) Adduce evidence from the *Nirukta* to prove that the process of rationalizing Vedic legends had commenced in the time of Yâska.

(*b*) What was the position of females in Yâska's time?

15. Give a brief account of the works referred to in the *Nirukta*.

16. Reproduce the controversy in detail on the subject of every noun being referrible to a root.

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D, Hon M.R.A.S.;
YASAVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL B

Dharma-śâstra.

1. Translate—

(*a*) ननु स्वीयगवादिजननेनेव स्वभार्यायामुत्पत्त्या कन्या पुत्रादावपिस्वत्वं स्यात् इष्टापत्तौ विश्वजिति सर्वस्वं ददातीति विहिते सर्वस्वदाने कन्यापुत्रादिदानापत्त्या कन्यापुत्रादिनदेयमिति षाष्ठसिद्धान्तविरोध इति चेन्न गवादाविव भार्यायां स्वत्वाभावेन तस्यामुत्पन्नेऽपत्ये तदभावात्।

Do Vijnáneśvara and Mitramiśra agree with Nîlakantha in his view as regards property in children? If they differ, state their grounds.

(*b*) यत्तु विज्ञानेश्वरमदनादयो ऽपवादस्योत्सर्गसमानाविषयत्वनियमात्पूर्वोक्तस्वर्यातस्यापुत्रस्येत्येतत्पदानुषङ्गाच्चै तदपि पुत्रपौत्रप्रपौत्रहीनविषयं तच्चिन्त्यम् तेन विनाऽपिगतौ संभवन्त्यामानुषङ्गिमानाभावात्। समानविषयत्वं न सर्वांशेऽपेक्षित किंतु यथाकथंचिन्मृतसपिण्डविषयतया।

(c) अत्र पुत्रदारान्तेषु स्वत्वाभावात्तद्विषये नान्तरिक्षे नदि-वीतिवन्निषेधानुवादमात्रम्। एतेन देयं दारसुताद्दत इति याज्ञवल्कीयः पर्युदासोऽपि व्याख्यातः।

(d) अत्र स्मृतिचन्द्रिकाकारः प्रगल्भते। सारस्वतौ भवतः इत्यत्र क्रमावगत्यभावेन याज्यक्रमेण प्रधानानुष्ठानक्रमा निरूपितस्तद्वदत्रापि क्रमार्थमन्यत्प्रमाणमन्वेषणीयं तदभाव इतरेतरयोगस्य द्वन्द्ववदेकशेषेप्यवगतेर्विभज्यैव पित्रोस्तुल्यतया धनग्रहणं युक्तम्। यत्तु पितासपत्नी पुत्रेष्वपि साधारणो मातात्वसाधारणेति प्रत्यासत्त्यतिशयात्तस्याएव पितृतः प्राग्ग्रहणं न्याय्यमित्युक्तं तदप्यन्याय्यम्। नहि जननीजनकयोर्जन्यंप्रति प्रत्यासत्तितारतम्यमस्ति। नहि जनकतापि व्याप्तज्यवार्तिनी।

(e) श्रीकरादयस्तु भार्याभरणमात्रपर्याप्तं यदि भर्तृधनं तदा सर्वमेव गृह्णात्यतिरिक्तंचेद्भ्रात्रादय इति विषयव्यवस्थामाहुस्तन्न सकृच्छ्रुतधनपदस्य पत्न्यपेक्षं जीवनपर्याप्तिधनपरत्वं भ्रात्राद्यपेक्षं च धनमात्रपरत्वमिति तात्पर्यभेदस्य सति सारूप्यसंभवेऽन्याय्यत्वात्।

(f) यदपि मम स्वमनेनापहृतमिति न ब्रूयात्स्वत्वस्य लौकिकत्व इति तदप्यसत् स्वत्वहेतुभूतक्रयादिसंदेहात्स्वत्व संदेहोपपत्तेः।

(g) केचित्त्वनेनैव विभागात्प्राग्दम्पत्योः प्रातिभाव्यादि निषिद्धमभिदधता कात्यायनेनानयोर्विभागोऽस्तीत्य-

र्थादुक्तं भवति नचापस्तम्बवचनविरोधो ग्रहस्य ग्रहणाग्रहणवद्विकल्पाङ्गीकरणादित्याहुस्तत्फल्गु शाद्वार्थिकयोस्तुल्यबलत्वाभावेन विकल्पानुपपत्तेः।

(*h*) संसृष्टिनस्तु संसृष्टी सोदरस्य तु सोदरः। दद्याच्चापहरेच्चांशं जातस्य च मृतस्य च॥

2. Explain the distinction between पुरुषार्थ and ऋत्वर्थ commandments, illustrating the same by two examples.

3. How far does Hindu law recognize adverse possession as a source of property.

4. Illustrate by examples the different modes in which Hindu jurists reconcile two texts wholly or partially inconsistent with each other.

5. Note the points of disagreement between Vijnáneśvara and Nílakaṇṭha as regards succession to property.

6. Cite those texts which are the foundation of the theory of ownership by birth, and state how the same are interpreted by supporters of the opposite theory.

7. Is a widow's power to adopt dependent upon the prior permission of her husband? Which is the text which supports such contention, and how is it explained away by jurists followed in Western India?

8. Explain the nature and extent of *sápiṇḍya*?

9. State and discuss in Sanskrit the following theses:—

(*a*) A man dies leaving behind him his maternal uncle and that uncle's son. Determine the succession.

(*b*) A man dies leaving behind him two sons and two grandsons by a third son who was a lunatic and predeceased him. Have the grandsons a right of succession, and what would be the share of each on partition?

10. Determine the date of Vijnâneśvara. Give a list of the authors of Nibandhas or commentaries quoted by him; and of Nibandhas on Vyavahára later than Vijnâneśvara that you may happen to know of.

Vedânta-s'âstra.

1. State and compare the doctrines of S'ainkarâchârya as regards the *subject*, *object*, the soul, the world, and God with those of the Yogâ châra school of the Bauddhas and these with those of the Sautrântika school and the Sânkhyas; and all these on the one hand with those of the Vais'eshikas.

2. Give the names of the Theistic schools or sects whose doctrines are refuted by S'ainkarâchârya as well as their doctrines. Does not he seem to use against them an argument which has been brought against Bâdarâyana's system by an opponent and answered by S'ainkarâchârya? State what it is that gives force to that argument as against the Theistic school, while it has none as used against the Vedantic system.

3. When did S'ainkarâchârya flourish? Give (1) a list of the Upanishads quoted by him, stating to what Veda or Sâkhâs of the Vedas they belong; (2) of the other works and authors referred to by him in the Bhâshya; and (3) of the Rishi author mentioned in the Sutras. Give reasons to show that in some cases at least the Jaimini meant must be the author of the Mîmâmsâ Sûtra and the Bâdarâyana of the Vedânta Sûtra.

4. Translate and explain;—

(*a*) अपि चाम्नायस्य क्रियार्थत्वादानर्थक्यमतदर्थानामित्येतदेकान्तेनाभ्युपगच्छतां भूतोपदेशानर्थक्यप्रसङ्गः प्रवृत्तिनिवृत्तिविधितच्छेषव्यतिरेकेण भूतं चेद्वस्तूपादिशति भव्यार्थत्वेन कूटस्थनित्यत्वं भूतं नोपदिशतीति को हेतुः। नहि भूतमुपदिश्यमानं क्रिया भवति। अक्रियात्वेऽपि भूतस्य क्रियासाधनत्वाक्रियार्थ एव भूतोपदेश इति चेन्नैष दोषः। क्रियार्थत्वेऽपि क्रियानिवर्तनशक्तिमद्वस्तूपदिष्टमेव।

(*b*) ननु जगदप्यप्रकृतमसंशब्दितं च। सत्यमेतत्। तथाप्यस्ति विशेषोपादाने साधारणेनार्थेन संनिधानेन सं-

निहितवस्तुपात्रस्थायंनिर्देश इति गम्यते न विशिष्टस्य कस्यचिद्विशेषसंनिधानाभावात्। पूर्वत्र च जगदेकदेशभूतानां पुरुषाणां विशेषोपादानादविशेषित जगदेवेहोपादीयत इति गम्यते।

(c) अथ मन्यसे विरोधिना परिमाणान्तरेणाक्रान्तं कार्यद्रव्यं द्व्यणुकादीयतो नारम्भकाणि कारणगतानि परिमाण्डल्यादीनात्यभ्युपगच्छामि न तु चेतनाविरोधिना गुणान्तरेण जगत आक्रान्तत्वमस्ति येन कारणगता चेतना कार्ये चेतनान्तरं नारभेत। नह्यचेतनानां चेतनाविरोधी कश्चिद्गुणोऽस्ति चेतनाप्रतिषेधमात्रत्वात्। तस्मात्पारिमाण्डल्यादिवैषम्यात्प्राप्नोति चेतनाया आरम्भकत्वमिति मैवं मंस्थाः।

5. State clearly the objections against the existence of the soul as distinct from the body raised under Sûtra

एक आत्मनः शरीरे भावात्।

and their refutation as given under

व्यतिरेकस्तद्भावाभावित्वान्नत्वूपलब्धिवत्।

Translate the words of the Sûtras.

6. What are the several kinds of Moksha or final beatitude promised in the last pâda of the last chapter, quoting the views of Audulomi, Jaimini, Bâdarâyana and others.

7. Write full notes on :—

अध्यास, आलयविज्ञान, प्रवृत्तिविज्ञान, प्रत्यय, निरोध, आस्रव, प्रतीकोपासना

8. What are the grounds on which the Vedantins consider *ajnâna* a separate entity by itself, and what psychological phenomena is it supposed to account for ?

9. Give the Vedantin's definitions of प्रत्यक्ष and अनुमान contrasting the same with those of Naiyayikas. State the grounds om which Vedantins regard अर्थापत्ति and अनुपलब्धि as independent *pramanas*, and under what *pramanas* of his would the Naiyayika include them.

10. Explain the following, giving the context :—

(*a*) नन्वेवमपि धर्माधर्मादिगोचरानुमित्यादिस्थले धर्माधर्मयोः प्रत्यक्षत्वापत्तिः धर्मादिवच्छिन्नचैतन्यस्य प्रमातृचैतन्याभिन्नतया धर्मादिसत्तायाः प्रमातृसत्तानतिरेकादिति चेन्न योग्यत्वस्यापि विषयविशेषणत्वात्।

(*b*) प्रातिभासिकरजतं चाविद्यापेक्षया परिणाम इति चैतन्यापेक्षया विवर्त इति चोच्यते।

(*c*) नन्विदं वृत्तेरजताकारवृत्तेश्च प्रत्येकमेकैकविषयत्वे गुरुमतवद्विशिष्टज्ञानानभ्युपगमे कुतो भ्रमज्ञानसिद्धिरिति चेन्न वृत्तिद्वयप्रतिबिम्बितचैतन्यस्यैकस्य सत्यामिथ्यावस्तुतादात्म्यावगाहित्वेन भ्रमत्वस्वीकारात्।

11. V. State the three different relations in which the Vedántasara interprets the Vedic sentence तत्त्वमसि. What लक्षणा is this sentence an illustration of, according to the Vedántasára and what is the view of the Vedanta paribhasha on the subject ?

Alankâra-śâstra.

1. Explain and compare the theories of Poetry laid down by Daṇḍin, Vâmana, Mammaṭa and Jagannâtha. Give the names and number of the *guṇas* according to each, explaining the nature of those laid down by Mammata and of any five of those laid down by Daṇḍin, and Vâmana. Determine the bearing of the *guṇas* on the theory of Poetry of each of those authors.

2. Explain Lollata's, S'aṅkuka's and Abhinava Gupta's and Jagannâtha's theories of *Rasa*. How does Jagannâtha account for the pleasure consequent on the portraiture of sorrow in poetry? Criticise the views of these writers on these points.

3. The Kâvyaprakâśa is called Kâvyalakshaṇa at the end. Show the bearing of the subject-matter of each chapter of the work on the definition of Kâvya given by Mammaṭa.

4. Give three instances of the species of Dhvani called Saṁlakshya Kramavyaṅgya, and state what resemblance there is between this species and Rasa or Bhâva to justify their being classed together. Do you think the resemblance sufficient for the purpose? In what sense are Rasa and Bhâva *Vyaṅgyas*? Is there any statement or statements in the Kâvyaprakâśa which conflict with the admission of Saṁlakshya Kramavyaṅgya as a species of Kâvya? If so, give them.

5. Point out what faults and how these would be in the following definitions if each of the underlined expressions were omitted. Explain the definitions.

a. सदृशे धर्मिणि तादात्म्येन धर्म्यन्तरप्रकारकोऽनाहार्यो निश्चयस्तादृश्यप्रयोज्यश्चमत्कारी प्रकृते भान्तिः। सा च पशुपक्ष्यादिगता यस्मिन्वाक्संदर्भेऽनूद्यते सभ्रान्तिमान्।

b. उपमेयतावच्छेदकपुरस्कारेणोपमेये शब्दान्निश्चीयमानमुपमानतादात्म्यं रूपकम्।

c. भेदाग्रहेण लिङ्गानां लिङ्गैः प्रत्यक्षवस्तुनः। अप्रकाशोद्यनध्यक्षवस्तुनस्तन्निमीलितम्॥

6. Give Jagannâtha's objection against Mammata's definition of Dîpaka and his instance of Kâraka-Dîpaka and against the following :—

वाक्यार्थयोः सदृशयोरैक्यारोपो निदर्शना।

What is Jagannâtha's definition of Nidarśanâ? Compare it with that of Mammata.

7. Is Jagannâtha's criticism against Appayya Dîkshita always fair in your opinion? If not, give an instance in which you consider it unfair. Give two instances in which it is fair.

8. Translate and explain the following :—

a. ननु वाच्यादसंबद्धं तावन्न प्रतीयते यतः कुतश्चिद्यस्यकस्यचिदर्थस्य प्रतीतेः प्रसङ्गात्। एवं संबन्धाद्व्यङ्ग्यव्यञ्जकभावोऽप्रतिबन्धेऽवश्यं न भवतीति व्याप्तत्वेन नियतधर्मनिष्ठत्वेन च त्रिरूपाल्लिङ्गाल्लिङ्गिज्ञानमनुमानं यत्तद्रूपः पर्यवस्यति। तथाहि

भम धम्मिअ वीसत्थो सो सुणओ अज्ज
मारिओ देण। गोलाणईकच्छकुडङ्ग-
वारिणा दरिअसीहेण॥

अत्र गृहे श्वनिवृत्त्या भ्रमणं विहितं गोदावरीतीरे सिंहोपलब्धेरभ्रमणमनुमापयति। यद्यद्वीरुभ्रमणं तत्तद्व्यक्ता-

रणानिवृत्त्युपलब्धिपूर्वकं गोदावरीतीरे च सिंहोपलब्धिः।

b. अन्येतु चन्द्रादिपदेभ्यो लक्षणया चन्द्रसदृशत्वेनापि-रूपेणोपस्थितानां मुखादीनां चन्द्रत्वेन रूपेणैव मुखादिपदोपस्थापितैः सहाभेदान्वयबोधो जायते। तत्तत्पदालक्षणाज्ञानस्य तत्तत्पदशक्यतावच्छेदकप्रकारकलक्ष्यन्वयबोधत्वावच्छिन्नं प्रति हेतुतायाः पदार्थोपस्थितिशाब्दबोधयोः समानाकारत्वस्यानुभवसाक्षिकवैलक्षण्यकल्पनाच्च। अत एव गङ्गायां घोष इत्यत्र तटत्वेनाप्युपस्थितस्य तटस्य गङ्गात्वेनान्वयबोधस्तत्प्रयोज्यः शैत्यपावनात्वादिप्रत्ययश्च संगच्छते।

c. अलंकारसर्वस्वकारस्तु विशेषणसाम्याद्धि प्रतीयमानमप्रस्तुतं प्रस्तुतावच्छादकत्वेन प्रतीयते। अवच्छादकत्वाच्च व्यवहारसमारोपः रूपसमारोपे त्ववच्छादितत्वेन प्रकृतरूपरूपित्वाद्रूपकमेव स्यादित्याह। तदेतदुक्तिमात्ररमणीयम्। अप्रकृतव्यवहारः प्रकृतकर्तरि नायकादिस्वकर्तृविशेषित आरोप्यते तदविशेषितो वा।

नाद्यः। एवं च सति चन्द्रादेर्नायकव्यवहाराश्रयत्वेन नायकसाम्यं सिध्येत्। तच्च श्लेषादिभित्तिकाभेदाध्यवसायेन व्यवहाराभेदं प्रतिपिपादयिषतः कवेरनभिप्रेतमेव। अभिप्रेतं तु नायकत्वम्। तच्च नायकस्य व्यवहारविशेषणत्वेन सिध्यति। किं च निशामुखं चुम्बति चन्द्र इत्यत्र चन्द्रे नायकव्यवहारारोप एव न नायकत्वारोपः। एवमेव निशायामपि न नायिकात्वारोपः। तुल्यन्यायत्वात्। एवं च मुखचुम्बनमात्रस्य नायिकानिर्मुक्तस्यासुन्दरत्वान्नायकासाधारणव्यवहारत्वायोगाच्च किमारोपेण। यदि च निशायां स्त्रीलिङ्गव्यङ्ग्यनायिकात्वमिति निरीक्ष्यते तदा चन्द्रगतपुंल्लिङ्गव्यङ्ग्यं नायकत्वमपि निरीक्ष्यताम्।

How does Mammaṭa answer the objections contained in *a* ?

9. Determine the dates of Daṇḍin, Vâmana, Mammaṭa and Appayyá Dîkshita. Give a list of the authors quoted by Mammaṭa in the Kâvyaprakâs'a.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. M.R.A.S.;
YASAVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.

1. Translate into Sanskrit :—

(*a*) One cannot help considering the world, in the particular of the favours of fortune, as a kind of lottery, in which some few are entitled to prizes of different degrees, while others, and those by much the greater part, come off with little or nothing. Some have even larger circumstances than they know what to do with, whereas others are all blank, not having been lucky enough to draw from the wheel of fortune the bare necessaries of life. That these things are left by Providence in a great measure to the blind uncertain shuffle of chance is not unreasonable to conclude from their unequal distribution of them ; for anything like a scrupulous regard to true merit is seldom visible in Fortune's allotment of her favours. Folly and knavery are frequently seen to ride in coaches, while good sense and honesty crawl in the dirt. The all-wise disposer of events may certainly be permitting these things for just and sufficient reasons which our shallow understandings cannot fathom ; but, humanly thinking, we cannot help remarking that if the riches and power of the world were always to be in the hands of the virtuous part of mankind, they would be more likely to do good with them in their generation, than the vile sottish wretches who generally enjoy them.

(*b*) Order is Heaven's first law ; and this confest,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest,
More rich, more wise ; but who infers from hence
That such are happier, shocks all common sense.
Heaven to mankind impartial we confess,
If all are equal in their happiness :
But mutual wants this happiness increase ;
All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace.
Condition, circumstance is not the thing ;
Bliss is the same in subject or king,
In who obtains defence, or who defends,
In him who is, or him who finds a friend :
But fortune's gifts if each alike possest,
And each were equal, must not all contest ?
If then to all men happiness was meant,
God in externals could not place content.

2. Translate into English :—

(*a*) एवं तावदभिभवे कार्यसंनिधानादभिभूतस्याग्रहणमुक्तम्। इदानीं स्वयमपि सूक्ष्मत्वादभिभूतं न गृह्यत इत्युदाहरणेन दर्शयति गन्धवदिति। यदा खलु वायुना प्रेर्यमाणाः सूक्ष्मा द्रव्यभागा घ्राणेन्द्रियगोचरा भवन्ति तदा तेषु वर्तमानेष्वपि गन्धमात्रमेवोपलभ्यते न द्रव्यमभिभूतत्वात्। सा पुनरियं द्रव्यसंक्रान्तिर्न युक्तेति मन्यन्ते। यदि खलु तिलादिषु चम्पकादिद्रव्यमेव संक्रामेत्तदा खलु स्थूलेष्विव कुसुमावयवेषु वासकेषु गन्धो न स्यात्। यथा पुष्पस्थेष्वेव चम्पकावयवेषु मृद्यमानेषु तद्गन्धनाशो दृष्ट एवं तिलस्थकुसुमावयवमर्दनेपि भवेत्। यः खलु स्थूलेष्वेव कुसुमावयवेषु मृद्यमानेषु नश्यति स कथं सूक्ष्मावयवस्थः सन्न नङ्क्ष्यतीत्युपपत्स्येत। अतः श्चम्पकादिसंनिधानाद्गन्धान्तरमेव तिलादिषु जायत इति मन्येत। एवं चाप्स्वप्यग्निसंयोगाद्गुणान्तरोपगमो वक्तव्यो न त्वग्निसंक्रान्तिः।

(*b*) तदेव कथं मन्वादिभिः परिगृह्यन्तां वेदा इति चेदायुर्वेदवदाप्तोक्तत्वनिश्चयात्। स एव कुत इति चेदध्यक्षतस्तेषामप्यतीन्द्रियार्थदर्शित्वात्। तादृशां तेषां तत्परिग्रहेण किं प्रयोजनमिति चेदस्मद्व्यवहारेणास्मदपत्यानि व्युत्पद्यन्तां तथा च धर्मसंप्रदायः प्रवर्ततामिति भूतदया स्वाधिकारसंपादनं च। अथवा सर्गान्तरगृहीतव्याप्तिप्रा-

दुर्भावे सुप्तप्रतिबुद्धवत्पितृत्वेनाविप्रलम्भकत्वमुच्चावचभूत-निर्माणदर्शनेन सार्वहृयमनुमायाप्तत्वनिश्चयस्तेषां तस्य । यद्वा भगवानेव संप्रदायप्रवर्तनव्यसनव्यग्रः कार्यसहस्राणि व्युत्पाद्य व्युत्पादकभावव्यवस्थितानि निर्माय तदातनं महाजनं परिग्राहितवान्नटनोपाध्यायवत्स्वयं नटित्वेति सर्वं सुस्थम् ।

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

F. G. SELBY, B.A. ; The Rev. J. LeHALLE, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate, adding explanatory notes :— 50

(*a*) Ego autem, ut semel Nonarum illarum Decembrium, unctam invidia ac multorum inimicitiis, eximiam quandam atque immortalem gloriam consecutus sum, non destiti eadem animi magnitudine in re publica versari et illam institutam ac susceptam dignitatem tueri ; sed posteaquam primum Clodii absolutione levitatem infirmitatemque judiciorum perspexi, deinde vidi nostros publicanos facile a senatu disjungi, quamquam a meipso non divellerentur, tum autem beatos homines—hos piscinarios dico, amicos tuos—non obscure nobis invidere, putavi mihi majores quasdam opes et firmiora praesidia esse quaerenda. Itaque primum eum, qui nimium diu de rebus nostris tacuerat, Pompejum, adduxi in eam voluntatem, ut in senatu non semel sed saepe multisque verbis hujus mihi salutem imperii atque orbis terrarum adjudicarit. Odia autem illa libidinosae et delicatae juventutis, quae erant in me incitata, sic mitigata sunt comitate quadam mea, me unum ut omnes illi colant. Nihil enim denique a me asperum in quemquam fit, nec tamen quidquam populare ac dissolutum ; sed ita temperata tota ratio est, ut rei publicae constantiam praestem, privatis rebus meis propter infirmitatem bonorum, iniquitatem malevolorum, odium in me improborum adhibeam quandam cau-

tionem et diligentiam ; atque ita tamen his novis amicitiis implicati sumus, ut crebro mihi vafer ille Siculus insusurret cantilenam illam suam :

Νᾶφε καὶ μέμνασ' ἀπιστεῖν· ἀρθρα ταυτα ταν φρενῶν.

Ac nostrae quidem rationis ac vitae quasi quandam formam, ut opinor, vides.

Show how this passage reveals Cicero's character.

(*b*) Fit senatus consultum, ut Vettius, quod confessus esset se cum telo fuisse, in vincula conjiceretur ; qui eum emisisset, contra rem publicam esse facturum. Res erat in ea opinione, ut putarent id esse actum, ut Vettius in foro cum pugione esset tem servi ejus comprehenderentur cum telis, deinde ille se diceret indicaturum ; idque factum esset, nisi Curiones rem ante ad Pompejum detulissent. Tum senatus consultum in concione recitatum est. Postero autem die Caesar, is, qui olim praetor quum esset, Q. Catulum ex inferiore loco jusserat dicere, Vettium in rostra produxit, eumque in eo loco constituit, quo Bibulo consuli aspirare non liceret.

Give an account of Cæsar's dealings with Vettius.

(*c*) Give a short sketch of the feud between Clodius and Cicero.

(*d*) What do you know about Roman letters and means of correspondence?

2. Translate, adding explanatory notes :— 50

(*a*) Erant inter duces qui necterent moras : quippe nimius jam Antonius, et certiora ex Muciano sperabantur. Namque Mucianus tam celeri victoria anxius, et ni praesens urbe potiretur, expertem se belli gloriaeque ratus, ad Primum et Varum media scriptitabat, instandum coeptis aut rursus cunctandi utilitates edisserens, atque ita compositus, ut ex eventu rerum adversa abnueret vel prospera adgnosceret. Plotium Griphum, nuper a Vespasiano in senatorium ordinem adscitum ac legioni praepositum, ceterosque sibi fidos apertius monuit, hique omnes de festinatione Primi ac Vari sinistre et Mutiano volentia rescripsere. Quibus epistulis Vespasiano missis effecerat, ut non pro spe Antonii consilia factaque ejus aestimarentur. Aegre id pati Antonius et culpam in Muciano conferre, cujus criminationibus eviluissent pericula sua ; nec sermonibus temperabat, inmodicus lingua et obsequii insolens. Literas ad Vespasianum composuit jactanctius quam ad principem, nec sine occulta in Mucianum insectatione. Non se nuntiis neque epistulis, sed manu et armis

imperatori suo militare. Nec fefellere ea Mucianum; inde graves simultates, quas Antonius simplicius, Mucianus callide eoque implacabilius nutriebat.

Contrast the characters of Antonius and Mucianus, or of Vitellius and Vespasianus.

(*b*) Occurrit truci oratione Curtius Montanus, eo usque progressus, ut post caedem Galbae datam interfectori Pisonis pecuniam a Regulo adpetitumque morsu Pisonis caput objectaret. "Hoc certe," inquit, "Nero non coegit, nec digni tatem aut salutem illa saevitia redemisti. Sane toleremus istorum defensiones, qui perdere alios quam periclitari ipsi mauerunt: te securum reliquerat exul pater et divisa inter creditores bona, nondum honorum capax aetas, nihil quod ex te concupisceret Nero, nihil quod timeret. Libidine sanguinis et hiatu praemiorum ignotum adhuc ingenium et nullis defensionibus expertum caede nobili imbuisti, cum ex funere rei publicae raptis consularibus spoliis, septuagiens sestertio saginatus et sacerdotio fulgens innoxios pueros, inlustres senes, conspicuas feminas eadem ruina prosterneres, cum segnitiam Neronis incusares, quod per singulas domos seque et delatores fatigaret: posse universum senatum una voce subverti. Retinete, patres conscripti, et reservate hominem tam expediti consilii, ut omnis aetas instructa sit, et quomodo senes nostri Marcellum, Crispum, juvenes Regulum imistentur. Invenit aemulos etiam infelix nequitia · quid si floreat vigeatque? et quem adhuc quaestorium offendere non audemus, praetorium et consularem visuri sumus? an Neronem extremum dominorum putatis? idem crediderant qui Tiberio, qui Gajo superstites fuerunt, cum interim intestabilior et saevior exortus est. Non timemus Vespasianum; ea principis aetas, ea moderatio: sed diutius durant exempla quam mores. Elanguimus, patres conscripti, nec jam ille senatus sumus, qui occiso Nerone delatores et ministros more majorum puniendos flagitabat. Optimus est post malum principem dies primus."

(*c*) Estimate the merits and defects of Tacitus as a historian, and, as far as possible, illustrate your statements by reference to the above passages.

(*d*) Discuss the following remark:—"Our objection against the introduction of fictitious speeches is simply that they are a mere impertinence, occupying a space in the history and employing a portion of the writer's time and attention which ought to have been devoted to something better."

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.; The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.

1. Translate :—

Pars magna Italiae est, si verum admittimus, in qua
Nemo togam sumit nisi mortuus. Ipsa dierum
Festorum herboso colitur si quando theatro
Maiestas tandemque redit ad pulpita notum
Exodium, cum personae pallentis hiatum
In gremio matris formidat rusticus infans,
Æquales habitus illic similemque videbis
Orchestram et populum : clari velamen honoris
Sufficiunt tunicae summis aedilibus albae.
Hic ultra vires habitus nitor : hic aliquid plus
Quam satis est interdum aliena sumitur arca.
Commune id vitium est, hic vivimus ambitiosa
Paupertate omnes. Quid te moror ? omnia Romae
Cum pretio. Quid das, ut Cossum aliquando salutes ?
Ut te respiciat clauso Veiento labello ?
Ille metit barbam, crinem hic deponit amati,
Plena domus libris genialibus ! Accipe et istud
Fermentum tibi habe : praestare tributa clientes
Cogimur et cultis augere peculia servis.

Er. Tum pistores scrophipasci, qui alunt furfure sues,
Quarum odore praeterire nemo pistrinum potest,
Eorum si quojusquam scropham in publico conspexero
Ex ipsis dominis meis pugnis exculcabo furfures.

He. Basilicas edictiones atque imperiosas habet :
Satur homo est : habet profecto in ventre confidentiam.

Er. Tum piscatores, qui prabent populo pisces faetidos,
Qui advehuntur quadrupedanti crucianti cantherio :
Quorum odos subbasilicanos omnes abigit in forum :
Eis ego ora verberabo surpiculis piscariis :
Ut sciant alieno naso quam exhibeant molestiam.
Tum lanii autem, qui concinnant liberis orbas oves,
Qui locant caedundos agnos, et duplam agninam danunt,
Qui petroni nomen indunt verveci sectario :
Eum ego si in via petronem publica conspexero,
Et petronem et dominum reddam mortales miserrimos.

He. Eugepae ! Edictiones adilitias hic quidem habet ;
Mirumque adeo est, ni hunc fecere sibi Aetoli agoranomum.

State the laws of the metres in which the above passages are written.

2. Translate with full explanatory notes :—

(*a*) Sed cum summus honor finito computet anno
Sportula quid referat, quantum rationibus addat,
Quid facient comites, quibus hinc toga, calceus hinc est,
Et panis fumusque domi ?

(*b*) Olim
Prodigio par est cum nobilitate senectus,
Unde fit ut malim fraterculus esse gigantis.

(*c*) Quis enim tam nudus, ut illum
Bis ferat, Etruscum puero si contigit aurum
Vel nodus tantum et signum de paupere loro ?

(*d*) Appositam nigrae lunam subtexit alutae.

(*e*) Juventus nomen indidit scorto mihi
Eo quia invocatus soleo esse in conviviis.

(*f*) Nunc senex est in tonstrina ! nunc iam cultros attinet !
Ne id quidem, involucrum inicere, volunt, vestem ut ne inquinet.
Sed utrum strictimne attonsurum dicam esse, an per pectinem,
Nescio : verum si frugi est, usque admutilabit probe.

(*g*) Sequere me : viaticum ut dem a trapezita tibi.
Eadem opera a praetore sumam syngraphum.

(*h*) Et illic isti qui sputatur morbus interdum venit.

(*i*) Nunc ego inter sacrum saxumque sto.

3. Mention the words, forms and constructions that you have noticed in Plautus which are not used by the Augustan writers.

4. How would you characterize the humour of Plautus ?

5. What do you learn from Juvenal as to the character and pursuits of the Roman aristocracy ?

6. What does Juvenal say as to the position of men of letters in Rome ?

7. Contrast life in Rome with life in a small country town.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

F. G. SELBY, B.A.; The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate :— 50

Non obliti sumus, censores, vos paullo ante ab universo populo Romano moribus nostris praepositos esse : et nos a vobis et admoneri, et regi, non vos a nobis debere. Indicandum tamen est quid omnes bonos in vobis aut offendat, aut certe mutatum malint. Singulos cum intuemur, M. Æmili. M. Fulvi, neminem hodie in civitate habemus quem, si revocemur in suffragium, velimus vobis praelatum esse : ambo cum simul aspicimus, non possumus non vereri ne male comparati sitis, nec tantum reipublicae prosit quod omnibus nobis egregie placetis, quam, quod alter alteri displicetis, noceat. Inimicitias per annos multos vobis ipsis graves et atroces geritis : quae periculum est ne ex hac die nobis et reipublicae quam vobis graviores fiant. Has ut hodie, ut in isto templo, finiatis simultates, quaesumus vos universi et, quos coniunxit suffragiis suis populus Romanus, hac etiam reconciliatione gratia coniungi a nobis sinatis. Uno animo, uno consilio legatis senatum, equites recenseatis, agatis censum, lustrum condatis : quod in omnibus fere precationibus nuncupabitis verbis, ut ea res mihi collegaeque meo bene et feliciter eveniat, id ita ut vere, ut ex animo velitis evenire : efficiatisque ut, quod deos precati eritis, id vos velle etiam homines credamus.

2. Translate into Latin :— 50

If all the labours which I underwent in behalf of the safety of the commonwealth had been so unfortunate as not to give universal satisfaction, if the violence of an infuriated mob goaded on by hatred had driven me away, if some tribune had stirred up the populace against me, I should still have borne it, my best and dearest brother, with fortitude, and have been comforted not less by the counsel of the philosophers of Athens, who ought to have this power, than by the example of the illustrious men, who, having been expelled from their country, have preferred losing an ungrateful city to remaining in a wicked one. But when you say that in this one point you do not greatly approve of the conduct of Pompey, you scarcely seem to me suf-

ficiently to recollect that he had to consider not only what was best, but also what under the circumstances was necessary. For he knew that there must needs be granted to the citizens a certain share of civic authority, which they would be especially loth to relinquish when once acquired, seeing that they so ardently desired it before attaining it.

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;
SORABJI MANEKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the substance of the prologue (if possible in the author's own words) with which مولانا رومی commences his second book of the مثنوی In what language does he speak of the second book? When was it composed and how does the author account for the delay in its composition? 10

2. (*a*) Give the meanings and etymologies of the following proper names :— 10

انوشیروان — ختن — زردشت — ابراهیم — نوش زاد

(*b*) State who were the جمشید and کیومرث of the خانان ترکستان

(*c*) Give the meanings and etymologies of and explain fully the following words :—

ترکمان — خلج — ایغور — قبچاق — قانقلی — ارکنه قون — ترخان — ایدي قوت

3. Compare the character of نوشیروان as given by the author of the شاهنامه and by Gibbon and Professor Rawlinson. 5

4. Translate and explain fully the allusions in the following verses :— 20

(a) گر ترا گوید زمستی بوالحسن
یا صغیرالسن یا رطب البدن

(b) گر خیال آسیا وباغ وراغ
گر خیال میغ وماغ ولیغ ولاغ

(c) رو نعمّرهُ ننکّسُ بخوان
دل طلب کن دل منه براستخوان

(d) ما رمیت اذرمیت گفت حق
کار حق بر کارها دارد سبق

(e) چون خلیل از آسمان هفتمین
بگذرد که لااُحبُّ آلافلین

(f) یا بدریوزهٔ مقوقس از رسول
سنگلاخی مزرعی شد با وصول

(g) زانکه دل جوهر بود گفتن عرض
پس طفیل آمد عرض جوهر غرض

(h) نقش کژمژ دیدم اندر آب وگل
چون ملایک اعتراضی کرد دل

(i) بگذرد این صیت از بصره وتبوک
زانکه الناس علی دین ملوک

(j) رجف کرد اندر هلال هردغی
فهم کرد ازحق که یا ارض ابلعی

(k) نوحهٔ انّا ظلمنا میزدی
نیست دستان و فسونش راحدی

(l) منطق الطّیر آن خاقانی صداست
منطق الطیر سلیمانی کجاست

5. Discuss and illustrate with reference to his poems (in the second book of the مثنوی) the theories and similes which مولانا رومی puts forth as regards — 10

(a) حسّ ظاهری وحسّ باطنی (b) محبت حقیقی
(c) توبه (d) عقل کلّ و عقل جزو

6. Translate, name the metre and scan the first couplet :— 15

از صحابه خواجهٔ بیمار شد
و اندران بیماری او چون تار شد
مصطفی آمد عیادت سوی او
چون همه لطف و کرم بدخوی او
در عیادت رفتن توفایده است
فایدهٔ آن باز بر تو عایده است

فایدهٔ اول کہ آن شخص علیل
بوکہ قطبی باشد و شاہی جلیل
چون توچشم دل نداری ای عنود
کہ نمیدانی توہیزم را زعود
چونکہ گنجی ہست در عالم مرنج
ہیچ ویران را مدان خالی زگنج
قصد ہر درویش میکن ازگزاف
چون نشان یابی بجد میکن طواف
چون ترا ان چشم باطن بین نبود
گنج می پندار اندر ہر وجود
ور نباشد قطب یار رہ بود
شہ نباشد فارس اسپہ بود
پس صلاح یاران رہ لازم شمار
ہر کہ باشد گر پیادہ ور سوار
ور عدو باشد ہم این احسان نکوست
کہ باحسان بس عدو گشتہ است دوست
ور نگردد دوست کینش کم شود
زانکہ احسان کینہ را مرہم شود
بس فواید ہست غیر این ولیک

از درازی خایفم ای یار نیک
حاصل این آمد که یارجمع باش
همچو بتگر از حجر یاری تراش
زانکه ابنوهی و جمع کاروان
رهزنانرا بشکند پشت و سنان

7. (*a*) State what new light has been thrown on the earlier history of the شاهنامه by the کوه بیستون inscriptions. 10

Give a short account of the decipherment of the Iranian branch of cuneiform letters.

(*b*) Discuss and explode with reference to the کوه بیستون inscriptions and the present advanced state of oriental studies the long prevailing but erroneous opinion that کیخسرو and کشتاسب of the شاهنامه are the same as Cyrus and Darius Hystaspes of the later Greek writers.

8. (*a*) Give some account of the sayings and doings of سلمان فارسی With whom is he identified by some Parsee writers? Do you consider their opinion well founded or otherwise? Give your reasons. 10

(*b*) What do you know of the following? :—

جنید بغدادی — بوحنیفه — موج بن عنق
— بایزید بسطامی — آذرابادکان — ثمر

(*c*) What do you understand by جهل بسیط and جهل مرکب

9. Give a short account of the life of بوزرجمهر and 5

of his relations with نوشیروان With what Roman philosopher is بوزرجمهر compared by Gibbon?

10. Give the meanings of the following words and state how the words underlined have come to their present significations :— 5

زمزم — زندیق — جزرومدّ — جحُود —
عالم لاہوت وعالم ناسوت — حارس — کیہان
خدیو — مسخ — کلیم اللّہ — حدیث قدسی
وحدیث مصطفوی

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;
SORABJI MANEKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Who was the first Persian poet? In what language does he speak of his "home, sweet home," while trying to induce his sovereign to return to his native city? Give the etymology of بخارا 6

2. Describe fully the social, political and religious conditions of the Turanian people, and more especially of those of the Mongols at the time of Chingiz Khan, and contrast the same with those of the A'ryan race. 7

3. (*a*) With what alliterative verses in praise of نوشیروان does Firdousi begin his 10

بزم چہارم نوشیروان با بوزرجمہر و مؤبدان

Give a short account of the same.

(*b*) Explain the meaning of the word دہقان as used by the author of the دہقان and account for the frequent reference to the دہقان in that book as the principal source of Firdousi's historical narrative.

(*c*) What incident has been mentioned of the برکت حرثی in the اخلاق جلالی of Noshirwan's عدالت برکمال ?

4. What was the geographical extent of the empire of نوشیروان ? Contrast the same with that of Darius Hystaspes and Khoshru the Magnificent (خسرو پرویز) in the zenith of their power. 8

5. Of what province was ایورگنج the capital ? Discuss and prove that the city of ایوروان mentioned in the books of the ancient Persians as the eighth halting place of the primitive A'ryan migration was the same as ایورگنج and not کابل as is supposed by some oriental scholars. 10

6. (*a*) What city was called قبّة الاسلام ? Under what names and epithets was it known to the ancient Arabs, the Greeks and the Persians ? 8

(*b*) In what language does Firdousi speak of بلخ and the religion prevailing there in the time of the کیانیان princes ? Illustrate your answer with quotations.

7. Translate the following, adding notes in (*a*) and (*b*) where necessary :— 25

(*a*) جماعتی از حکما گفته اند اگر رابطهٔ محبت و علاقهٔ مودّت میان مردم مستحکم بودی احتیاج بسلسلهٔ عدالت نبودی چه اهل معاملات بواسطه محبت با یکدیگر در مقام ایثار بودندی چه جای انکه طمع در حق غیر نمودندی و تحقیق این سخن انکه رابطه محبّت اتّم است از رابطه عدالت چه محبّت وحدتیست جبلّی طبیعی و عدالت وحدتی قهری قسری با انکه عدالت بی محبت منتظم نشود پس پادشاه مطلق محبت باشد و عدالت نائب او تواند بود و سر این مقام انکه مبدء ایجاد اشیا محبت است پس دوام وانتظام نیز مبتنی بران تواند بود

(*b*) امّا علاج حیرت انکه چون آن از تعارض ادلّه خیزد در مطالب خفیه چنانچه نفس از جزم بطرفی عاجز آید پس باید که اوّلا تذکّر این قضیّهٔ بدیهیّه در نفس کند که

اجتماع نقیضان و انتفای ایشان محال است تا
اجمالا جزم کند که در هر مسئله البته در
نفس امر یکی از دو طرف حق خواهد بود
و دیگر باطل بعد ازان تفحّص مقدمات مناسبهٔ
آن مطلوب بنماید و بر قوانین منطقی عرض
دهد و دران احتیاط بلیغ نگاهدارد تا حق
از باطل ممتاز گردد و بر یکطرف جزم کند

(c) چون از تیغ تیز و شمشیر خونریز چنگیزخان
عرصهٔ مغولستان از طغاة و بغات پاک شد
خدمتش محمود یلواج خوارزمی و علی
خواجه بخاری و یوسف انزاریرا با سومهای
نقره و نوافج مشک قیمتی تاتاری و سنک
یشم و جامهای مذهب و اثواب که از
صوف سبز و سفید میسازند برسالت پیش
سلطان محمد خوارزمشاه فرستاد و ایشان
بعد از وصول بپایهٔ سریر سلطنت زانو زده
عرضه نمودند که خان بزرگ سلام میرساند
و میگوید که بزرگی خاندان و بزرگی دودمان
و فسحت فضای مملکت و حکم و فرمان ما و

شما در اقالیم جهان اظهر من الشمس و ابین من الامس است و بسبب جنسیّت و قرب جوار و شوکت در پادشاهی دوستی و موافقت تو از واجبات میدانم و امروز عزیز تر از تو فرزندی ندارم و همانا بسمع تو رسیده باشد که باری تعالی از نقط مشرق تا سرحد ولایت تو بمن داده و من کنون قهرمان ممالک خطا و مغولستان و ترکستانم و تمامت قبایل مغول احکام مرا مطیع و منقادند و جمعی که در مقام اطاعت من نیامده اند خاک تیره بالین ساختند

5. (*a*) Under what name was the city of هرات known to the ancient Hellenic, Iranic and Indic races? Give its condition at the time of Chinghiz Khan. 8

(*b*) What account does قاضی خوزستان give of himself and Chinghiz Khan as an eye-witness of the latter's court? (Answer this part of the question in Persian.)

9. What account does میرخواند give of himself in your text? What do you think of his style and learning? Compare him as a writer and as a historian with فرشته and the author of the حبیب السّیر 8

10. How many variations do you find of the following metres in Persian poetry? Name them and state how many of them are octometres and how many hexametres in each :— 10

بحر رمل — بحر هزج — بحر رجز — بحر مضارع

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq. ;
SORABJI MANEKJI KANGA, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into idiomatic Persian either (not both) of the following passages :— 50

(*a*) 1. 'Twas at the royal feast, for Persia won
By Philip's warlike son :
Aloft in awful state
The godlike hero sat
On his imperial throne ;
His valiant peers were placed around,
Their brows with roses and with myrtles bound ;
(So should desert in arms be crown'd).
The lovely Thais by his side
Sat like a blooming eastern bride
In flower of youth and beauty's pride.

2. Timotheus, placed on high
Amid the tuneful quire,
With flying fingers touched the lyre :
The trembling notes ascend the sky,
And heavenly joys inspire.
The song began from Jove,
Who left his blissful seats above,
(Such is the power of mighty love).
A dragon's fiery form belied the god :
Sublime on radiant spires he rode
When he to fair Olympia pressed :
And while he sought her snowy breast :
Then round her slender waist he curl'd,
And stamped an image of himself, a sovereign of the world.
The listening crowd admire the lofty sound,
A present deity they shout around,
A present deity the vaulted roofs rebound.
With ravished ears
The monarch hears,
Assumes the god,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres.

3. The praise of Bacchus then the sweet musician sung;
Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young:
The jolly god in triumph comes;
Sound the trumpets, beat the drums;
Flushed with a purple grace
He shows his honest face:
Now give hautboys breath; he comes, he comes.
Bacchus ever fair and ever young,
Drinking joys did first ordain;
Bacchus's blessings are a treasure,
Drinking is the soldier's pleasure:
Rich the treasure,
Sweet the pleasure;
Sweet is pleasure after pain.

4. Soothed with the sound the king grew vain;
Fought all his battles o'er again;
And thrice he routed all his foes; and thrice he slew the slain.
The master saw the madness rise;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heaven and earth defied,
Changed his hand and checked his pride.
He chose a mournful muse
Soft pity to infuse:
He sung Darius great and good,
By too severe a fate,
Fallen, fallen, fallen, fallen,
Fallen from his high estate,
And weltering in his blood;
Deserted, at his utmost need,
By those his former bounty fed;
On the bare earth exposed he lies,
With not a friend to close his eyes.
With downcast look the joyless victor sate,
Revolving in his altered soul
The various turns of chance below;
And now and then a sigh he stole;
And tears began to flow.

(*b*) That the greatest religious change in the history of mankind should have taken place under the eyes of a brilliant galaxy of philosophers and historians, who were profoundly conscious of the decomposition around them, that all of these writers should have utterly failed to predict the issue of the movement they were observing, and that during the space of three centuries they should have treated as simply contemptible an agency which all men must now admit to have been, for good or for evil, the most powerful moral lever that has been applied to the affairs of man,

are facts well worthy of meditation in every period of religious transition. The explanation is to be found in that broad separation between the spheres of morals and of positive religion we have already considered. In modern times, men who were examining the probable moral future of the world would naturally, and in the first place, direct their attention to the relative positions and the probable destinies of religious institutions. In the Stoical period of the Roman empire positive religion had come to be regarded as merely an art for obtaining preternatural assistance in the affairs of life, and the moral amelioration of mankind was deemed altogether external to its sphere. Philosophy had become to the educated most literally a religion. It was the rule of life, the exposition of the divine nature, the source of devotional feelings. The numerous oriental superstitions that had deluged the city were regarded as peculiarly pernicious and contemptible, and of those none was less likely to attract the favour of the philosophers than that of the Jews, who were notorious as the most sordid, the most turbulent, and the most unsocial of the oriental colonists. Of the ignorance of their tenets, displayed even by the most eminent Romans, we have a striking illustration in the long series of grotesque fables concerning their beliefs, probably derived from some satirical pamphlet, which Tacitus has gravely inserted in his history. Christianity, in the eyes of the philosopher, was simply a sect of Judaism.

2. Translate the following :— 50

(a) چون روزگار ناپایدار نامہ نگار را از پارسیان جدا افکند ہم انجمن شمنان صنم وبت قبلگان پرستندہ وثن ساخت لاجرم عقاید این تدقیق آمود گروہ بعد ازپارسیان گذاردہ می آید باید دانست کہ در ہندوان مذاہب بسیار است وکیش وکنش بیشمار امّا عمدۂ این طایفہ جماعتی اند کہ در انظار عشرہ مذکور شوند وبعظمت عظمای ایشان اشارتی خواہدرفت ومدار این فرقہ

زردشت آسا و مانند قدمای حکما برمز
و اشارتست چنانکه از گذاردن آشکار گردد
پیش ازین استجماع مطالب ایشان در
اسفار بر نهجی که اکنون متروک شده مقرر
گشته بود امّا در سال هزار و شصت و سه در
سری کاکل که دارالملک کلنک است
ستر کانی که پیش ازاین بانامه نگار آشنائی
داشتند بعزم زیارت مواقف شریفه خویش
ازین راه سلوک اختیار کرده بودند ملاقات
روزی شد بر تجدید شنیدها را بصحت رسانید
و شکوک را بقلم تحقیق خط بطلان کشید لاجرم
درمیان ترتیب اول وثانی مبانیتی روی داد
(b) واین طبقه از محققان وصوفیان این گروه‌اند
خلاصهٔ مذهب ایشان بیان کنیم این طایفه
گویند حقیقت وجود موجود حقیقی چون
علم است وازین تمثیل بساطت او معلوم
شود واز جمیع نقایص ونقایض ذات وصفات
پاک و برجمیع موجودات بصیر و بر سایر
مکونات بینا وجودش بهمه اشیا محیط وفنا
و زوال را بفضای بارگاه هستیش راه نه

و خدیو نفوس و بزرگ ارواح ذات مقدس
صفات اوست وآن ذات مقدس و وجود
مکرم را پرم آتما گویند یعنی برزکترین
نُفوس ومهترین ارواح و شاهد اینمعنی یعنی
بودن او انکه عالم مصنوعست و صنع بی
صانع ازکتم عدم نابود بفضای شهود نیاید
وسازندهٔ این ساختهٔ حضرت اوست و این
معنی را بدلایل عقلیهٔ اهل نظر و شواهد نقلیهٔ
بید یعنی کتاب سماوی باید بعرصهٔ ثبوت
پیوست و موجود حقیقی این عالم را سیمیا
وار بعرصهٔ بود نموده والا بوی وجود
ندارد ورنگ هستی نه پذیرفته واین ظهور
را مایا یعنی مکر اللّٰه خوانند زیرا که جهان
شعبدهٔ اوست و مقلد هستی بخش واحد ثابت
است بذات مقدس خویش مانند مقلد هردم
بصُورتی درمی آید وانرا بازگذاشته بلباسی
دیگر ظهور میفرماید و تنها بلباس برهما وبشن

ومهیلش درآمده واین یک حقیقت را
اقنوم ثلثه نموده وذات واحد را مواد
ثلثه جدا جدا آشکارا گردانید جهانرا برپا
کرده نسبت ارواح بذات مقدس چون نسبت
موج است بدریا وشرار باتش بنابرین
نفوس وارواح را جیو آتما گویند نفس ازبدن
وحواس مُجرد وجداست وازغلبهٔ خودی
ومنی در قید افتاده لاجرم بد واطلاق لفظ
نفس میکنند ونفس را سه حالت است

(c) با مُریدان آن فقیر محتشم
بایزید آمد که نک یزان منم
گفت مستانه عیان آن ذوفنون
لا الٰه الّا انا ها فا عبدون
چون گذشت آنحال گفتندش صباح
تو چنین گفتی واین نبود صلاح
گفت این بار ارکنم این مشغله
کاردها در من زیند آندم هله
حق منزّه از تن ومن باتنم
چون چنین گویم بباید کشتنم

چون وصیت کرد آن آزاد مرد
هر مریدی کاردی آماده کرد
مست گشت او باز از انسغراق رفت
آن وصیتهاش از خاطر برفت
چون همای بیخودی پرواز کرد
آن سخن را با یزید آغاز کرد
عقل را سیل تحیّر در ربود
زان قویتر گفت کاوّل گفته بود
نیست اندر جبّه ام الّا خدا
چند جوی در زمین و در سما
آن مریدان جمله دیوانه شدند
کاردها در جسم پاکش میزدند
هر یکی چون ملحدان گرد کوه
کارد میزد پیر خود را بی ستوه
هر که اندر شیخ تیغی می خلید
باز گونه او تن خود میدرید
یک اثرنی بر تن آن ذوفنون
وان مریدان خسته در غرقاب خون

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS.

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ; T. C. LEWIS, M.A.

1. The three interior angles of every triangle are equal to two right angles.

If ABC be a triangle in which C is a right angle, shew how by means of Euclid's 1st Book to draw a straight line parallel to a given straight line so as to be terminated by CA and CB and bisected by AB.

2. Divide a given straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.

Prove that the square on the straight line which is made up of the whole and one part is then five times the square on the other part.

3. If a straight line drawn through the centre of a circle bisect a straight line in it which does not pass through the centre, it will cut it at right angles.

Two pairs of opposite sides of a hexagon inscribed in a circle are parallel ; shew that the third pair of opposite sides will also be parallel.

4. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to both the rect angles contained by its opposite sides.

If ABC be an equilateral triangle and P any point on the circumscribing circle on the side of BC remote from A, prove that the square on PA is equal to the rectangle contained by PB, PC, together with the square on BC.

5. Erect a straight line at right angles to a given plane from a given point in the plane.

Prove that the shortest distance between two opposite edges of a regular tetrahedron is equal to half the diagonal of the square described on an edge.

6. Two tangents to a conic from an external point subtend equal or supplementary angles at a focus.

Tangents to a conic at Q, Q' intersect the tangent at a vertex in T, T'; shew that the angle TST' or its complement will be equal to half the angle QSQ'.

7. The rectangles contained by the segments of any two intersecting chords of a parabola are to one another as the parameters of the diameters which bisect the chords.

Shew that the axes of the two parabolas which pass through the angles of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle intersect at right angles in the centre of gravity of four equal heavy particles placed at the angular points.

8. The sum of the squares on conjugate diameters of an ellipse is constant.

QV is an ordinate of an ellipse to a diameter PCP' and is equal to CV, and a straight line drawn through P parallel to DV meets CD produced in K; prove that CK is constant.

9. With the usual notation shew that the radius of curvature at any point P of an hyperbola is $\frac{CD^2}{PF}$.

In the rectangular hyperbola prove that the radius of curvature at P is to the radius of curvature at P' in the triplicate ratio of CP to CP'.

10. Indicate the circumstances under which the section of a cone by a plane will be an ellipse, and shew that the semi-minor axis is a mean proportional between the perpendiculars drawn from the vertices to the axis of the cone.

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. C. LEWIS, M.A.

1. Investigate the product of the n factors

$$x - a_1,\ x - a_2,\ x - a_3, \ldots\ldots x - a_n$$

If the roots a, b, c of the equation

$$\lambda_2^3 \lambda_3^4 x^3 - \lambda_1^4 \lambda_3^4 x^2 + \lambda_2^0 x - \lambda_2^4 \lambda_3^6 = 0$$

are in arithmetical progression, prove that

$$a^2 - \frac{\lambda_2^4}{a^2},\ b^2 - \frac{\lambda_2^4}{b^2},\ c^2 - \frac{\lambda_2^4}{c^2}$$

are also in arithmetical progression.

2. Find the sum of the infinite series

$$a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + a_n x^n + \ldots\ldots .$$

where x is a proper fraction, and the successive co-efficients are connected by the scale of relation

$$a_n + pa_{n-1} + qa_{n-2} = 0.$$

Sum the infinite series

$$1 - 4x + 14x^2 - 46x^3 + 146x^4 - \ldots\ldots$$

x being a proper fraction.

3. Prove that the number of positive integral solutions of the equation $ax + by = c$ (where a, b, c are positive integers) cannot exceed the highest integer in $\frac{c}{ab} + 1$.

A book-case which will hold 150 volumes is to be filled with three-volumed novels, five-volumed poems and twelve-volumed histories. In how many ways can this be done?

4. Shew that the geometrical mean of n real positive quantities is less than their arithmetical mean.

Prove that if a, b, c be real positive quantities

$$a^4 + b^4 + c^4 > abc\,(a + b + c).$$

5. Prove that if p be a prime number and x be prime to p, then the difference between x^{p-1} and unity is a multiple of p.

Hence shew that the sum of the tenth powers of the first n natural numbers will be a multiple of 11 if n be of the form $121\alpha + 12\beta$, where α and β are positive integers and β is less than 11.

6. Write down the expansions of $\sin\theta$ and of $\cos\theta$ in series of ascending powers of θ, and deduce a series for $\tan\theta$ in ascending powers of θ as far as the term involving θ^5.

Shew that if θ be very small the expression

$$\theta - \frac{4}{15}\sin\theta + \frac{1}{15}\tan\theta - \frac{8}{5}\tan\frac{1}{2}\theta$$

is at least of the seventh order.

7. Find the sum of the following series to n terms :—

$$\text{Sin } a + \sin\left(a + \frac{2\pi}{n}\right) + \sin\left(a + \frac{4\pi}{n}\right) + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Prove that

$$\sin\theta - \tfrac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta + \tfrac{1}{3}\sin 3\theta - \ldots\ldots\ldots \text{ to infinity} = \tfrac{1}{2}\theta.$$

8. Assuming the formula that when n is even

$$\sin x = 2^{n-1}\sin\frac{x}{n}\sin\frac{x+\pi}{n}\ldots\ldots\ldots\sin\frac{x+(n-1)\pi}{n}$$

deduce the equation

$$\sin x = x\left(1-\frac{x^2}{\pi^2}\right)\left(1-\frac{x^2}{2^2\pi^2}\right)\left(1-\frac{x^2}{3^2\pi^2}\right)\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Hence prove that $1 + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{49} + \ldots\ldots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$.

9. Enunciate and prove *Gregory's Series*.

Prove that if i denote $\sqrt{-1}$,

$$\tan^{-1}\frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{2i}\log\frac{x+iy}{x-iy}$$

10. If a, b, c be the sides of a spherical triangle ABC, prove that $\cos a = \cos b\cos c + \sin b\sin c\cos A$.

If D, E, F be the middle points of the sides, shew that AD, BE, CF meet in a point: and if P be this point, prove that

$$\frac{\sin DA}{\sin DP} = \frac{\sin EB}{\sin EP} = \frac{\sin FC}{\sin FP}$$

$$= \sqrt{2(\cos a + \cos b + \cos c) + 3}$$

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA AND ASTRONOMY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. C. LEWIS M.A.

1. State and prove Lemma IV.

By similar principles find the area of a sector of an ellipse bounded by the major axis and any focal distance.

2. Enunciate and prove Lemma X.

Deduce the ordinary dynamical formula

$$s = \tfrac{1}{2} f t^2.$$

3. If a body moving in a curve describe in one plane areas proportional to the times by lines drawn from the body to a point, the body is acted on by centripetal forces all tending to that point.

Hence shew that the centripetal forces in different orbits are in the limiting ratio of the sagittae of arcs described in equal times which pass through the centres of force.

4. Prove that a body may be made to describe any conic section by a centripetal force which varies inversely as the cube of an ordinate drawn towards a very distant centre of force.

5. If any number of bodies revolve about a common centre and the centripetal force to that centre vary inversely as the square of the distance from it, shew that the latera recta of the orbits are as the squares of the areas described in equal times, and hence that the velocities of the bodies in their orbits are inversely as the perpendiculars on the tangents from the common focus and directly in he sub-duplicate ratio of the latera recta.

6. Explain why the weight of a body differs at different positions on the Earth's surface and prove that the loss of weight caused by the rotation of the Earth varies as the square of the cosine of the latitude of the place.

7. Define a *true solar* and a *mean solar* day. From what two causes does the difference between them arise? Explain the *equation of time.*

The orbit of the Earth being supposed to be a circle and the Sun's right ascension (a) and longitude (l) being con-

nected by the equation $\tan \alpha = \tan l \cos \omega$, where ω is the obliquity of the ecliptic, prove that the equation of time will have its greatest value when $\tan \alpha = (\cos \omega)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, and that then the difference between the Sun's longitude and right ascension is

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\omega}{2}}{(\cos \omega)^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

8 Shew how the Sun's parallax may be obtained by observations of a transit of Venus. For this purpose why are transits of Venus preferable to transits of Mercury?

9. Describe and explain the *phases* of the Moon.

Mars rotates on his axis from west to east in $24\frac{3}{5}$ hours and the periods of sidereal revolution of his two satellites in the same direction round him are $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 30 hours respectively; find the length of the lunar day for each. To the inhabitants of Mars in what directions will his satellites respectively appear to move across the sky?

10. Examine the conditions of possibility of a solar eclipse. Under what circumstances is the eclipse (1) total, (2) annular, (3) partial; and what is the greatest possible duration of the total obscuration of the Sun?

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. C. LEWIS, M.A.

1. In the curve $\frac{x^2}{A} + \frac{y^2}{B} = 1$ determine the eccentricity, the position of the focus and the length of the latus rectum.

Prove that the extremities of the latera recta of all conics which have a common major axis lie on two parabolas.

2. A parabola is described touching two given straight lines OH, OK in H, K respectively; prove that its equation

referred to them as co-ordinate axes may be expressed in the form $\sqrt{\frac{x}{h}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{k}} = 1$.

If H be a fixed point shew that the locus of the focus of the parabola is a circle touching OK at O.

3. What is the eccentric angle of a point on an ellipse? What is the corresponding angle in the case of a hyperbola? Shew how to construct it geometrically in each case.

If at any point P on an ellipse the two focal chords PSQ, PHR be drawn cutting the curve again in Q and R whose eccentric angles are 2α and 2β respectively, shew that $\tan\alpha : \tan\beta$ is a constant ratio.

4. If the equation to a conic section be given in the general form

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0$$

find the co-ordinates of the centre and the equation to the asymptotes.

Shew that the squares of the semi-axes of the conic $ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 = 1$ will be the roots of the equation

$$r^4(ac - b^2) - r^2(a + c) + 1 = 0.$$

5. Define the *maxima* and *minima* values of a function of one or more variables.

Parcels to be sent by the parcel post to England must not exceed 6 ft. in length and girth together. Supposing that the parcels are cylindrical with cross sections of any shape, find the shape and size of the parcel whose cubical contents are the greatest possible.

6. Investigate the asymptotes of a curve whose equation is given.

Find the three asymptotes of the curve

$$4x^3 - xy^2 + 2x^2 - xy - y^2 = 0.$$

7. Define the *involute* of a curve, and obtain differential equations to determine it. If a curve be drawn on paper, shew that it is always possible to draw its involutes.

Find and trace the involute from the vertex of the catenary

$$y = \frac{c}{2}\left(e^{\frac{x}{c}} + e^{-\frac{x}{c}}\right).$$

8. Find an expression for the area of a curve in polar co-ordinates.

OA is a fixed line of length a, and AQ, a fixed line at right angles to it, is cut in Q by a line OQP which is produced to P so that $OQ \cdot QP = OA^2$; prove that the area included between the locus of P and its asymptote is $\frac{1}{4}\pi a^2$.

9. Shew how to differentiate $\int_b^a \phi(x, h)\, dx$ with respect to h, a and b being functions of h.

A string AB of given length lies in contact with a plane curve with its end A fixed; the string is unwound, being kept stretched, and B is made to move about A till the string is again wound on the curve in the opposite direction from A, the final position of B being B'; prove that for variations of the position of A the arc traced out by B will be a maximum or a minimum when the tangents at B and B' are equally inclined to the tangent at A.

10. Prove that $\int_0^\infty \frac{y^{k-1}}{1+y}\, dy = \frac{\pi}{\sin k\pi}$, if k be a proper fraction.

Evaluate the integral $\int^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x^2} dx$.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. C. LEWIS, M.A.

1. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a particle acted on by any forces and constrained to remain in contact with a smooth curve.

A small smooth ring is capable of sliding on a fine elliptic wire whose transverse axis is vertical, and two strings attached to the ring pass over smooth pullies at the foci and sustain certain weights; if the ring be in equilibrium in any one position not in the transverse axis, shew that it will be in equilibrium in every position.

2. Obtain a formula for determining the centre of gravity of the area of a curve the equation to which is given in polar co-ordinates.

Find the centre of gravity of the area included by a loop of the curve

$$r = a \sin^2 \theta.$$

3. Investigate the form, in the state of equilibrium, of a heavy uniform string placed over two pegs.

A heavy uniform string of length $4l$ passes through two small smooth rings which rest on a fixed horizontal bar, and one of the rings A is stationary while the other B is held at any other point of the bar; prove that the locus of the position of equilibrium of that end of the string which is vertically below B is given by the equation

$$\frac{x}{2\left\{l\,(y-l)\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \log \frac{l}{y-l}$$

A being the origin and the axis of x horizontal.

4. Enunciate *Hooke's Law* for extensible strings.

A heavy uniform elastic ring of weight W and natural length $2\pi a$ is placed horizontally round a right cone of angle 2α whose axis is vertical; shew that the position of equilibrium is at a depth below the vertex

$$a \cot \alpha \left(1 + \frac{W \cot \alpha}{2\pi\lambda}\right).$$

5. A particle is placed within an attracting sphere the density at any point of which is a function of the distance from the centre, and the law of attraction is the inverse square of the distance; shew that all that portion of the sphere which is at a greater distance from the centre than the particle produces no effect on the particle, and that the remainder of the sphere attracts the particle in the same manner as if condensed into its centre.

6. Investigate expressions for the *radial* and *transversal* accelerations of a point moving in a plane in terms of its polar co-ordinates.

A point P moves in a straight line OP which is made to describe uniformly a right circular cone about an axis OA, while OA sweeps out uniformly a right circular cylinder; by the known principles of relative accelerations find an expression for the acceleration of the point P in the direction OP.

7. Find the force which must act at right angles to a plane in terms of the distance from that plane that a given path may be described.

The trochoid $x = a\ (\theta - e \sin \theta),\ y = a\ (1 - e \cos \theta)$, is described under the action of a force parallel to the axis of x; shew that the force varies as $\dfrac{e - \cos \theta}{\sin^3 \theta}$.

8. In a central orbit prove that the apsidal line divides the orbit into two similar and equal parts and that there cannot be more than two apsidal distances. When the central force varies inversely as the nth power of the distance, write down the equation which determines the apsidal distances.

9. Define the *true, mean* and *excentric anomalies.*

When the difference between the true and mean anomalies is a maximum shew that the radius vector is a mean proportional between the principal semi-axes.

10. A particle is constrained to move on a given plane curve under the action of given forces in the plane of the curve; by resolution along the tangent and normal determine the motion.

A particle under the action of no forces is projected with velocity V in a rough tube of the shape of the equiangular spiral $r = ae^{\theta \cot \alpha}$ at the distance a from the pole and tending towards it; prove that the particle will arrive at the pole in the time

$$\frac{a}{V\ (\mu \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)}.$$

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. C. LEWIS, M.A.

1. Define the *centre of pressure* of a plane surface immersed in a fluid.

If a, b, c be the depths of the angular points of a triangle, shew that its centre of pressure will be at a depth

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + bc + ca + ab}{2(a + b + c)}.$$

2. Find the condition of stability of equilibrium of a floating body.

A solid formed of a cone and hemisphere which have a common base floats totally immersed in two liquids, the cone being wholly in the lower and the hemisphere in the upper liquid: prove that the equilibrium will be stable if the centre of gravity of the solid be above the common surface of the two liquids.

3. State the laws connecting the pressure, density and temperature of elastic gases.

A hollow India-rubber ball is inflated with air and on being punctured its radius shrinks from a to b; prove that the proportion of air left in it is $\frac{1}{n}$th where $n = \frac{a^2}{b^4}\left\{ab + c(a-b)\right\}$, c being a constant depending on the extensibility of the India-rubber.

4. Investigate the surfaces of equal pressure in a fluid subject to the action of given forces.

Shew that the accurate equation to the surface of an inland sea at the North Pole, supposing the water to be attracted to the Earth's centre and to rotate about its axis, is $r^3 \sin^2\theta = c^3$, where r is the distance from the Earth's centre and θ the inclination of this radius-vector to the Earth's axis, the pressure of the atmosphere being neglected.

5. Obtain a differential equation for the atmospheric pressure at a given distance from the Earth's surface.

A vertical column of air reaching from the Earth's surface upwards is in equilibrium under the attraction of the Earth and horizontal constraining forces. The centigrade temper-

ature and the attraction varying inversely as the square of the distance z from the Earth's centre, prove that the law of pressure is

$$p = C e^{-m \tan^{-1} \frac{z}{c}}$$

where C, m, c are constants.

6. What are the Laws of Refraction? How is the index of refraction determined experimentally for any substance?

Prove that if a thermometer be looked at from a distance large in comparison with the diameter of the tube the diameter of the bore appears to be larger than it really is, in the ratio of the refractive index to unity.

7. Shew that the illumination produced at any point of a surface of given material by a given source of light varies directly as the cosine of the angle of incidence and inversely as the square of the distance of the point from the source of light.

At one extremity of the arc of a plane curve is placed a luminous point and the arc is equally illuminated at every point; prove that the curve is the lemniscate $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$, the bright point being the origin. Prove also that if the ray incident upon the arc at the extremity most remote from the source of light is reflected in a direction parallel to the axis of the curve, then the chord of the illuminated arc is of length $a\left(\cos\frac{2\pi}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

8. Prove that when a pencil has not a focus, it has two focal lines situated at different points of its course and at right angles to one another and to the axis of the pencil.

Parallel rays fall upon a small portion of a concave spherical mirror; determine the caustic and the position of the focal lines.

9. Shew that the change of direction produced in a ray by one refraction increases with the angle of incidence, and increases faster and faster as the angle of incidence increases uniformly.

Find the position of minimum deviation for a ray passing through a prism.

10. Explain the formation of the primary rainbow.

Find the radius of the primary rainbow, having given $\mu = \frac{4}{3}$ (for yellow rays refracted into water) and L sin 21° 1′ = 9·55462.

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY, COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;
TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the term "spontaneous generation." Briefly discuss the different views started for and against it. 20

2. Describe the structure and life-history of any Echinoderm. Point out in the type you select the features of agreement with and divergence from the other classes of Echinoderms. 20

3. Describe the skull of a cartilaginous fish, including the jaws and branchial skeleton. What are the essential characters that distinguish the skulls of osseous fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals from one another? 20

4. State what is known of the development of the renal organs in the Vertebrata and compare the early condition of the vertebrate kidney with the segmental organs of an Annelid. 20

5. Give an account of the organization and development of the Nemertida or Ribbon-worms. 20

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY, COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;
TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe digestion in the stomach of man and the Ruminantia respectively, giving detail of differentiation in the digestive apparatus of each. 25

2. Differentiate the effect of variations in temperature on hot and cold blooded animals respectively. 25

3. In what respect are the fins of a fish analogous to the limbs of warm-blooded animals? 20

4. Describe the secretion of urine, giving at the same time the minute structure of the kidney. 30

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P (Lond.);
Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How are plants divided for the purposes of description and classification? Describe briefly the principles of the Natural and Linnæan systems. 15

2. Describe briefly the structures known as appendages of the epidermis, mentioning the different plants in which they are met with. 15

3. Describe the different forms of polypetulous and monopetulous corollæ, giving examples of each. 15

4. What are the different parts included in the term Gynecium? What are their respective uses in the life-history of a plant? 20

5. Describe the plants placed before you, and name the natural orders to which they belong, giving reasons. 15

6. Give the diagnostic characteristics of the natural orders Compositæ and Apocynaceæ. 20

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.);
Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the fruits formed of the combination of several flowers. 15

2. Describe the development of the embryo in (*a*) dicotyledonous and (*b*) monocotyledonous plants. 20

3. What is the influence of temperature and light on vegetation, and what the influence of vegetation on climate? 15

4. What is starch, and in what part of a plant is it found? Describe the minute structure of a typical starch grain. What is its function in the economy of the plant? 15

5. State what you know of the process of vegetable excretion, and what relation, if any, this has to the practice of rotation of crops in agriculture. 20

6. What do you understand by movement of plants? State how it is affected by external and internal influences. 15

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOLOGY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

1. Give the mineral composition of granite, and give the chemical composition of the minerals black mica, oligoclase, orthoclase, and quartz. How are oligoclase and orthoclase distinguished?

2. A vertical wall whose height is h and width b is overthrown by an earthquake shock whose horizontal velocity is V: determine the value of V in terms of h, b and g ($g = 32$).

3. Describe *minutely* the formation of soil from trap-rock. What kind of soils are known as brick-earth? Describe the minerals of the trap.

4. Explain the relation of fissures accompanied by displacement of rocks to those due to contraction.

Describe by aid of sketches the nature of jointing in granite and limestone rocks.

5. Describe the results of metamorphic action on sandstone, limestone, and clays respectively.

6. Describe the usual physical features of a district formed by igneous rocks.

7. Draw up a classification for igneous rocks, and do the same for aqueous rocks with reference to physical characters only.

8. Describe any "faults" personally known to you. Explain what is meant by a *reversed* fault. How might it probably be formed?

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GEOLOGY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write a note on the nature and modes of occurrence of mineral veins. How do they vary in dimensions? 10

2. Describe the Archæan Crystalline Schists. 8

3. Describe some of the more important formations due to organic agency. 8

4. Give some of the more striking details concerning the transporting power of rivers. [8

5. Describe the structure (1) of a volcano, (2) of a geyser. 8

6. Describe the various tests employed for the determination of rocks. 8

7. Describe the cretaceous fossils of Southern India. Explain the term *Cenomanian*. 10

8. Describe the Pliocene of India. 10

9. Give a succinct account of the stone implements of the human period. 10

10. Name some of the important fossils of the Salt Range rocks. State also their order of superposition. 10

11. How do you suppose the black soils of India to have been formed? What constitutes fertility in reference to a soil? 10

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

1. Explain fully the process of solution of solids, liquids and gases in liquids with its conditions, attendant circumstances and apparent anomalies.

2. Describe Wollaston's Goniometer and show how it is used to measure the angles of small crystals.

3. Show that the attraction of a spherical shell on any particle placed in its interior is zero, and that consequently in computing the attraction of a solid sphere on a point within its mass all parts of the sphere more remote from the centre than the given point may be neglected. Hence explain Airy's method of determining the mean density of the Earth.

4. Explain what is meant by the viscosity of substances and how it is measured. Has the viscosity of the air any influence on the floating of a rain-cloud in it? How do you account for the rise in air of a cloud consisting of small drops of water?

5. State and show how to prove experimentally Dalton's laws of the mixture of gases and vapours.

Find the weight of a litre of atmospheric air at 20 C. and 753 mm. pressure, the dew-point being 18 C. (Weight of one litre of dry air at standard temperature and pressure 1·293 grms; specific gravity of aqueous vapour = 0·624; tension of aqueous vapour at 18° = 15·36 mm.)

6. Describe Bunsen's ice-calorimeter, and explain fully how it is used to determine accurately the specific heat of substances.

7. Describe Regnault's method of determining the specific heat of gases at constant pressure, and show how the ratio of the two specific heats may be determined either by direct experiment or indirectly.

8. Is the radiation of heat entirely confined to the surface of the radiating body? Give experimental proofs for your answer. What is internal radiation? Prove that it is proportional to the square of the index of refraction.

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S. J.

1. Discuss the corpuscular and undulatory theories of light with reference (*a*) to the velocity of light in different media, and (*b*) the phenomena of single and double refraction.

2. Explain fully the phenomenon of interference by diffraction through a narrow slit and shew how the wavelength of the different kinds of light may be calculated from observations of this phenomenon. Prove the formula

$$\lambda = d\frac{\sin\phi}{n}$$

where ϕ is the angular distance of any bright line of order n from the central one, and d is the breadth of the slit.

3. Explain what is meant by the *polarizing angle* of a substance and state Brewster's law with respect to this angle. Mention by facts which support the theory that the vibrations of light polarized by reflection are perpendicular to the plane of reflection and not parallel to it.

4. How can circularly polarized light be obtained from ordinary light, and how can it be distinguished from plane-polarized light and from ordinary light respectively? How are its properties accounted for on the undulatory theory?

5. Define *magnetic moment*. Explain how the magnetic moment of a magnet may be compared with the horizontal component of the earth's magnetism. Prove the formula which you employ.

6. Define *electric quantity*, *potential*, *density* and *capacity*. Investigate the capacity of a condenser consisting of two concentric spherical shells insulated from each other.

7. Obtain an expression for the energy of a charged condenser of given capacity.

A Leyden jar is charged and united with $n-1$ uncharged similar jars to form a battery; shew that the whole energy is only $\frac{1}{n}$ of the energy of the single jar.

8. Define *unit current* and *unit resistance*, and shew how to express the amount of heat evolved in a wire through which a current is passing.

A current passes from a given cell (*a*) through a copper conductor and (*b*) through a platinum conductor of the same dimensions: prove that the heat evolved will be the same in both cases if the internal resistance of the cell is a geometric mean between the resistances of the two conductors.

9. Explain the principle of Thomson's absolute electrometer. Shew how you would use it to measure in absolute units the difference of potential between the poles of a galvanic battery.

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

H. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a "radicle." Give instances of monad and diad radicles, both simple and compound, which are capable of existing in an unsaturated state. 7

2. Suppose you wish to ascertain the composition of hydrochloric acid gas, how would you proceed? Give details. 10

3. Define "vapour density." State briefly the principles involved in determining it by three known methods. What data for calculating the vapour density of a substance are furnished by Meyer's method, and what are the advantages of employing it over other methods? 18

4. What are the reagents used for absorbing the different gases in gas analysis? Mention the three classes into which the principal gases are divided, according to their behaviour with the absorbents. 1

5. Permanganate of potash is decomposed and bleached by substances having an attraction for oxygen. Explain how this property is turned to account in volumetric analysis, and for the valuation of what class of substances, 12

6. Represent the composition of the following salts of the polybasic acids as constituted upon the plan of what is commonly known as the water-type theory, viz., microcosmic salt, pyrophosphate of sodium, and aceto-nitrate of barium. 12

7. What is Dalton's law of partial pressures? Calculate the partial pressure due to each of the following three gases measured at 0° C. and 76 cm, successively introduced into a vessel, viz., 260 criths of hydrogen, 564 criths of oxygen, and 378 criths of nitrogen, the united pressure of them all being equal to 100 cm. of mercury, as gauged by a syphon barometer attached to the vessel. 16

8. By what spectrum reactions could you identify the metals sodium, lithium, calcium, barium and iron? 18

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.; KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the composition of chloro-platinic acid; represent its constitution graphically, and hence show that it indicates a possible triatomicity for chlorine in some of its relations. 10

2. What compounds of gold and silver are used in photography? Explain the chemical changes which they undergo in the toning baths. What is fulminating gold, and how is it obtained? 10

3. What is the composition of "purple of Cassius"? What are its uses, and how is it prepared? 5

4. How does tin occur in nature? Describe the processes employed in the preparation of metallic tin. 10

5. Describe carefully how you would distinguish between compounds of tin, antimony and arsenic in solution. 12

6. Show by means of a chemical equation what happens when cupric oxide is heated in contact with the vapour of sulphur. 5

7. State Mitscherlich's law of replacement of isomorphous substances, giving some illustrations. 10

8. Describe how you would analyse a specimen of zeolite or hydrated felspar. 15

9. Describe the special uses of ammonium chloride in qualitative analysis. 3

10. Describe *exactly* the purposes for which solutions of the following substances are employed in volumetric analysis :— 14

(1) Potassium bichromate.

(2) Potassium permanganate.

(3) Sodium hyposulphite.

(4) Iodine.

11. Give the notation of the simple forms occurring in the metric systems of crystals. 6

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER I.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The isothermal lines of the southern hemisphere correspond more nearly with the parallels of latitude than in the northern hemisphere. Explain the cause. 10

2. What is a coral island? Explain how fringing reefs and barrier reefs are formed. 10

3. Give data showing the amount of solar heat received annually by the earth. Contrast it with the amount of heat lost by radiation from the earth's surface. 15

Why is the sky blue?

4. How do you suppose the enormous masses of mountain chains and table lands to have been produced? 10

5. Explain the origin of the gulf stream, and trace its course and effects on climates on certain parts of the northern hemisphere. 10

6. Discuss the question whether animals or plants yield more easily to the influence of man Trace the influence of man on any portion of the earth. 15

7. Given that the height of the barometer at sea-level is 29·922 inches and that it is 14·961 inches at a height of 18,000 feet: calculate the height of the barometer at an elevation of 1·227 mile. 10

8. Describe the present distribution, condition and prospects of the human race. 20

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER II.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give some data to show that the formation of rocks demands a very long period of time. 10

2. What is the mean orbit of the Earth and what is the mean time required by the Earth to describe it? What is the exact form of the Earth's orbit, and how does it vary? 15

3. Describe the characters of the land within the arctic and antarctic circles respectively. 10

4. What are spiral storms, typhoons, gales, sciroccos and simoons? 5

5. Describe the many conditions which combine to produce rain, cloud, snow and thaw. Where in India are the heaviest rainfalls recorded? What becomes of the rain which falls on the Earth? 15

6. Describe the periodical diurnal variations of oscillations of barometric pressure. 10

7. Describe how you would estimate the elevation of a hill station by observing the temperature at which water boiled on its summit. 10

8. What is the composition of the atmosphere? What would be its height if air were inelastic? 10

9. Describe the fauna of New Zealand. 15

VIII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

EXAMINERS.

M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

MAHADEV CHIMNAJI APTE, B.A., LL.B.

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER I.

M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.;

MAHADEV CHIMNAJI APTE, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Roman Civil Law, Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.

1. Describe the constitutive elements of the *status* of an individual regarded as a legal *persona.* 8

2. What was the course of procedure under the system of *formulæ?* Point out what were the different parts of a *formula* and their uses. 8

3. What was the effect of adoption as regards the *patria potestas* before the time of Justinian? Did he change the law in any, and, if so, in what way? 8

4. Describe the ceremonies by which a *testamentum per æs et libram* was made. 8

5. In what ways was *usufructus* terminated? Was there any limitation to the application of these ways to any particular rights, and, if so, how was their effect avoided in these cases? 8

6. Describe the various kinds of *substitutio* which were permissible to a Roman testator. 8

7. What were the provisions of the *lex Furia testamentaria*, the *lex Voconia*, and the *lex Falcidia?* Was there any other *lex Furia*, and, if so, what were its provisions? 8

8. What were the changes introduced into the Roman law of inheritance by Justinian after the publication of the Institutes? 8

9. In what sense does Maine use the term "legal fiction"? In what way does a *legal fiction* differ from *equity?* 5

10. Point out the difference between the use of the phrase "all men are equal" in Roman and in modern times. 5

11. What is a *universitas juris?* What was the original object of a will? 5

12. What are the privileges of ambassadors and their suite in the country to which they are accredited? What, if any, is the difference between the privileges of an ambassador and a consul? 8

13. Point out the difference in the rights of belligerents according as the war is carried on by land or by sea. 5

14. Point out what are and what are not hostile despatches. What is the consequence to a neutral ship being found carrying such despatches? 8

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.;

MAHADEV CHIMNAJI APTE, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Laws.

N B.—When an opinion is expressed, the reasons for the opinion should be given.

1. When is custom or usage allowed to override the Hindu law? 10

2. A Hindu governed by the Mitâkshará possessed of ancestral moveable and immoveable property becomes himself a Mahomedan after a son is born to him, who remains a Hindu. He also acquires property after his conversion and has children born to him by a Mahomedan wife. How will the property be divided after his death? 4

3. A European has illegitimate sons by Hindu women who follow Hindu law and usage; what law will govern them? 4

4. In what cases can a son under the Mitâkshará law set aside the alienations of ancestral property by his father? 30

A father alienates the whole of the ancestral property (*a*) immediately before the birth of his son, (*b*) after a son is born to him, (1) by way of gift to a temple, (2) for extravagant purposes, (3) for immoral purposes. In which of these cases can the son set aside the alienations of the father during the father's lifetime and after the father's death?

5. A Hindu dies leaving three widows, without leaving any special permission to any one of them to adopt. The widows divide the property and are each in possession of her share. One of these widows adopts a son. What will be the effect of the adoption upon the property of the other widows? Discuss the question fully. 12

6. What persons must of necessity be maintained by a Hindu without regard to assets inherited by him? 5

7. A separated Hindu dies possessed of property. His sister, his brother's son, a brother, and a father's brother's son are living; who will inherit the property? 5

8. *A* dies leaving behind him a daughter, a son of a predeceased son, and a son of a predeceased daughter whose husband is living. How will *A*'s property be inherited (1) if *A* was a Hindu, (2) if *A* was a Mahomedan, (3) if he was a Pársi, and (4) if he was a Native Christian who had given up the Hindu law and custom? 16

9. In what does a gift differ from an endowment under the Mahomedan law? 7

10. When is the adoption of a daughter's or sister's son illegal? When is marriage with a maternal uncle's daughter illegal? What is your opinion as to the recent decisions upon the latter point derived from experience or caste customs? 7

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER III.

M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.;

MAHADEV CHIMNAJI APTE, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Contracts and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.

N.B.—When an opinion is expressed, the reasons for such opinion should be given.

1. Define 'coercion' and 'undue influence.' What is the material distinction between the two? 8

A institutes criminal proceedings against *B* for an offence which is compoundable. *A* then promises to drop the criminal proceedings if *B* gives him a bond for Rs. 200, mort-

gaging his property for the said sum. *B* executes the bond and *A* drops the prosecution. *A* afterwards sues *B* upon the bond. Can *A* recover the amount?

2. Who are competent to contract? 8

A, a Hindu aged 17 whose estate is administered by an administrator appointed under the Minors' Act, borrows money on a promissory note from a Márwádi for keeping up a carriage, which his circumstances do not admit of keeping. The Márwádi sues *A* and *A* pleads minority; will the plea avail?

3. What considerations and objects are lawful and what not? 10

A, a watandár pátil, agrees to sell his watan property to *B* for Rs. 500 and receives Rs. 100 as earnest-money. *A* afterwards refuses to complete the sale and *B* sues him upon the agreement. Can *A* be compelled to effect the sale?

A, a Hindu, executes to *B*, another Hindu, a money bond and stipulates that he shall pay interest even if it exceeds three times the principal at one time. In a suit by *B* upon the bond, what can *B* recover as for interest?

4. What are the provisions of the Contract Act as to appropriation of payments and when can it be made by the creditor? 10

5. What title can a seller give to the buyer of goods? 10

6. What are the peculiar incidents of mercantile property? 4

7. What is an 'insurance upon life'? Can a father insure the life of his son, or a creditor that of the debtor? 10

A person who insures his life declares that he is in good health. Under what circumstances will the policy be avoided?

8. *A* leases his fields to *B* for 10 years certain, and after that as long as *B* pleases to hold them. What is the utmost duration of such a lease? 2

9. In what cases is six months' notice necessary before a tenant can be ejected? 3

10. *A* mortgages his land first to *B* and after a year mortgages the same land to *C*. *B* sues *A* alone upon his 10

mortgage and obtains a decree and sells the land in execution. What rights has *C* against *B* or the purchaser at the execution sale?

11. (*a*) *A* makes a gift of a piece of land, which is worth Rs. 50, by deed which mentions the value of the land. 15

(*b*) *A* agrees in writing to let *B* enjoy his hereditary allowance of Rs. 15 per annum payable from the Government treasury for 6 years upon *B*'s agreeing to pay Rs. 70 in advance.

(*c*) *A* by an instrument in writing agrees to sell to *B* his house for Rs. 300, acknowledges receipt of Rs. 100 as earnest-money and stipulates to make out a proper conveyance on payment of the balance of purchase money.

(*d*) *A*, a Hindu in sound health, confers by an instrument in writing upon the younger of his two wives authority to adopt a son in case of his death. This happens in 1875.

(*e*) *A*, a contractor in the Public Works Department, has a deposit of Rs. 2,000 there and some money due after measurement of the work done by him. *A* sells his right to these to *B* by an instrument in writing for Rs. 2,500.

Which of these documents must be registered and which not?

12. *A* is in possession of certain lands by virtue of a mortgage-deed for Rs. 98, executed in 1870 and not registered. *B* gets a deed of sale of the same lands in 1878 for Rs. 90 and has it registered and ousts *A* forcibly. *A* sues *B* to recover possession upon the strength of his mortgage-deed. Can *A* recover possession? Supposing *B*'s deed of sale was executed in 1875 and not in 1878, would that have affected the rights of *A* and *B*? 10

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER IV.

M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.;

MAHADEV CHIMNAJI APTE, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other Securities for Money, and Specific Relief.

N.B.—Where an opinion is expressed, the reasons for such opinion should be given.

1. *A* contracts with *B* to deliver goods at a certain time and place. *C* contracts with *D* to deliver goods or pay money 10

by instalments extending over a number of years. Will equity in either of these cases interfere to prevent *A* or *C* doing anything which may prevent him from fulfilling his contract?

2. A debtor executes a deed conveying his property in trust for the benefit of all his creditors who shall execute the deed within a certain time. Can a creditor who does not execute the deed within the time limited, under any and what circumstances, obtain the benefit of the deed? 8

3. What are the principles which regulate a court of equity in deciding whether the purchase by a mortgagee from the mortgagor of the equity of redemption is valid? 8

4. A mortgagee of property lent the deeds to the mortgagor for the purpose of raising money upon them, telling the mortgagor to inform the lender of the prior mortgage. The mortgagor deposited the deeds with bankers as security for money lent by them, but did not inform them of the prior charge. What are the respective rights of the mortgagee and the bankers in respect of the property comprised in the deeds? 10

5. A testator appointed executors and directed them to realize all his property and deposit it with *A*. *A* became insolvent, and the executors were sought to be charged with this sum by creditors and also by legatees of the testator. Had the executors any defence to either of these classes of claimants? 8

6. Can a mortgagor by any kind of contract deprive himself of the right of redemption? What is the nature of an equity of redemption? 8

7. A debtor induced a lady, to whom he was about to be married, to become security for a debt, and after the marriage she tried to get the security set aside. What was the duty of the creditor in taking the security? Could the lady get it set aside? 8

8. Can an attorney take a gift under a will prepared by himself? 6

9. *B*, a solicitor and mortgagee with power of sale, arranged with another solicitor to act as his agent in the matter of the mortgage on agency terms, and on the conclusion of the matter a sum of money was paid to *B* as his share of the profits. Was *B* entitled to retain that sum? 10

10. When a vendor seeks specific performance, not having the same interest in the estate that he has contracted to sell, what course would be pursued by a court of equity? 8

11. Can a party who has obtained an agreement by a partial misrepresentation enforce specific performance on waiving the part affected by the misrepresentation? 8

12. In what cases can a court grant a perpetual injunction? 8

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER V.

M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.;
MAHADEV CHIMNAJI APTE, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Torts and Crimes.

N.B.—Where an opinion is expressed, reasons for the opinion must be given. Where facts to be proved are required to be stated or distinctions pointed out, a mere statement of the words of the Penal Code will not be accepted as an answer to the question.

1. A shipowner appoints a captain to his ship *A*, leaving the appointment of the officers and crew to the captain. In the course of a voyage down a river, the ship *A*, through the negligence of those on board, causes damage to ship *B*. Subsequently, in consequence of a storm, the ship *A* sinks in the fairway and becomes a total wreck. Ship *C*, not knowing of and not being able to see the wreck of ship *A*, runs foul of it and is damaged. What, if any, is the liability of the owner of ship *A* in each of these cases? 14

2. Underneath a large tract of land there is a quantity of subterranean water. The owners of the surface have wells of various depths, by means of which the water can be raised to the surface. What are the rights and duties of these owners among themselves in respect of their use of their respective wells? 14

3. What must be proved in order to enable the plaintiff to recover damages in a suit for malicious prosecution? What is the difference between 'false imprisonment' and 'malitious prosecution'? 8

4. Define 'libel.' What is the difference between 'libel' and 'slander'? What proofs must be adduced by the plaintiff to prove his case in a suit for libel, and how may the defendant defend himself? 12

5. What sentences of transportation can be passed under the provisions of the Penal Code? 5

6. A person in a state of intoxication does an act which if he were sober would amount to theft; how does the fact of intoxication affect his liability to the criminal law? If under the same circumstances he wounds himself with a sharp knife which he happens to have in his hand, in such a way that if he were sober it would amount to an attempt to commit suicide, how would you apply the law? 10

7. What facts must be proved in order to convict an accused person (1) of giving false evidence, (2) of fabricating false evidence? 8

8. Define the various kinds of kidnapping punishable under the Penal Code, and point out the distinction between 'kidnapping' and 'abduction.' 8

9. What acts and intentions must be proved in the course of a trial in order to convict an accused person of forgery? 8

10. Point out the distinction between 'theft,' 'extortion,' and 'robbery.' 8

11. Define the classes of offences attempts to commit which are provided for by Section 511. What facts must be proved in order to obtain a conviction under that section? 5

WEDNESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER,
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER VI.

M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.;
MAHADEV CHIMNAJI APTE, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure including Limitation, and Criminal Procedure.

N.B.—When an opinion is expressed, the reasons for the opinion should be given.

1. Define the terms 'fact,' 'proved,' and 'conclusive proof.' 4

2. What is an 'estoppel' and what are the instances of an estoppel given in the Evidence Act? 12

A going on a journey entrusts a case of jewels to *B* for safe custody. *B* gives the case to *C* before *A*'s return, and when *A* on his return asks for it, refuses to return it to him saying that the case belongs to *C*'s wife. In a suit by *A* against *B*, can *B* plead that the case belonged to *C*'s wife and was made over to him by her direction?

3. What are 'professional communications' and how far are they privileged? 8

4. When may 'secondary evidence' relating to documents be given? 11

A sues *B* for redemption of a mortgage. The mortgage-deed is not forthcoming, but *A* produces certified copy of a petition made by *B* to the Mámlatdár in relation to the property mortgaged and containing an admission of the mortgage and its terms. The original petition is not put in. *A* also produces witnesses who depose that *B* made admissions to them of the fact of the mortgage and its terms. Is this evidence admissible to prove the mortgage?

5. *A* is accused of defaming a fellow-casteman by writing a letter to the head of their caste, imputing to him an offence which is an offence against the rules of the caste as well as against the Penal Code. On whom lies the burden of proving that the letter was privileged and written in good faith? 8

6. *A* is charged with committing an offence and is being tried. Witnesses for the prosecution are examined-in-chief, but *A* reserves their cross-examination. One of the witnesses dies before the charge is framed and before *A* has had the opportunity of cross-examining him after the charge is framed. Another witness is not to be found and it is proved that he has been kept away by *A*. Can the examination-in-chief given by either or both be used as against *A* in convicting him? 10

7. Define the terms a 'warrant case,' 'summons case,' 'investigation,' and a 'judicial proceeding.' 4

8. In what districts of the Bombay Presidency has trial by jury been introduced and for what offences? 4

9. In what cases can an order for maintenance be made and by whom? 14

A has a kept mistress *B*, by whom he has children *C* and *D*. *A* refuses to maintain them. *B* applies to have maintenance for herself and for *C* and *D* and for a child likely to be born soon. What order can she obtain?

If a wife succeeds to her mother's property the income of which is enough to maintain her after she has obtained an order for maintenance against her husband, can the husband get the order set aside?

10. When can a Civil Court grant a temporary injunction, or injunction to restrain repetition or continuance of breach? When can it appoint a receiver? 10

11. *A* becomes entitled to certain property by virtue of a will made by his uncle *B*. The will is in the possession of *B*'s daughter who does not produce it but succeeds to the property as if there were no will, and enjoys it for 15 years. She dies and her son then succeeds to the property and produces the will in a matter connected with the property. *A* comes to know of it and wishes to sue to recover the property from the son. Can *A* sue the son after such a lapse of time, and, if so, under what provision of the Limitation Act? 5

12. *A* mortgages his propery to *B* on condition that the mortgage is to be redeemed within 2 years and in default to be held to be foreclosed. After the lapse of the 2 years *B* sells the property itself to *C* for a valuable consideration, giving to *C* the mortgage-deed as one of the title-deeds of the property. Within what time must *A* sue to recover the property from *C*? What difference is there between the provisions of Act IX. of 1871 and the present Limitation Act and Act XIV. of 1859 which apply to this case? 10

IX.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS.

S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc M.Inst.C.E. Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M., M.D.	In Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.
Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.P.C.P., (Lond.) Surgeon R. Baker, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

MONDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a general review of the metals iron, cobalt, nickel, manganese and chromium, stating the points of resemblance in their chemical relations. 12

2. You have given to you bichromate of potash, hydrochloric, oxalic and concentrated sulphuric acids and water. State how you would prepare carbonic anhydride, chlorine and oxygen from these materials, and explain the chemical reactions that take place by symbols. 12

3. How is sodic hyposulphite economically prepared on a large scale? What are its remarkable and useful properties, and to what uses in the arts has it been applied? Explain the action of this salt in volumetric analysis generally. 10

4. What are the physical and chemical properties and percentage composition of corrosive sublimate, and whence does it derive its name? How is it manufactured? Explain by equation the chemical changes involved in its preparation. 8

5. Describe the cyanides of potassium, silver and mercury, indicating the special characters of each. 10

6. What are the chief classes into which organic compounds are chemically divided? State briefly their distinguishing characters, and illustrate at the same time their composition or construction by giving the names and rational formulæ of a representative substance belonging to each of these classes. 14

7. Explain the production of fulminate of mercury by the action of nitric acid upon mercury and alcohol, indicating the different chemical reactions by symbols. 12

8. How is Benzene or Benzole obtained? State the various uses to which it is put in the arts, and name the two important commercial products obtained from it. 10

9. Give the rational formulæ and appropriate chemical designations of Benzole, Aniline, Phenic acid and Picric acid, so as to represent them as derivatives of the Phenyle series of organic compounds. 12

MONDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY.

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.);
Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the different forms of roots, giving at least one example of each form. 15

2. Describe the different parts of an exogenous stem. How would you distinguish it from an endogenous stem? 20

3. What is inflorescence? Describe its different kinds and give at least one example of each kind. 20

4. Describe the varieties of fruits formed by a single flower, giving an example of each variety. 20

5. What are the botanical characteristics of the natural orders Leguminosæ, Euphorbiaceæ and Convolvulaceæ? Give the scientific names of the officinal plants belonging to each order. 25

TUESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.);
Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the drugs which owe their therapeutic value wholly or in part to the tannic acid contained in them. Compare gallic with tannic acid as an astringent. 20

2. How are (*a*) subchloride, (*b*) perchloride of mercury prepared? Give the dose of each of these salts and the pharmacopœial preparations containing them. 17

3. Give the officinal plants belonging to the natural order Atropaceæ. What are the preparations of Atropa Belladonna and of its alkaloid? Mention the uses of the drug in ophthalmic medicine. 25

4. What is Digitalis? Give its preparations and their doses and indicate briefly their therapeutic uses. 20

5. What are the pharmacopœial preparations of arsenic? Give the dose of each and mention their therapeutic uses. 18

X.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS.

W. K. HATCH, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S. ANNA MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A., M.D.	In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E. ... TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M. ...	In Physiology and Histology.

MONDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

W. K. HATCH, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S.;

ANNA MORESHVAR KUNTE, B.A, M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the origin, course and distribution of the phrenic nerve. 25

2. Describe fully the male urethra and give the position and relations of the prostate gland. 25

3. Give the course of the principal veins of the upper and lower extremities and describe the cranial venous circulation. 25

4. Describe the dissection required to expose the deep palmar arch. 25

5. What dissection will be necessary to expose the hyoglossus muscle? 25

N.B.—Any four questions to be answered.

MONDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;

TEMULJI BHIKAJI NARIMAN, L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the structure of the heart generally and specifically and give the chemical and morphological constituents of the blood; give a normal sphygmographic tracing as taken over a large and small artery respectively, explaining the factors which produce it in each case. 25

2. Describe a lymphatic gland and fully explain the part played by the lymphatic system in the human economy. 15

3. Describe the functions of the pneumogastric nerve and its branches. Mention the phenomena produced by section of both the vagi, above the origin of the superior laryngeal nerves. 25

4. Explain the glycogenic function of the liver, mentioning the principal theories respecting the final destination of glycogen. 15

5. Briefly describe the four specimens placed under the microscopes. 20

XI.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. & S.

EXAMINERS.

H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S. H. V. Carter, M.D.	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
Surgeon-Major G. Bainbridge, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. Surgeon R. Baker, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
J. Arnott, M.D., C.M. ... Rastamji Nasarvanji Khori, L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P., (Lond.), F.R.C.S., (Lond.), F.R.O.S.	In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
Surgeon M. Collie, C.M., M.B. ... Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

H. COOK, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.;
H. V. CARTER, M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Describe the structure of '*Tubercle*,' with the stages this neoplasm passes through; adding the conditions favouring its development, and the organs most frequently attacked by it. 20

2. What are the clinical phenomena of '*Pyrexia*'? And what are the characteristics of '*Malarial fevers*'; as regards causation, symptoms, anatomical lesions, and plan of treatment? Give the diagnosis between '*ague*' and '*hectic fever*.' 20

3. Where may be found the lesions causing '*Hemiplegia*'; and how does '*age*' influence the production of this disease, with the resulting diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. When does '*aphasia*' occur along with Hemiplegia? 20

4. What are the usual signs and symptoms of '*hæmic*' *heart-murmurs*; and how may these be distinguished from murmurs of organic origin? State how diagnosis here influences the prognosis and the treatment. 20

5. Describe shortly the causes, symptoms, and terminations of '*Hepatic abscess*'; adding the principles of treatment at the different stages of its course. 20

MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY AND OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

Surgeon-Major G. BAINBRIDGE, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.;
Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the different forms of dislocation of the hip joint, giving the anatomical characters, symptoms, and methods of reduction of the forms most commonly met with. 16

2. How would you investigate a case of retention of urine in the male with a view to ascertaining its cause? Mention the various methods of giving immediate relief. 20

3. What are the characteristics of epithelial as compared with other forms of cancer? 16

4. Mention the varieties of fracture of the patella, giving its causes, symptoms, and various methods of treatment. 15

5. Describe the disease known as cancrum oris, giving its nature, causes, symptoms, prognosis, and treatment. What is the method of healing in this disease? 18

6. Mention the different varieties of conjunctivitis, and describe the gonorrhœal form, giving its treatment and possible results. 15

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

J. ARNOTT, M.D., C.M.;

RASTAMJI NASARVANJI KHORI, L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Lond.), F.R.O.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the diagnosis and treatment of perimetritis, and parametritis. 20

2. What are the causes of convulsions in children? Give the immediate treatment. 15

3. Give the symptoms and treatment of placenter prævia. 15

4. Diagnose pregnancy from other states in which there is abdominal tumor. 20

5. In what cases may forceps be used? How do you use them? What dangers and troubles may be caused at the time of the operation or subsequently. 15

6. Describe possible procedures in a case of transverse presentation. 15

TUESDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P. M. TO 5 P. M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

Surgeon M. COLLIE, C.M., M.B. ;

MORESHVAR GOPAL DESHMUKH, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. At the *post mortem* examination of the body of a woman, what appearances would help you in deciding whether or not there had been a previous pregnancy? What is the value of the *corpus luteum* in these cases? How would you distinguish a true from a false one? 12

2 Name and describe the different forms of suspended animation which may be mistaken for real death. Mention the more important signs of real death. 14

3. A dead body is found floating in a tank; how will you proceed to ascertain if the death was caused by drowning or not? What signs are characteristic of death from drowning? 18

4. What is the character of symptoms which would lead you to infer that death had taken place from poisoning? What other circumstances would, if present, strengthen your inference? 12

5. What are corrosive and irritant poisons? Mention the general symptoms and *post mortem* appearances in fatal cases of poisoning from (1) a corrosive and (2) an irritant poison. Mention generally what form of antidote treatment you would adopt. 14

6. Mention the various sources from whence potable water is obtained. State what impurities water from each source is likely to contain. What would you call a good drinking water on chemical examination? What is a hard water? How is it chemically tested and what is the rationale of the process? 12

7. What are the natural forces concerned in ventilation? How do they act and which of them is most efficacious in this country? 6

8. What are the essential proximate elements in the food of man? What uses does each class serve in the animal economy? Show how the presence of each is indispensable to the maintenance of health. 12

XII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ...	In Mathematics.
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A. ..	
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.	
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.	
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	In Inorganic Chemistry.
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.	
The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.	In Experimental Physics.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J. ..	
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.	In Engineering.
Khán Bahádur MANCHARJI KAVASJI MURZBAN, Assoc. M. Inst C.E.	

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ;

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LLB. ;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If $a+b+c+d=2s$, prove that 7

$$4\,(ab+cd)^2-(a^2+b^2-c^2-d^2)^2$$

$$=16\,(s-a)\,(s-b)\,(s-c)\,(s-d).$$

2. Show that in approximating to a cube root the number of figures may be nearly doubled by ordinary division. 15

If a be the greatest integer contained in $N^{\frac{1}{3}}$, and the difference be so small that its cube may be neglected, prove that a nearer approximate value of $N^{\frac{1}{3}}$ will be

$$\frac{1}{2}\left\{a+\left(\frac{4N-a^3}{3a}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right\}.$$

3. If, α, β be the roots of the quadratic equation 10

$$x^2-px+q=0,$$

show that $x^2-px+q=(x-\alpha)\,(x-\beta)$.

Shew also that $\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2}+\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2}=\frac{p^4}{q^2}-4\frac{p^2}{q}+2$.

4. If $a \propto b$ when c is invariable and $a \propto c$ when b is invariable, prove that $a \propto bc$ when both b and c are variable. 10

The value of a silver coin varies directly as the square of its diameter while its thickness remains the same, and

directly as its thickness while its diameter remains the same. Two silver coins have their diameters in the ratio of 4 : 3; find the ratio of their thickness if the value of the first be four times the value of the second.

5. Investigate the sum of the squares of the first n natural numbers. 13

Sum the following series to n terms and write down the general term of each :—

(*a*) 2 + 7 + 14 + 23 + ...

(*b*) 2 + 5 + 8 + 9 + ...

6. Derive the number of permutations of n things r at a time from the number of their permutations $r-1$ at x time. 10

Find the number of different arrangements that can be made of bars of the seven prismatic colours so that the blue and the green shall never come together.

7. Investigate the greatest term in the expansion of $(x + a)^n$, where n is a positive integer. 10

Find the greatest term in $(1 + x)^6$ when $x = \frac{1}{2}$.

8. Divide £3,010 into three sums, so that if the first be put out at simple interest for 3 years at 4 per cent., the second for 5 years at three per cent., and the third for 2 years at 2½ per cent., the amount of the second shall be double that of the first, and the amount of the third treble that of the second. 8

9. If 28 men can excavate 750 cubic yards in 4 days, working 6¾ hours a day, what uniform length of day will 24 men require to excavate 615 cubic yards in 3½ days, supposing that any 5 of the latter party can do as much in 4 hours as any 6 of the former can do in 3½ hours, and that 2 men will be withdrawn from the latter party after 2½ days' work? 7

10. Prove that $\log_a (x^n) = n . \log_a x$. 10

If one-tenth of the trees in a certain plantation are cut down every year, after how many years will less than one-third of the original number be left? (Log 3 = ·4771213.)

WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Triangles upon the same base and between the same parallels are equal. 10

If through the angular points of a triangle ABC there be drawn three parallel straight lines AD, BE, CF to meet the opposite sides in D, E, F; prove that the area of the triangle DEF is double the area of the triangle ABC.

2. If a straight line touch a circle and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle. 10

AB is a diameter of a circle, C any point in its circumference; AC, BC produced meet the tangents at B, A respectively in D, E, and the tangent at C meets the same tangents in F, G. Shew that FG is half of BD and AE taken together.

3. In any right-angled triangle any rectilineal figure described on the hypotenuse is equal to the similar and similarly described figures on the sides containing the right angle. 15

Is it necessary that the figures should be rectilineal?

If AB, CD be diameters of a circle at right angles to each other and if AEB be the arc of a circle with centre C and radius CA included within the former circle, prove that the area included between ADB and AEB will be equal to the area of the triangle ABC.

4. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third. 5

5. Express all the other trigonometrical ratios of an angle in terms of its sine. How will you represent the relations so obtained in inverse notation? 10

Shew that $\cos^{-1}\frac{9}{\sqrt{(82)}} + \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{(41)}}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

6. Prove that $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = \cos\theta$, whatever be the magnitude of θ; and hence deduce the formula 7

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cos\theta.$$

A door $ABCD$ of the usual rectangular shape, which when shut exactly fits its frame $ABEF$, is opened through an angle θ, the axis about which it turns on its hinges being coincident with the edge AB. By this movement the straight line joining E, D which coincides with EF when the door is shut makes an angle ϕ with EF. If the diagonal of the door is inclined to the edge AB at an angle ψ, shew that

$$\tan\phi\cot\psi = 2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}.$$

7. Obtain (*geometrically, if you can*) the formulæ expressing the sum or difference of two cosines in the form of a product. 9

Prove that $\cos 47° - \sin 29° - \cos 11° + \cos 25° = \sin 7°$.

8. Define a *logarithm*, and find the relation between the logarithms of the same number to different bases. With how many systems of logarithms are you familiar and which of them do you prefer? Connect them. 8

What multiple of x must z be that a^z may equal e^x?

9. Shew that in any triangle $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$. 16

O is any point in the interior of an equilateral triangle ABC; prove that

$$\cos(BOC - 60°) = \frac{BO^2 + CO^2 - AO^2}{2\,BO\,.\,CO}.$$

10. Find the area of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle. 10

If all the sides of such a quadrilateral be tangents to a circle, shew that its area is the square root of the continued product of the sides.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[*The same as set for the First B.A. Examination : see page cviii.*]

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Shew that the unit of acceleration varies directly as the unit of length and inversely as the square of the unit of time, and that therefore the numerical measure of a given acceleration varies inversely as the unit of length and directly as the square of the unit of time. 10

When a ft. and t secs. are the units of space and time the measure of an acceleration is f, when a' ft. and t' secs. are the units its measure is f', and when A ft. and T secs. are the units its measure is $f+f'$; prove that $\frac{T^2}{A} = \frac{t^2}{a} + \frac{t'^2}{a'}$.

2. Investigate the range of a projectile on a given inclined plane passing through the point of projection. 12

A particle is projected at right angles to an inclined plane with the velocity which would be acquired in falling freely through a space equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the range on the plane; find the inclination of the plane to the horizon.

3. Two heavy bodies are connected by a string which passes over a smooth pulley; determine the motion. 10

If the ratio of the masses of the bodies is k, shew that the acceleration of their centre of gravity is $\left(\frac{k-1}{k+1}\right)^2 g$.

4. A body of imperfect elasticity impinges obliquely on a fixed smooth plane; determine the velocity after impact. Indicate how your result may be obtained from considering the circumstances of a sphere impinging upon another sphere of much larger mass which is at rest. 7

5. A heavy particle slides down a smooth curve in a vertical plane through the vertical height h and acquires the velocity v; prove that $v^2 = 2gh$. 18

If the curve be a circle and the particle start from rest at the highest point, shew that the latus rectum of the parabolic path which it describes after leaving the circle is to the radius of the circle as 16 : 27.

6. Prove that in a heavy fluid at rest under the action of gravity the increase of pressure is proportional to the increase of depth. 8

Calculate the pressure per square inch at the greatest depth sounded by the *Challenger*, viz. 4575 fathoms, the specific gravity of sea-water being 1·025 and the height of the water-barometer 33 ft.

7. Define the *Centre of Pressure*. 10

Investigate the centre of pressure of a parallelogram immersed in a fluid to any depth and having one of its sides parallel to the free surface.

8. Obtain the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. 8

A body of specific gravity ρ floats half immersed in a fluid and is three-fourths immersed when floating in a mixture of equal volumes of that fluid and water; find ρ.

9. Investigate an expression for the difference of the altitudes of two stations on the Earth's surface, the heights of the barometer at the two stations being known by observation. 7

10. Explain the principle of the *Diving Bell*. 10

A person seated in a diving bell which descends slowly observes an incompressible substance floating on the surface of the liquid within the bell; what change takes place in the plane of floatation of the substance as the bell descends?

MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between real and apparent expansion of liquids and explain Matthiessen's method of finding the real expansion of a liquid. 15

At 0° C. a solid floating in alcohol is immersed 0·975 of its total volume, at 25° it is wholly immersed. The co-efficient of cubical expansion of the solid being 0·000026, find the co-efficient of expansion of the alcohol.

2. Why is mercury generally taken as a thermometric substance? What are the corrections to be applied to a mercurial thermometer and what are its advantages and disadvantages as compared with an air thermometer? Explain fully. 12

3. What is meant by the spheroidal state of water? Explain how it is produced and how it may be the cause of the bursting and explosion of a steam-boiler. 12

4. Describe and explain Regnault's method of determining the tension of aqueous vapour above and below 0°C. 10

5. A barometer with brass scale reads 762 mm. at 20° C.; what will be the correct reading at 0° C.? 12

Co-efficient of linear expansion of glass ... 0·00086
" " " brass ... 0·019
" apparent " mercury 0·0154
} for 100°.

6. What is the meaning of *specific inductive capacity*? How do you show that the specific inductive capacity of air is less than that of shellac? 14

7. Explain fully what happens if a thundercloud charged with positive electricity passes over a pointed lightning conductor. 12

8. Explain why two conductors charged with positive electricity under certain circumstances may attract each other, although a positively electrified particle repels every other particle similarly electrified. 13

MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY,

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the product of the action of strong sulphuric acid, aided by heat, on powdered charcoal? Describe its chemical and physical properties. Write the reaction (in symbols) which illustrates its formation. 12

2. What are the physical and chemical properties of ammonia gas? Describe an experiment for effecting its liquefaction. What practical application in arts has been founded on this property of ammonia? In the manufacture of what articles is this substance largely employed? 12

3. Describe the phenomena which take place when sodium is thrown into water, and express in chemical equations the reactions which occur. What quantity of water must be decomposed by sodium in order to obtain 24·84 litres of dry hydrogen gas measured at 30° C. and under a pressure of 760 mm.? 12

4. What is understood by the term *atomicity* or *quantivalence* of elements? What is the quantivalence of each of the elements carbon, boron and silicon? Compare briefly their physical and chemical properties. 14

5. Describe how you would proceed to effect a eudiometric analysis of air. 12

Name the impurities usually found in the atmosphere of a large city, such as Bombay.

6. Give the names and composition of the several compound gases, which go to make up the mechanical mixture of gaseous bodies known under the popular title of coal gas. State how the value of coal gas, as regards its illuminating power, is ascertained. 14

7. Describe the *halogen group* of elements. Explain why the process ordinarily employed for preparing hydrochloric acid does not answer for the preparation of hydriodic acid. 12

8. Explain by symbols the relation of the oxides of nitrogen to nitric acid, and show how nitric acid may be produced by the oxidation of ammonia. 12

THURSDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD WORKS.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.;

Khán Bahádur MANCHARJI KÁVASJI MURZBAN, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the advantages of the diagonal over the plain scale? Construct a diagonal scale of 9 miles to the inch showing furlongs. 8

2. Describe briefly the operation of chaining, and state what precautions are necessary to ensure accuracy in the work. 12

3. In surveying with the chain a tie-line is frequently measured; of what use is this line? 7

4. Describe the method of chaining round an impassable obstacle in a survey line. 10

5. For what kind of survey is the prismatic compass best adapted? Describe the method of using it. 11

6. Explain the method of adjusting the telescope of the common theodolite for parallax and collimation. 10

7. What is the difference in construction between the Y theodolite and one of Everest's pattern? 11

8. Describe the Gravatt's level, and explain its adjustments. 11

9. Describe the method of compound levelling, and state the advantages claimed for this system of levelling. 12

10. In running a line of levels, what checks should be amed(1) in the field and (2) in the field work? 8

THURSDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.;

Khán Bahádur MANCHARJI KÁVASJI MURZBAN, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention some of the indications and tests by which the durability and hardness of building stone may be determined. 10

2. Describe some of the processes by which naturally perishable stone is preserved from disintegration. 8

3. Briefly describe the process of manufacture of Ransome's patent stone. State what considerations would induce you to introduce that stone in preference to natural stone on works on which you may be employed. 12

4. What qualities would you look for in the selection of bricks? What are the dimensions of an English brick? What is generally the weight of an ordinary brick of English dimensions made in this part of the country, how much water does it generally absorb, and how much water in your opinion should a good well-made brick absorb? 12

5. Describe the principal materials used for covering of roofs. Which material do you think is the most economical and best suited to the climate of this country? Give your reasons for the same. 12

6. State what are Minton's tiles and what they are used for. 6

7. What are the constituents of lime stones which do not produce hydraulicity? State the constituents which produce that quality 10

8. State Sir C. Pasley's practical mode of testing a stone supposed to contain hydraulic lime. 8

9. Describe the texture, colour, weight and tensile strength of good Portland cement. 12

10. State whether you would prefer wrought or cast iron for a pillar, and state your reasons for giving preference to one above the other. 10

FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MASONRY.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.;

Khán Bahádur MANCHARJI KÁVASJI MURZBAN, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe and give neat sketches of the following descriptions of masonry :— 10

(1) Ashlar.
(2) Uncoursed rubble.
(3) Coursed rubble.
(4) Ashlar with rusticated chamfered quoins.

2. Give short specifications for— 10

(1) Ordinary stone work,
(2) Coursed stone work.
(3) Dressed stone work,

3. Describe what is "gauged work" in brick masonry. 8

4. Give neat sketches showing plans of two successive courses at the junction of a main wall 2½ bricks thick and a wall at right angles to it two bricks thick, both in English bond. 12

5. Indian masons generally work the bed joints of stone hollow. Is this objectionable, and if so why? State what would be the effect if the back of a bed joint were worked slack and underpinned. 8

6. Describe what are sheet piles and what screw piles. State the uses to which they are applied and the manner in which they are used in construction. 12

7. Which form of arch gives the greatest strength? What should be the thickness of an arch of 20 feet span with a radius of curvature of 12 feet, according to Rankine's formula? 10

8. What is a coffer dam? Describe the most simple and usual method of constructing it. 10

9. Describe the best method of putting in foundations on a marshy soil. 10

10. Describe the ordinary method of making concrete, and state in what situations and with what object you would use that material in preference to ordinary rubble masonry in the foundations of a building. 10

FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ROADS AND EARTHWORK.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.;

Khán Bahádur MANCHARJI KÁVASJI MURZBAN, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the chief points to be considered by the Engineer in determining the direction of a road, and state the circumstances which would justify a deviation from the direct line. 15

2. What are the usual ruling gradients on a good metalled road? Why is dead level on such a road considered disadvantageous? 10

3. What is the object of metalling a road surface? Give the size, shape and other characteristics of good road metal. 12

4. What is the best time for carrying out the annual repairs of a road, and why? 7

5. Describe the method of tracing a hill road by means of a staff and rope. Why is it advisable to begin the trace at the top instead of at the bottom? 10

6. What is comprehended under the term *earthwork* in your text-book? 8

7. What is the usual way of describing the slopes of earthwork? What circumstances regulate the degree of slope to be given to excavations and embankments? 12

8. On what does the cost of earthwork depend?

9. To what are slips in earthwork attributable? What precautions would you take to prevent them? 10

10. Describe some of the methods in use for drawing off water from behind retaining walls. 8

XIII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ... GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A. ... JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B. FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.	In Mathematics.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M.Inst. C.E. KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.	In Inorganic Chemistry and in Metallurgy.
The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D. The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, SJ.	In Experimental Physics.
S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.,	In Geology and in Mining and Meteorology.
Colonel J. H WHITE, R.E. ... ... H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E. ..	In Engineering and in Architecture.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem.Soc.Eng. W. W. SQUIRE, Esq.	In Mechanical Engineering.
Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P., (Lond.) Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C. S.I., L.M.	In Botany.

FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MENSURATION OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If a quadrilateral figure in a circle be bisected by one of its diagonals and trisected by the other, and if a, b are two adjacent sides which contain an obtuse angle subtended by the trisecting diagonal, shew that the other two sides are $a\sqrt{2}$, $b\sqrt{2}$ and that the area is $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{(34\,a^2b^2 - a^4 - b^4)}$. 8

2. In driving a buggy round a circular enclosure it is observed that the outer wheel makes three turns while the inner makes two, the wheels being 4 ft. high and at the distance of 5 ft. asunder on the axle-tree; what is the length of the circular track described by the outer wheel? 10

3. Determine the areas of an equilateral triangle and of a regular hexagon, the perimeter of each being 40 ft. 5

4. Three children having a conical sugar-loaf given to them wish to divide it into three equal parts by sections parallel to the base; the height of the loaf being 20 inches, find the altitude of each child's portion. 14

5. Investigate an expression for the volume of a pyramid on a triangular base. 10

The edges of the base of a pyramid are 14 ft. 3 in., 16 ft. 6 in., 18 ft. 9 in., and the height is 19 ft. 6 in.; find the volume in cubic yards.

6. A railway embankment is to be made upon a slope of 1 in 10, the top of the embankment being horizontal and section always a trapezoid; its greatest height above the slope is 17·37 metres, the breadth of the top is 7·92 metres and the sides slope 1 in 1. How many steres of earth are there in a length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hectometres of the embankment? 10

7. Shew that the surface of a sphere is equal to the surface of its circumscribing cylinder and that the volume of a sphere is equal to two-thirds of the volume of its circumscribing cylinder. 10

8. A Gawali supplied Gopál and Govind with a tankard of milk; Gopál being very thirsty drank till he could see 18

the centre of the bottom of the tankard and Govind drank the remainder. The total cost of the milk being 3 annas and the tankard measuring 4 inches in diameter uniformly and 6 inches in depth, find how much each had to pay in proportion to what he drank.

9. If a cubic foot of brass were drawn into wire $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in diameter, find the acreage of a square field enclosed by the wire. 8

10. Draw a plan and find the area of a field from the following notes expressed in links :— 7

	600	
140	560	
150	480	
	470	170
50	380	
	100	150
	⊙	

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is a *Conic?* Prove that the straight lines joining the extremities of two focal chords of a conic intersect in the directrix. 6

2. In a parabola, if QV be the ordinate of the diameter PV, prove that $QV^2 = 4SP \cdot PV$. 6

If QQ' be a focal chord and PV the diameter bisecting QQ' in V, shew that $SP = PV$ and $QV = 2SP$.

3. Shew that in an ellipse the square of the distance between the foci is equal to the difference of the squares of the axes. 10

Given the axes of an ellipse, the position of one focus and of one point in the curve, give a geometrical construction for finding the centre.

4. If two chords of an ellipse intersect each other inside the curve, shew that the rectangles contained by their segments are proportional to the squares of the diameters parallel to them. 10

If PSp, QCq be two parallel chords through the focus and centre of an ellipse, prove that

$$SP \cdot Sp : CQ \cdot Cq = BC^2 : AC^2.$$

5. If through any point R on either of the diagonals of the rectangle formed by drawing tangents to the hyperbola and its conjugate at the vertices, A, A', B, B', two ordinates RPN, RDM be drawn at right angles to AA' and BB', and meeting either the hyperbola or its conjugate in the points P and D, shew that 10

$$RN^2 \sim PN^2 = BC^2$$
$$\text{and } RM^2 \sim DM^2 = AC^2.$$

Hence prove that the asymptote continually approaches nearer and nearer to the curve, but never actually reaches it.

6. If a straight line be drawn cutting an hyperbola and its asymptotes, shew that the intercepts between the curve and the asymptotes are equal. 17

An ellipse touches both a concentric rectangular hyperbola and its conjugate. Prove that its semi-axes are the intercepts between the centre and the points where straight lines drawn parallel to the asymptotes through a point of contact meet an axis of the hyperbola.

7. Investigate the length of the perpendicular drawn from a point (h, k) on the straight line $y = mx + c$. 12

Find the centre of the inscribed circle of the triangle the equations of whose sides are $4y + 3x = 0$, $12y - 5x = 0$, $y - 15 = 0$, respectively.

8. What are the necessary conditions that a general equation of the second degree may represent (1) a point, (2) two straight lines, (3) a circle with rectangular axes, (4) a circle with oblique axes, (5) a circle with centre on axis of y, and (6) an imaginary locus? 10

Interpret the equation

$$5(x - y)^2 + 3(x + y) = x^2 - 18xy + y^2.$$

9. From the polar equation to the circle, in which the initial line is the diameter, demonstrate the properties proved in Euclid III. 35 and 36. 8

Investigate the polar equation of the locus of the middle points of the chords which the circle cuts off from a series of straight lines drawn through the pole.

10. Interpret the equation $xh + yk = c^2$ with reference to the circle. 11

If from a given point P, a perpendicular PY be drawn to the tangent at any point Q of a circle of which the centre is C, and in the line MQ at right angles to CP, produced if necessary, a point R be always taken such that $MR = PY$, find the locus of R.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If three forces which act upon a rigid body be in equilibrium, prove that their lines of action must be in one plane and are either parallel or meet in a point. 10

AC, BC are two equal uniform rods which are jointed at C, and have rings at the ends A and B which slide on a smooth parabolic wire, whose axis is vertical and vertex upwards; prove that in the position of equilibrium the distance of C from AB is one-fourth of the latus rectum.

2. Prove the formula $\bar{x} = \frac{\Sigma (Px)}{\Sigma (P)}$ for the position of the centre of gravity of a number of particles. 7

If n equal weights are to be suspended from a horizontal straight line by separate strings, and a given length l of string is to be used, determine the distance of the centre of gravity of the weights from the straight line.

3. Investigate the condition of equilibrium in the third system of pulleys, the weights of the pulleys being taken into account. 5

4. State the *laws of friction* and describe a method of determining the co-efficient of friction for any pair of substances. 10

A body is kept at rest on a given inclined plane by a force making a given angle with the plane; shew that the reaction of the plane, when it is smooth, is a harmonic mean between the greatest and least reactions when it is rough.

5. Define *uniform velocity*, *variable velocity* and *relative velocity*. 18

Two particles start simultaneously from A, B, two of the angular points of a square $ABCD$, in the directions AB, BC, and describe the periphery with constant velocities V, v, respectively, where V is greater than v, until one particle overtakes the other; prove that minimum distances between the particles occur at equal intervals of time.

6. Discuss the motion of a body sliding on a rough inclined plane. 13

A rough plane makes an angle of 45° with the horizon; a groove is cut in the plane making an angle α with the intersection of this plane and the horizontal plane: if a heavy particle be allowed to descend the groove from a height h, find the velocity with which it reaches the horizontal plane.

7. Determine geometrically the direction in which a body must be projected from a given point with a given velocity so as to hit a given point. 5

8. A body is reflected in succession by two fixed smooth planes of the same substance, which are at right angles to each other, the body moving in a plane at right angles to the intersection of the fixed planes; shew that the directions of motion before the first reflexion and after the second are parallel. 12

An inelastic particle falls from rest to a fixed inclined plane and slides down the plane to a fixed point in it; find the locus of the starting point when the time to the fixed point is constant.

9. Having given the velocities of two bodies estimated in any direction, determine the velocity of their centre of gravity estimated in the same direction. 10

Three equal particles are projected each from one angular point of a triangle along the sides taken in order with velocities proportional to the sides along which they move; shew that the velocity of the centre of gravity estimated parallel to each side is zero.

10. A uniform endless circular string of length $2\pi a$ is rotating in its own plane with uniform angular velocity ω, under the action of no external forces; find the tension of the string, the mass of each unit of length being m. 10

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[*The same as set for the Second B.A. Examination : see page clxiii.*]

MONDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between the *temporary* and *permanent* hardness of waters, and state what class of salts confer temporary and what permanent hardness on waters. By what different processes can the hardness of a water be removed? 14

2. Fifty grammes of carbonate of lime are placed in a flask, half filled with water, and a quantity of hydrochloric acid sufficient to obtain its complete solution is added. What will be the volume of carbonic acid gas set free, the gas being measured dry at 20° C. and 770 mm.? 14

3. Give the name and percentage composition of a metallic alloy consisting of 5 equivalents of copper, 3 of zinc and 2 of nickel. 10

4. Describe briefly the physical and chemical properties of iron. What is the atomicity of iron in *ferrous* and in *ferric* compounds, and how can these be distinguished from one another? 14

5. Give the names and indicate by chemical symbols the various oxides of lead; and state which of them forms a series of lead salts with acids. 10

6. Write a memorandum on the composition of mortars and cements. Give an explanation of the solidification or hardening and adhesion of mortars and cements. 14

7. Describe the action of ammoniacal salts on solutions containing magnesium. How is this reaction useful in the 12

detection of magnesium in the presence of barium and calcium, and how can these metals be detected if present along with magnesium?

8. Mention the names of metals whose compounds are capable of sublimation when heated in a dry tube. Suppose two different substances on heating are found to sublime completely without fusion, and to yield *yellow sublimates*. What substances would you suspect, and how would you distinguish between them by the dry way of testing? 12

MONDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT, VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

The Rev. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.;

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the *unit of thermal conductivity* and calculate the conductivity of a plate from the following data: thickness of the plate = 20 centimetres; area of section in contact with ice = 1 square decimetre; weight of ice melted per second = 0·001 kilogram; temperature of hot side of the plate = 100° C. 12

2. State Newton's law of cooling, with Dulong and Petit's investigation of this law. 12

The temperature of the air in a room being 25° C. a thermometer falls from 100° C. to 80° C. in one minute: find the temperature at the end of the third minute.

3. Shew how the radiating and absorbing powers of substances are connected with each other. Describe any experiment which illustrates this law. Explain why aqueous vapour is found to be very opaque to radiation from the flame of a Bunsen's burner. 14

4. Describe and explain the method of oscillations as employed by Coulomb to determine the law of magnetic attraction. 14

A small magnetic needle makes 30 oscillations per minute under the influence of terrestrial magnetism alone. When placed at a distance of 5 centimetres from the pole of a bar magnet it performs 50 oscillations. How many oscillations will it make when removed to a distance of 10 centimetres from the magnet?

5. What is meant by the internal resistance of a galvanic cell, and on what does the amount of this resistance depend? 14

A galvanometer of no sensible resistance is deflected through 45° by a cell connected with it by stout copper wires. When a resistance of 5 ohms is introduced the deflection sinks to 30°: find the internal resistance of the cell.

6. Compare the strength of current obtained from 20 cells in a circuit of 5 ohms resistance (*a*) when the cells are joined in series and (*b*) when all the zincs and all the carbons are united in parallel arc. The resistance of each cell being 1 ohm, what arrangement of the cells will yield the greatest possible strength of current? 12

7. Explain the arrangement and uses of the *iron wire core*, the *automatic break* and the *condenser* in the induction coil. 12

8. A copper cube is made to rotate rapidly between the poles of a powerful electro-magnet: describe and explain the effect of this rotation on the copper cube. 12

FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GEOLOGY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Of what materials is the crust of the Earth composed? How are those materials arranged? What do you know of their history? 15

2. Define the terms *Dip*, *Strike*, *Fault*, *Outlier*, *Outcrop*, *Basset edge*, *Anticlinal* and *Synclinal axes*. 8

3. What is a fossil? Name six. 5

4. What are the usual tests for the relative ages of aqueous rocks? Name some fossils which are characteristic of the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous periods respectively. 12

5. Write out Cuvier's classification of Mammals and give a short account of their fossil history. 15

6. Give a short description of the compensative actions of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and hence deduce an argument in support of Brogniart's theory as to the existence of a greater amount of carbonic anhydride in the atmosphere during the coal epoch than exists in our present atmosphere. 10

7. Give a list of the chief ores of iron and copper. Where are they most abundant in India? 10

8. How may the mean annual temperature of a place be ascertained without making local observations throughout the whole year? 5

9. In selecting a site for a water reservoir, how would you be guided by its geological structure? 10

10. Give a classified list of the geological formations of the Indian Peninsula. 10

SATURDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD AND OFFICE WORK.

Colonel J. H. WHITE, R.E.;

H. J. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the various ways whereby angles can be plotted. State which you would prefer as giving the most accurate result. 7

2. What is meant by the term "comparative or corresponding scale"? Construct a scale of English miles from the following data:—25 leagues is represented on a map by 4 inches; 1 league equals 4263 English yards. 7

3. Give all the necessary instructions for carrying out a "chain survey." Notice particularly "chain corrections" and the keeping of the field-book. 10

4. Describe the construction of the Vernier. If you require to read to twenty seconds how should the primary and Vernier scale be divided? 10

5. State fully the several adjustments of the theodolite and level. 24

6. How would you make a sketch map of a limited area of country? 10

7. Two tangents intersect at an angle of 120°. You are required to run in a curve of 5000 feet radius with a theodolite and a chain of 100 feet in length in order to join them. Give the necessary calculations for doing the above, keep the chainage continuous, assume the chainage at angle of intersection to be one hundred chains. 22

8. Describe at least three ways for finding the latitude of a place. 10

SATURDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Colonel J. H. WHITE, R.E.;

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *proof strength*. What term is used to denote the ratio of the breaking to the working load? What ratio should the proof strength bear to the working load in wrought iron riveted structures? 8

2. Define *set*. How is the tenacity of rods tested, and, in testing, by what means can the stress be best computed? 8

3. State to what strains or forces the following are generally exposed in building:—Door lintel, tie beam, chain, roof strut, end of a tie beam, shaft of a drum sluice. To what forces are iron and stone chiefly subjected in construction? 10

4. What is the stiffest beam that can be cut out of a cylindrical log? Show one method of constructing the proper section, and give the general statement for the law of deflection of a beam of timber. 10

5. How many teak beams $8'' \times 12''$ would you require to support a flat roof weighing 90 lbs. to the foot, over a room 20 ft. broad and 32 ft. long? 12

6. What proportion does the tenacity of cast iron bear to its power to resist crushing? What is the mode of fracture of a column when the length greatly exceeds the diameter? What are the four commonest forms in cross section in which iron struts are generally made up? 8

7. What is the true measure of stability of a body? Define *natural slope* and *centre of pressure*, and state how line of rupture generally lies as regards the angle of the natural slope and the back of the retaining wall. 9

8. Give a hand sketch of a 50-ft. roof with wooden struts and iron ties; also of a high-pitched roof with hammer beam, such as are shown in Roorkee treatise. 10

9. Draw a 50-ft. retaining wall to support water according to rule laid down in Roorkee treatise. 11

10. A masonry dam is 10 ft. long, 28 ft. high, and 6 ft. broad, composed of material weighing 160 lbs. to the cub. ft. Show that the dam will be overturned when the water is level with the top. 14

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BRIDGES.

Colonel J. H. WHITE, R.E.;

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe, without giving dimensions, the Pontoon Bridge at Agra. State the size and shape of the Pontoons and their distance apart. What arrangement is made to pass boats up and down? 15

2. Define starling, soffit, extrados, spandril, blocking course, axis of bridge. 6

3. Give the ordinary dimensions of brick piers, for spans of from 15 to 30 ft., of from 30 to 60 ft. and of more than 60 ft. 6

4. Why are abutments thicker than piers? On what does the thickness of the abutment depend? Describe in detail the total mass which in an abutment gives resistance to the thrust of the arch, and state what advantage there is in having arches of unequal dimensions with their springing lines lower in receding from the centre to the abutment. 12

5. How would you design the spandril of a very flat arch and of a high arch? In all small bridges what is the usual way of filling up the spandrils? 9

6. Design a wooden bridge with queen post truss, masonry abutments, to span a nála 30 ft. wide, 15 ft. deep, side slopes 1 to 1. Draw to scale; front elevation only required. 15

7. Area of the bottom flange of a girder is $18'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$, depth $27''$, span $23'$, weight of girder and superstructure 9 tons: with the ordinary moving load allowed for such a span, state the proportion between the weight at the centre of each girder and the breaking weight. 15

8. Describe a Warren girder. 12

9. Describe the construction of a pier of hollow cast iron piles and one of wrought iron screw piles. 10

MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

IRRIGATION AND HARBOUR.

Colonel J. H. WHITE, R.E. ;

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the three modes in general use for raising water from wells in India. State approximately the number of cub. ft. of water per hour that are raised by the mode generally adopted in this Presidency. 9

2. Describe the Madras system of canal irrigation. To what class of country is this system applicable? 9

3. State the simple principles on which the irrigation of a tract of country is based. 11

4. What are the advantages of having the source of supply high up in the river's course? 8

5. State the advantages and disadvantages of having the surface of the canal water above soil, and what is the most favourable condition for its surface as regards the natural surface of the ground. 10

6. In the upper portion of a canal, where the slope of the ground is much greater than can be given to the canal bed, what arrangements are made to compensate for this difference of slope? Give a sketch of the systems on the Baree Doab and on the Ganges canals. 11

7. Describe in detail an open dam and give a sketch of one. 12

8. Explain the different ways of providing escape for the surplus water flowing into tanks in the case of both masonry and earthen dams. How is this arranged for in Khadakvásla dam? 12

9. Draw a section of the Kistna anicut, showing dimensions, and explain its construction. 18

TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

RAILWAYS.

Colonel J. H. WHITE, R.E.;

H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a sketch plan of a second class station yard where trains cross, with accommodation for an inward and outward traffic of 100 waggons daily. 13

2. Give your idea, accompanied with sketches, of station buildings, &c., necessary for the station yard in the above example and the signals for its protection. 13

3. Why are the tires of railway wheels coned and the rails on curves canted? How do you give this cant in practice? Calculate the cant for a curve of 2,000 feet radius and a speed of 30 miles per hour, gauge 5′ 6″. 10

4. When is tunnelling cheaper than open cutting? State what you know on the subject. Give a sketch, with dimensions, of a tunnel for a single and a double line of railway. 10

5. Give a neat cross section of a railway cutting and embankment for the 5′ 6″ gauge, single line, twelve feet deep, on centre line, on sidelong ground, sloping at a rate of 1 in 20. 10

6. Give a description of the material and the process of linking in a length of double-headed permanent way for the broad gauge. Include the ballasting and give a neat cross section of the road when complete. 12

7. How would you lay out the centre line of a tunnel? Describe the working of any tunnel you may be acquainted with. 10

8. What is meant by the term *adhesion*, what is its value and on what does it depend? 8

9. In calculating the power of a locomotive, what resistances have to be taken into calculation? From the following data find the gross resistance of a locomotive :— 14

Weight of train . ..	... 1,000 tons.
Weight of engine	.. .40 tons.
Velocity per hour .	.. 25 miles.
Ascending a gradient of	... 1 in 100.

What would be the same on a level?

.....

THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If the chord of the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ be a tangent to the parabola $y^2 = 8a(x-h)$, shew that the straight line $x = h$ bisects the chord. 7

2. Shew that from an external point two tangents can be drawn to a parabola. 9

Prove that the distance of the external point from the axis is an arithmetic mean between the distances of the points of contact from the axis.

3. If from any point in a straight line a pair of tangents be drawn to parabola, shew that the chords of contact will all pass through a fixed point. 12

If the normal at one extremity of the latus rectum of a parabola be the polar, prove that the corresponding pole will lie in the diameter through the other extremity of the latus rectum.

4. Investigate the equation to the normal to an ellipse at any point. 10

PG is the normal to an ellipse at P meeting the axis in G. Through the focus S a line SQ is drawn bisecting the angle PSG and meeting the normal in Q and the circle on SG as diameter in R; prove that $2SR = (1 + e)\,SQ$.

5. Given the co-ordinates of one extremity of a diameter of an ellipse, find those of either extremity of the conjugate diameter, and shew that the area of the parallelogram formed by tangents at the extremities of conjugate diameters is constant. 6

6. If through any point within or without an ellipse two straight lines be drawn parallel to two given straight lines to meet the curve, prove that the rectangles of the segments will be to one another in an invariable ratio. 14

If from any point O two straight lines be drawn to the foci meeting the ellipse in P, p, and Q, q, shew that

$$\frac{1}{OP} - \frac{1}{Op} = \frac{1}{OQ} - \frac{1}{Oq}.$$

7. Investigate the polar equation to the chord of an ellipse. 17

A polygon is inscribed in an ellipse so that each side subtends the same angle at one of the foci. Prove that if the alternate sides be produced to meet, their points of intersection will lie on a conic section.

8. Find the length of the focal and central perpendiculars on the tangent to an hyperbola. 5

9. Find the equation to the tangent to an hyperbola at any point, referred to the asymptotes as axes. 14

A, B, C are three points on the hyperbola; CC' is drawn parallel to one asymptote and meets AB in C'. and BB' is drawn parallel to the other asymptote and meets AC in B'. Shew that $B'C'$ is parallel to the tangent at A.

10. When will the equation $x^2 + y^2 = k^2 (Ax + By + C)^2$ represent an ellipse and when an hyperbola? 6

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[*The same as set for the Second B.A. Examination: see page clix.*]

THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate the experimental laws on which the science of geometrical optics is founded, and apply them to explain the apparent displacement of a star as seen by an eye under water. 13

A ray $PQRP$ from a luminous point P situated inside a hollow cone whose vertex is A passes through P after two reflexions at the curved surface at Q and R. Shew that the angle which QR makes with the axis of the cone is equal to the angle which AP makes with the base of the cone.

2. Shew how to connect the relative index of refraction between two media with their absolute refractive indices. 8

A ray passes through four media whose absolute refractive indices are $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{6}$, $\sqrt{2}$ and $\frac{\sqrt{15}+\sqrt{3}}{2}$ respectively, the angle of incidence on the second medium from the first being 45°. Find the angles of refraction into the second, third and fourth media respectively.

3. Determine the geometrical focus of a ray refracted directly at a spherical surface. 12

If a bright point be moved about so as to describe a conic whose focus is at the centre of a glass globe, prove that the image of the bright point formed by direct refraction through the globe lies on a conic having the same focus and axis.

4. A luminous point is placed between and at equal distances from two parallel plane mirrors. Shew that the images formed by successive reflexions at the mirrors are equidistant from each other. 12

A luminous point placed inside an equilateral triangle whose sides reflect light is reflected in succession at the

three sides taken in order; the image so formed is again reflected and so on indefinitely. Shew that all the images so formed lie on one of two straight lines.

5. When a ray of light passes through a prism of denser material than the surrounding medium, in a plane perpendicular to the edge of the prism, shew that the deviation on the whole is from the edge. 6

6. Without knowing the angles of a triangular prism, shew that its refractive index can be determined by observing the minimum deviations of rays passing in the neighbourhood of the three angles; and if these deviations be denoted by 2α, 2β, 2γ, prove that μ is given by 10

$$\mu^3 - \mu^2 (\cos\alpha + \cos\beta + \cos\gamma) + \mu \left\{ \cos(\beta+\gamma) + \cos(\gamma+\alpha) + \cos(\alpha+\beta) \right\} = \cos(\alpha+\beta+\gamma).$$

7. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction through a series of lenses whose axes are coincident. 14

An object O is placed in front of two co-axial lenses P and Q, and an image of it is formed by them; prove that the position of the image will not be altered by interposing between P and Q two lenses of equal and opposite focal lengths, provided that the absolute focal length of either be half the harmonic mean between their distances from the image of O formed by P.

8. Shew how to find practically the focal length of (1) a convex and (2) a concave lens. 7

9. Explain the manner in which an image of an object is produced by a lens. 10

An object is viewed through a convex lens in two different positions, so that in each case the image appears equally magnified, but in one case erect and in the other inverted; if the nearer position be determined by u, and f be the focal length, shew that the distance between the two positions is $2(f-u)$.

10. Describe the Astronomical Telescope with a Ramsden's eye-piece and trace the course of a pencil of rays through it. Also determine its magnifying power. 8

THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate *Kepler's Laws* and state what inferences can be drawn from them. Why are these laws only approximations and not accurately true? 5

2. Explain the phenomena of the *Seasons*. 8

Shew that however the direction of the Earth's axis in space were changed, London (lat. 51°½ N.) could not be in the tropics without being at the same time in the arctic circle.

3. Define *sidereal, tropical, anomalistic* and *civil years*, and investigate the relation among their lengths. 8

4. Examine the equation of time due (1) to the obliquity of the ecliptic, (2) to the elliptic motion of the Earth; and shew that the former is additive from solstice to equinox and the latter from perigee to apogee. 12

The equation of time at noon on a certain day was 12 m. 30 sec. additive and at noon on the following day was 12 m. 18 sec.; what time would a watch indicate when a sun-dial marked 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the former day?

5. Define *parallax* and indicate how the Sun's distance may be ascertained by finding the parallax of Mars in opposition. 12

If the parallax of a heavenly body be 1″, what is its distance from the Earth?

6. What are the physical causes of *precession* and *nutation*? State their respective effects on the positions of the stars. 5

7. Give a brief description of the various methods by which the latitude of a place on the Earth's surface may be determined. 8

8. Describe the apparent motion of an inferior planet and investigate the angle of elongation from the Sun at which it appears stationary. 20

The distance of the Earth from the Sun being $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the distance of Mercury from the Sun, investigate the angle of elongation of Mercury at his stationary points. Also find how many days will elapse after conjunction before he will appear to be stationary, his synodic period being 116 days. (Sin 53° 40′ = ·805; tan 71° 20′ = 2·95.)

9. Examine the circumstances under which a lunar eclipse (1) must happen, (2) cannot happen. 6

10. Describe the phases of the Moon and shew that the visible illumined portion of her disc varies as the versed sine of her elongation. 16

When the Moon's elongation is 60° delineate her phase and prove that the area of the enlightened part is one-third of the area of the dark part.

THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MINING.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Briefly describe the several varieties of mining, giving sketches in illustration. 20

2. Describe what you believe to be the best method of ventilation for a coal mine in which fire damp is known to occur. 10

3. Describe the several methods of "tubbing" adopted in shafts. 10

4. Describe what in your estimation seem to be the chief obstacles to mining industries in India. 15

5. Explain what should be understood by the following terms:—Shoading, prospecting, winning, brattice, cleat, gossan, flucan, cross-course, blind, and goaf. 15

6. What is "laterite"? Describe its distribution and uses. What ores are found in it? 5

7. Solve the problem "to find the dip and strike of a bed of coal which does not come to grass." 25

THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METALLURGY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a list of the ores of iron, copper, mercury and tin, and calculate the possible percentage of metal obtainable from each. 14

2. Describe the various methods now in use for the manufacture of steel. Explain what is meant by case hardening. 14

3. Write a memorandum on alloys, giving the composition, properties and uses of at least five different kinds. 12

4. Describe in detail Pattinson's process for the separation of silver from lead. 10

5. Describe the methods of manufacture of tin plate. 10

6. Give a detailed account of the several methods employed for ascertaining the calorific value of fuel. 18

7. Give a short description of the materials used for furnaces and crucibles. 10

8. Sketch roughly the history of the materials which go to form the slag while passing through an ordinary iron smelting furnace; give also its approximate composition. 12

THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARCHITECTURE—PAPER I.

Colonel J. H. WHITE, R.E.;
H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define what is meant by the term "Gothic Architecture." When and for what reason did the term come into use in England? 10

2. Into how many styles has Gothic architecture been divided? Give the dates during which each style prevailed. 12

3. Define the following technical terms, giving sketches where necessary :—Finial, cusp, horse-shoe arch, ogee arch, crockets, mullion, squinch, squint. 12

4. Give a sketch of a hammer-beam truss for a Gothic roof of (say) 35 feet span. 12

5. Name the Grecian orders. State their supposed origin and give a neat sketch of a capital of each order. 14

6. How did the Romans modify the orders borrowed by them from the Greeks? Give your opinion as to the result of these alterations. 10

7. The term order is applied to both Classic and Gothic architecture; give its meaning in each case. 10

8. What is meant by the "entasis" of a column? Explain by a sketch how it may be determined. 10

9. Define the term "module." How is it used in proportioning the different parts of an order? 10

THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARCHITECTURE—PAPER II.

Colonel J. H. WHITE, R.E.;
H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.A., C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the five heads under which the monuments of the Buddhist religion may be classed. 8

2. Give a plan and longitudinal section of the cave at Karli. State briefly its construction and the method of sighting the interior. What was its probable date of construction? 12

3. Explain the construction of the Lomas Rishi cave. What evidence does the form of the doorway give of its origin? To what era does Fergusson ascribe the date of its excavation? 9

4. To what order of architecture do the tombs of Zobeide and Ezekiel near Bagdad belong? In what age were they probably built, and why have they a claim on our interest? 9

5. Give a section of the tope at Sanchi. Describe the peculiar features of the summit of the dome, of the fence and the gateways. Also name the three principal topes of India. 11

6. State the difference between the Roman and the Indian dome. Explain, giving diagrams, the construction of the Indian dome, and how, when the dome is of any size, the difficulty of obtaining long architraves is got over. 11

7. Distinguish between the system of decoration of the Indian and Gothic domes. Give a diagram of a Jain dome and of a Jain temple. 10

8. Name the two oldest Jain monuments and the two most extensive Jain temples. Give a hand-sketch of the Vimalah Salah shewing the general arrangement of these buildings. 10

9. Give a ground plan of the tomb of Mahmoud at Bijápur. How does the size of this dome compare with that of the Pantheon at Rome? Explain the peculiar feature in the construction of the dome. 12

10. Describe the design of the Jumma Masjid of Delhi. 8

THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.;

W. W. SQUIRE, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain briefly the chief characteristics of cast iron, wrought iron and steel which render their use in machine construction of so much importance, 8

2. The breaking weight or ultimate strength of a sample of wrought iron is 45,000 lbs.; what would be its safe working load (1) with a steady load, (2) with a load alternately replaced and removed, and (3) with a load constantly reversed, as in the piston-rod of a steam engine? 10

3. Show that in a cylindrical boiler the intensity of longitudinal stress is only half as great as the intensity of circumferential stress. 8

4. Explain and illustrate the several modes of fracture of a single riveted lap joint; and give an expression for the resistance which the joint offers (1) to tension, (2) to crushing, and (3) to shearing. 10

5. Explain fully the object of the fly-wheel of an engine. Which will require the heavier fly-wheel relatively, a high speed engine or a low speed engine? Explain why, 8

6. Explain what is meant by *superheated steam*, *priming*, *positive* and *negative slip*, *countersunk* and *snap-headed rivets*. Distinguish between a *bearing* and *step*. 10

7. Describe the construction of a piston and explain the method adopted for keeping the piston and piston-rod steam-tight. Show by a rough sketch how the piston and piston-rod may be connected. Would any difference be advisable for practical considerations in a locomotive as compared with an ordinary stationary engine? 10

8. What information respecting the working of the slide valves of a steam engine can be obtained from the examination of an ordinary indicator diagram? Where should the indicator be fixed? What is the principal use of taking indicator diagrams? 12

9. A ship steams at the rate of 11 knots an hour when the engines develop 1,000 I.H.P.; at what rate would she steam for 850 I.H.P.? 6

10. State the difference in the construction of the driving axle of a locomotive engine when inside or outside cylinders are employed. 8

11. Name the parts and proportions of teeth in ordinary wheel gearing. Find the number of teeth in a wheel, the diameter of the pitch circle being 20·5 inches and the pitch 1·25 inches; also name two other common methods of transmitting motion from one shaft to another by gearing. 10

THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY.

Surgeon K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.);
Surgeon R. BAKER, B.A., M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the different aerial and subterranean modifications of a stem and give an example of each. 15

2. Describe the minute structures of wood and bark and mention their special functions. 15

3. What is Pollen? What is its function? What are the essential conditions of reproduction of Gymnospermia and Angiospermia? 20

4. What is meant by dehiscence of fruit? Describe its various kinds, giving an example of each. 25

5. Give the diagnostic points in the Natural Orders Aurantiaceæ and Labiatæ. 15

6. Describe the plants placed before you and name the respective orders to which they belong, giving reasons. 20

THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY.

S. COOKE, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the causes of the dual monsoon in India. 12

2. Give a brief account of the nature and laws of storms. Give a sketch of Robinson's Anemometer. 20

3. Endeavour to account for the production of terrestrial magnetism. Describe some of its influences on the condition of the atmosphere. 20

4. The rainfall of a locality is dependent on many circumstances. Mention some of the more important circumstances which tend to influence rainfall. 12

5. Describe in detail the conditions which tend to make the climate of hilly regions better than the climate of the plains. 12

6. Describe exactly how you would proceed to estimate the height of a mountain by the aid of a barometer and a thermometer, giving full details. 12

7. Describe the different forms of Hygrometer and explain how to calculate the dew-point by its aid. 12